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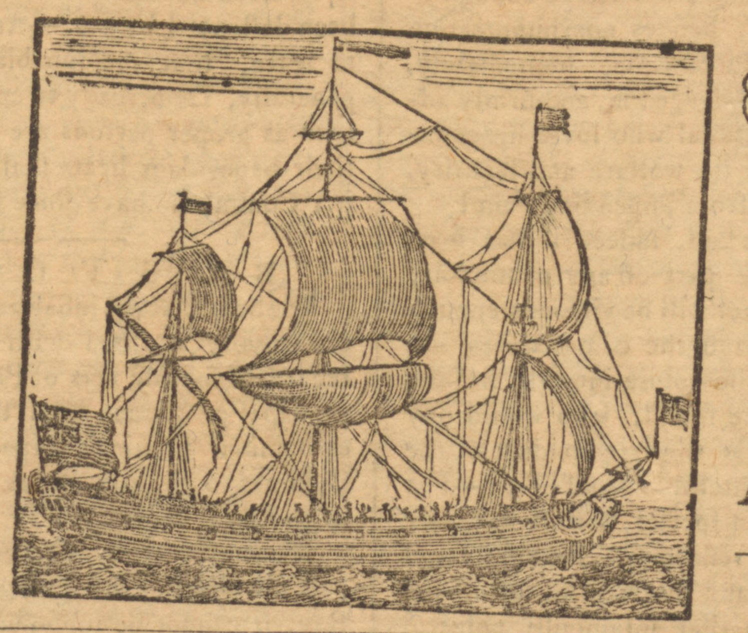

OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1ſt, 1774.

NUMBER V.

A few POLITICAL REFLECTIONS, ſubmitted to the conſideration of the BRITISH COLONIES. *By a Citizen of* Philadelphia.

AS it is the happy and undoubted right of every *freeman*, to ſpeak his candid ſentiments without reſerve or controul, I cannot in juſtice to the cauſe of liberty, ſuppreſs a few remarks, on ſome of the reſolves entered into, by the Pennſylvania Committee; whilſt at the ſame time I join the general applauſe of their well temper'd ſpirit, and general moderation.

The firſt reſolve I would beg leave to remark on, is the 13th, in which they declare, "That "the venders of merchandize of every kind within "this province, ought not to take advantage of "the reſolves relating to non-importation in this "province and elſewhere; but that they ought to "ſell their merchandize which they now have, or "may hereafter import, at the ſame rates they "have been accuſtomed to do within three months "laſt paſt."—This is a ſubject I have very attentively conſidered, and I cannot conceive upon what *policy, prudence, or juſtice*, the reſolve is founded.

A very conſiderable number of worthy honeſt citizens, and countrymen, for their own comfortable ſubſiſtence, and the publick convenience of the country, have thrown their fortunes into the dry good buſineſs, upon the reaſonable confidence of a probable ſale, and living profit; and their expectations have been pleaſingly gratified; they have acquired reputation in their ſeveral neighbourhoods, a plentiful ſupport for their families, and are ranked amongſt the uſeful members of ſociety. At length the unhappy diſſentions of the times, point out *theſe men*, as the only probable *means* by which we are to obtain relief. We are obliged to tell them, Gentlemen, the diſtreſſes of our country, oblige us with reluctance to call on you for a ſacrifice, which we are fully ſenſible muſt be highly injurious to your intereſts.—*You* only are the men by whom redreſs can come; and on *your* virtue, and diſintereſted love of your country, we are ſolely to rely: Therefore we requeſt you for the cauſe of liberty, for the ſake of tranſmitting freedom to *your* children, and *our* children, to lend us your aid, to ſave our country. By every generous manly breaſt, ſuch a requiſition would be received with *reſolute*, but *ſorrowful* aſſent.

Men who have engaged their fortunes, and connexions, in a particular channel of trade, cannot eaſily divert them into others: nor indeed is there room for the change. Theſe men, who have many of them ſupported handſome figures in ſociety now find themſelves called on to ſerve their country, at the riſk of their fortunes: for ſhould the diſpute continue any length of time, and the non-importation remain unbroken, the ſources of their living muſt fail them; and the merchant and retailer, muſt break in upon their principal: and we well know there are many amongſt us, who ſupport a good and fair credit, upon ſo *ſmall* a capital, that a ſhort ceſſation, would reduce them to great diſtreſs; yet the nature of the caſe is ſuch, that on *theſe men* we are obliged to call for a ſacrifice, that may perhaps prove their *ruin*. A love for the liberties of their country, ſilences their complaints, and truſting to the virtuous generoſity of their countrymen, they ſubmit to their fate: but how great muſt be their ſurprize think you, when they are told, that they are not only to be deprived of the extenſive benefit of trade, which they once enjoyed in common with the reſt of their fellow citizens and countrymen, but that they muſt alſo be ſtripped of the *poor little reſource* that was left them, of *raiſing the prices of their goods*, whereby every conſumer, by paying a ſmall matter more than he had been uſed to pay, would contribute his proportion of the burthen, in a manner which would be leaſt likely to wound the delicacy of the ſufferer. Should a purchaſer now pay ten ſhillings more in the price of a piece of linen, than when the importation was open, the merchant would receive it with freedom and independance, as ſome kind of compenſation for his loſſes; but if inſtead thereof, he ſhould hereafter be obliged to receive it as an *alms* from his country, how deep would be the wound; and where is the man, ſo void of ſenſibility as to wiſh to inflict it.

When publick calamities admit of no reſource, but the ſacrifice of individuals; and the misfortunes of a nation, are only to be averted, by offering them up as victims, at the altar of ruin, the wretched ſufferers muſt bow to their unhappy doom, and forfeit their *all* to their country's weal. Was this the ſad caſe at preſent, I ſhould hold my mournful peace, and conſign them with ſorrow to their fate. But will any man riſe up and ſay—*they* are the men and *they only*, who *muſt* bear the loſs.—I beſeech you grant them one ſhadow of a reaſon to make them conſent; either convince them, that it is for their ſakes alone, that the preſent ſtruggle is engaged in, or that you are totally unable to lend them your aſſiſtance:—If you do neither, where lies the virtue of your conteſt. "Other "mens troubles," ſays Swift, "we bear with for"titude," other mens money we ſpend with freedom. I fear it is a decree that ſullies both our virtue, and our cauſe.—Where are the men that will ſerve us with fidelity, when we conſign them, and their depending families, to miſery and poverty?—Where I pray is the ſacrifice, which *we* make on this important occaſion? But I cannot, my Brethren, perſuade myſelf to believe, that you mean to leave it here; that you mean to take no ſhare of the burthen.—If you do—though I ſhould ſtand alone—I muſt proteſt againſt the injuſtice of the determination.

I am not unaware, of the reflections which may be caſt on the hardy impertinence of an individual, who dares to diſſent from the united voice, of ſo reſpectable a body as that great Committee, for ſorry I am to find, that the vote was unanimous. Had it been the reſolve of a general Congreſs, from whence there lay no appeal, a ſubmiſſive ſilence might more juſtly be expected: But as that grand council, is yet to meet, and to take into conſideration the ſeveral reſolves of the colonies, any previous ſtrictures, ought not to be ſuppreſſed. Perhaps I may be miſtaken in my apprehenſions of this matter, and ſhould be extremely obliged to any gentleman to quiet my ſcruples.

Arguments may poſſibly be adduced in ſupport of the meaſure, which have never occurred to my underſtanding; it is not from a vindictive tenacity of opinion, that I am thus ſtrenuous, but from a deſire of obſerving the ſtricteſt rules of juſtice in our proceedings. Some I know have objected to our conſidering the hard caſe of the merchant and retailer, affirming "*that it is a meaſure the country have been ever averſe to*:" If it be really ſo, why have not the reſolves from the ſeveral counties declared it?—I have carefully examined moſt of them, if not all, and dont remember to have met with ſuch a ſentiment; nor can I conceive the country ſo void of generoſity, as to wiſh to regain their liberties, without bearing their ſhare of the burthen. I will not believe they deſerve ſo injurious a reflection, nor that they deſire ſo unjuſt an exemption.—Let it not be ſaid that the meaſure of a non-importation, if ſpiritedly entered into, will ſoon effect its purpoſe, and that by the time the merchant has ſold off his ſtock, the diſpute will be over, therefore he will be no ſufferer by the reſtriction. It ſhould be remembered, the profit of the vender, ariſes from the quantity of goods ſold, and that whenever his ſtore remains without a ſupply, his ſales muſt be daily leſs. He that imports three thouſand ſterling per annum, is ſuppoſed to ſell annually to that amount; and of courſe whenever his imports ſtop, his ſales muſt begin to decreaſe; in leſs than 12 months his ſtore will be unſorted, and his choice of goods ſo ſmall, that the profits on his ſales, will ſcarce pay his houſe rent.

If for argument ſake, we admit that the diſpute will be ſettled by the time his ſtock is diſpoſed of, yet he will be a conſiderable ſufferer, by the deficiency of his ſales, and the length of time that will unavoidably elapſe, before he obtains a freſh ſupply. But on the other hand, if our oppoſition ſhould be ſlower in its operation, than our ſanguine wiſhes would lead us to hope, what are the unhappy traders to do? to what branch of buſineſs can they fly for ſupport? their numbers are great, their families large, and many of them far advanced in life. Shall we ſend them to the woods to hew down the trees, and learn thus late in life the laborious buſineſs of agriculture.—Think not that I am endeavouring to draw an exaggerated picture of diſtreſs; it is from the feelings of my heart I ſpeak, feelings which ſhould awaken every mind, to attend to the ſituation of a brother, and impreſs it with a deſire of aſſiſting to ward off an impending blow.

Some may ſay the accumulated profits of their trade, will amply enable them to ſuſtain a ceſſation of buſineſs; but we well know ſmall is the number thus circumſtanced; yet admitting it was generally the caſe, what mode of reaſoning can be produced, to ſhew the neceſſity of *their* bearing the whole load on their ſhoulders, whilſt the reſt of us, who are *equally intereſted*, are *equally able*. The incumbent expences of government are never ſo large, even in times of the greateſt danger, but that a few amongſt the great and rich, could provide the ſupplies; yet what legiſlature ever undertook to levy on *them*, more than their juſt proportion. The man of inferior circumſtances, is called on for his mite, and a juſt contribution is aſſeſſed through the land: and thus would it be in the caſe before us, ſhould the prices of goods be advanced: the rich who conſume the moſt in quantity, and the higheſt in price, will conſequently pay a proportion, ſuitable to their abilities; and thoſe who are the leaſt able to pay, will always be the ſmalleſt cuſtomers. But let us ſuppoſe, that the prices of goods ſhould be advanced, that the merchant ſhould have a briſk ſale, and that the conteſt between Britain and the colonies, ſhould be ſuddenly over; ought we not to rejoice, that they are gainers by the ſacrifice they ſo frankly made, or ſhall we with avaricious ſouls, begrudge them the reward of their virtue? they certainly riſque much in the ſtruggle, then why ſhould we deprive them of the chance of gain? to judge properly on this ſubject, let every man ſuppoſe himſelf a vender of goods, and then let him be aſked the queſtion, *what part he apprehended the community ought to take in his behalf?*

The only poſſible *reaſon*, that I can conceive to operate againſt taking their ſituation into notice, is a *reaſon* which I hope we ſhall never have occaſion to apply. I mean the ſtopping our exports to the Weſt-Indies. Should this be done, I muſt then acknowledge, that ſo heavy a burthen, would fall on the *farmer*, that we ought not to raiſe on *them* the prices of goods: *they* would be ſufficiently diſtreſſed, by the reduction of the prices of their own produce: and well might they object to the encreaſed demand of the dry good merchant, when their wheat, their corn, their pork, and their lumber, remained drugs on their hands.

In a former number I objected to the mode of obtaining redreſs of our grievances, by diſtreſſing the Weſt-India iſlands, but forbore to extend my reaſonings on the ſubject, ſo far as it would bear; flattering myſelf, that a meaſure which had neither ſound policy, nor juſtice, for its ſupport, would need but ſmall oppoſition: but I ſince find, that the Committee of Pennſylvania, in their 12th reſolve declare "that if any proceedings of the Par"liament of which notice ſhall be received on "this continent, before, or at the general Con"greſs, ſhall render it neceſſary, in the opinion "of that Congreſs, for the Colonies *to take fur"ther ſteps, than are mentioned in the 11th reſolve*, "(viz. non-importation from, and non exportation "to Great-Britain,) in ſuch caſe the inhabitants "of this provice, *ſhall adopt ſuch further ſteps*, and "do all in their power to carry them into execu"tion." This reſolve I confeſs has conſiderably alarmed me, a reſolve which though it did not paſs without conſiderable debates, and had no great majority in its favour, yet is ſo extenſive in its nature, as to deſerve a ſerious examination. How far the Committee appointed by the Houſe of Aſſembly in this province, will be inſtructed to adopt the reſolve, is beſt known to themſelves, but I hope they have adverted to the probable conſequences of a non-exportation to the iſlands.

When we reaſon from conjectures, and draw inferences from probabilities, I am ſenſible of the uncertainty of our purſuits; yet many of the affairs of men, are ſo circumſtanced, that they admit of no other guide, and hence ariſes the neceſſity of judging of future, by paſt tranſactions.

We find the Parliament of Great-Britain, by a moſt unjuſtifiable exertion of power, have diveſted private perſons of property, a town of its trade, and a whole country of its chartered privileges, without *a charge or a hearing*. When power is veſted in *ſuch hands*, what is there too great, or too daring, for them to attempt.—Miſtake me not, my Brethren, I am not about to perſuade you, to relinquiſh a jot of your juſt pretenſions, from principles of fear, or apprehenſions of danger, I mean but to perſuade you, to a reſolute, and prudent oppoſition; an oppoſition which juſtice will ſtand by, and virtue approve. Leave not theſe haughty rulers the leaſt ſhadow of pretence, for diſplaying their power, but convince them by your wiſdom and perſeverance, that to conquer our reſolutions, they muſt ſubmit to our terms.

To alarm with falſe fears of a precipice, when the wide plain is open to our view, or to point out a danger where all is in ſafety, would juſtly merit ridicule and contempt: but when objects intervene, or miſts obſcure the proſpect, let thoſe who advance be ſure they are right, when they ſend round the watch word and cry, "all's well." As a faithful centinel to my country, I can't help declaring, that I deſcry the approach of an enemy, and warn you to keep on your guard—What if we ſhould mount up the tower of *ſuppoſition*, and take a view of the ſcenes before us.—The Congreſs are met—they determine to ſtop all exports of proviſions, and lumber, to the iſlands; *not for any miſconduct of the inhabitants*, but that by pinching them with *hunger* and *want*, their brethren and friends in England may hear their piercing cries, and urged from motives of humanity and compaſſion to *them*, may plead for *us*—Their cries are heard—the Parliament is aſſembled; for depend on it our preſent miniſter, will not advance a ſtep out of the common road, without the ſanction of the nation.—He informs them, that the Americans have formed the cruel reſolution of ſtarving the *iſlands*, and that by diſpatches from *thence* they are under the greateſt conſternation, from the apprehenſion of a general inſurrection of their negroes, and an approaching famine. As every compaſſionate mind kindles quickly at ſcenes of diſtreſs, and fires with reſentment at the cruel perpetrators, when deſignedly produced, the means of ſpeedy relief are inſtantly ſought for—the general murmers in England amongſt the poor, at the exorbitant price of the neceſſaries of life, render it an unadviſed ſcheme, to ſupply the unhappy ſufferers with proviſions from thence; as thereby the prices would be raiſed on themſelves, and the people might clamor for ſubmiſſion to our claims—What is to be done—a valuable part of the territories of the nation is likely to be deſtroyed, by the barbarous policy of the Americans—How are they to act? Let us take a review of the ſentiments of the Engliſh, when Corſica was invaded by the French.—How loud did the nation clamor in favour of diſtreſſed innocence, and how many amongſt them would gladly have plunged into a war with France, to reſcue the Corſicans from their approaching miſery? and had the rulers at the helm poſſeſſed the ſame knight errantring genius, their liberties might have been ſaved, at the expence of a few hundred thouſand lives. I hope I ſhall not here be underſtood, that I had no commiſeration for the calamities of a brave and depreſſed people—but when two evils preſent, the leaſt is to be choſen. When the poor foundering bark is toſſed with the inclement ſtorm, and driven amidſt the foaming rocks with daſhing fury, we may view with ſympathetic agony of ſoul, the horrors of the ſcene, and pity from our hearts the trembling ſinking crew; but cannot do more, for inſtant deſtruction to ourſelves would be inevitable in the attempt.—But the caſe now before us is quite the reverſe. The very ſummit of miniſterial wiſh, is to "*lay us proſtrate at their feet*:" therefore whenever the ſame ſpirit of compaſſion, ariſes in the breaſts of the Engliſh nation, on behalf of the inhabitants of their *own* iſlands, they will find a daring miniſtry prompt at their ſervice, ready to work up their wrath, and kindle their rage.—Is it not likely they will tell the nation—you *ſhall* not ſuffer by ſupplying the iſlands.—Your Colonies have broken through every tie of *honor* and *humanity*, and have no further claims to the protection of juſtice.—Long have they called aloud on liberty and virtue as their patrons, but they have now ſwerved from the line of their own drawing, and the nation is no longer obliged to obſerve the rules of neighbourly commerce.—What think you, my Brethren, if with ſentiments like theſe, they ſhould determine on obliging us to continue our ſupplies?—What if they ſhould demand with compulſive threats at our gates, an immediate embarkation to the iſlands, of our uſual ſupplies.—How ſhould we act? we might doubtleſs contend, that this was an exertion of power, which *no laws* but thoſe of *force* can warrant or ſupport; but reaſonings from the mouth of a cannon carry conviction not to be withſtood. We know there are times, when public emergencies ſupercede an adherence to the principles of the Conſtitution; what law authorizes the ſeizing on a ſeaman's perſon, and compelling him to ſerve in a ſtate of government ſlavery? Where is the ſtatute for impreſſing my horſes, my carriages, and my ſervants, for the uſes of a campaign? yet we know they have been the conſtant practices of the navy and army. The merchant may contend, that his property is his own, and that no man can legally oblige him to venture it abroad.—So may the ſailor argue, and nothing but the *neceſſity of the caſe* will be urged in ſupport of either, an *argument* which ſeems at preſent, to be one of the fundamentals in the Engliſh Conſtitution.—They may tell us, that the iſlands are *actually ſuffering*, by our *unjuſt reſolutions*, and that they come to the ſuccour of the diſtreſſed.—We may offer to treat, and to enter into a diſcuſſion of the right, but hunger and want will admit of no delay.—If we continue inflexible, what muſt be the conſequence?

There is not a man on the continent more anxious than I am for the ſupport of our liberties; but never can I think of contending for them, on the principles of *cruelty* and *injuſtice*, whilſt *they* are our ſupport, we can neither look for the approbation of good men, nor the protection of a juſt and diſcerning providence, and ſhall loſe the few remaining friends we have yet in Parliament. Virtue will ever ſupport us, and bear us out in the midſt of tryals and perſecutions; but if once we quit *that ground*, we wander into a labyrinth of perplexity and confuſion, which may bring down our grey hairs with ſorrow to the grave.

From what has been ſaid, I hope it will not be objected, that if we are deterred from entering into the meaſure of a non exportation to the iſlands, from an apprehenſion of a miniſterial *demand* to continue it, that the ſame power may be exerted to oblige us to break through our reſolutions, of *withholding our orders for Engliſh goods*; for ſhould they be weak enough to attempt it—I will dare to aſſert, there is not a merchant in Britain, who would venture his goods abroad, on ſuch compulſive terms.

If my apprehenſions on this ſubject are wrong, and my fears groundleſs, I am not the firſt man who has been miſtaken in his judgment; I am earneſt for the preſervation of our liberties, and that the inhabitants of this new world, may enjoy a happy ſeries of unmoleſted joys.

The difficulties in which we ſhall involve the innocent manufacturers in England, by withholding our trade, is advancing I am ſenſible, a ſtep beyond the line of ſtrict moral rectitude; but the imperfections of our nature are ſo great, that the forms of our policy too often interfere with that harmony of order, which is indicated by the precepts of a chriſtian life; and O that the happy period was arrived, when "we ſhall beat our ſwords

" into plow ſhares, our ſpears into pruning hooks, " —when nation ſhall not lift up ſword againſt " nation, neither ſhall they learn war any more."

One obſervation more I beg leave to make before I cloſe this paper. By the reſolves of a neighbouring colony juſt publiſhed, they recommend both a *non importation* and *non conſumption* agreement. Now with ſubmiſſion to the Gentlemen of that Committee, I conceive that a diſtinction in that caſe, was abſolutely neceſſary.—If a non-importation had been rejected, from an apprehenſion that the merchants would not comply with ſuch a requiſition, then I ſhould think it a very proper expedient, to determine againſt the conſumption of all goods imported after the agreement was entered into: but where there appears a general diſpoſition, amongſt the merchants and traders, to enter into the aſſociation, I can't perceive the neceſſity, or propriety, of entering into a non-conſumption agreement.—Surely it can't be thereby meant, to decline the purchaſe of goods, already amongſt us, and imported on the honeſt confidence of a probable ſale, and many of them abſolutely paid for:—this would be committing an injury which we cannot intend.

It is not without much pain, that I have ſo frequently objected to the meaſures, which have been propoſed; and would an honeſt conſcience, have ſuffered me to be ſilent, I ſhould gladly have remained a ſolemn ſpectator, and watched with anxious eye, the commotions of the continent. When proſperity flattered, I ſhould have rejoiced in private, with a few boſom friends, and when diſtraction appeared in our councils, I ſhould have ſtolen into ſome ſilent retreat, and bemoaned with aching heart, the diſtreſſes of my country.

From the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

I AM verging towards ſeventy years of age, and from my earlieſt youth have been taught to love my country:—To defend its rights, whenever they are invaded:—And, if poſſible, to tranſmit them as ſafely to my poſterity, as they were handed down to me by my venerable anceſtors.—I am, therefore, penetrated with reſentment, and fired with indignation, when I reflect, that, without any breach of faith and allegiance to their Sovereign, or any violation of the laws of their country; his Majeſty's American ſubjects are reduced to the *dreadful alternative*, either, to ſubmit to the *arbitrary juriſdiction* of a *deſpotic power*, or to be *immediately* deprived of their civil, and doubtleſs, *hereafter*, of their religious rights and privileges, by *force of arms*.

That theſe ſanguinary meaſures are, the reſult of the deliberations of the Britiſh Parliament, no other proof is neceſſary, than, the ACT of that legiſlative body, for diſcontinuing the commerce of the town of Boſton:—An ACT, replete with enormous pains and penalties annexed to the breach of it:—An ACT, that in its operation muſt ſtab the very vitals of American liberty:—An ACT, which, to add to the terrors of it, is enforced with a *formidable fleet and army*, under the direction of a chief magiſtrate, inveſted with both military and civil authority.

AMERICANS! ſuffer me for a moment to arreſt your attention, and BEHOLD! what is, ſucceſſively, to be the DESTINY of all the principal cities and towns upon this continent:—For, as all refuſed, though they did not deſtroy the *baneful weed*, for which, the capital of this province is now ſuffering the unrelenting vengeance of parliamentary indignation; they will, ſurely, be conſidered as equally guilty of rendering the miniſterial ſcheme of American taxation abortive, and will, therefore, doubtleſs, be puniſhed with the ſame ſeverity.

The terms and conditions to be complied with, before the commerce of Boſton can be reſtored to its former ſtate, are ſo many, and encumbered with ſuch inſuperable difficulties, as render a compliance impoſſible, were the people inclined:—Beſides, they are ſo diſgracefully humiliating, as no ſociety of men, who have any ſenſe of freedom, the leaſt ſpark of virtue, or any power of reſiſtance, would ever ſubmit to: Their commerce, therefore, is not as ſet forth in the preamble of the act, diſcontinued, it is really and abſolutely deſtroyed:—And that part of the inhabitants, whoſe livelihood depended upon it, as far as mere power can be exerted, are deprived of LIFE.—For, certainly, he who having it in his power, deprives another of the means of living, would, if he had power ſufficient, deprive him of life:—Their virtue and their valour, therefore, ſupported by that of their fellow citizens through the continent, are, under GOD, their ſole dependance.

The characteriſtics of a brave, virtuous and free people, are ſtrongly delineated, not only in the ſpirited reſolves of moſt of the towns, and of the two Houſes of Aſſembly in this government; but there is a ſtriking reſemblance, in thoſe of all the other governments upon the continent, who are at liberty to expreſs their ſentiments.——In the name, therefore, of every thing great and good!—with ſuch a glorious proſpect before us of an indiſſoluble UNION, ſhall we faint under our burdens, or ſuffer ourſelves to deſpair of our American common-wealths? NO, ſurely.

Although we are falſely and maliciouſly repreſented to our Sovereign, as rogues and rebels:—Although for want of better information, he has been prevailed upon to view us, undeſervedly, in that odious light; and has not only withdrawn from us his favour and protection, but given the royal FIAT to laws evidently calculated to ruin and enſlave us:—Yet we know, and are ſure, our fellow ſubjects in Britain, are utterly averſe to ſuch violent meaſures; have repeatedly and ſtrongly remonſtrated againſt them:—They view us in a very different light; and conſider us as fellow ſufferers with themſelves in one common cauſe; in defence of that *liberty* they are in danger of loſing as well as we:—They feel themſelves wounded through our ſides:—They fear, that the cruelty added to injuſtice and oppreſſion, begun in America will end in Britain, and ultimately be their lot as well as ours:—They know and have repeatedly told us, though againſt their intereſt, that our ſalvation depends upon ſuſpending ALL COMMERCE with them, till our burdens are removed, and our grievances redreſſed:—AFTER receiving ſuch ſalutary and diſintereſted advice, can *Americans* be, any longer at a loſs, what meaſures they ought to purſue?—Is not their path made plain before them?—Are not the means in their hands, if they will have but virtue enough to improve them?—What, beſides non-importation and non-conſumption agreements, immediately, abſolutely, and ſolemnly engaged in, and firmly adhered to, by every individual who loves his country, and is concerned for its welfare and ſecurity, can preſerve Americans from impending ruin!

But perhaps it will be ſaid, indeed it has been ſaid, that the mercantile part of any community never have been, nor never will be virtuous enough to ceaſe importing; though the commodities imported were fatal to the public intereſt, ſo long as there were thoſe to be found, who would buy and conſume:—And that the late conduct of the *Tea Conſignees* is an inconteſtible proof of it:—For the honour of the human ſpecies, it were devoutly to be wiſhed, that the reflection was as falſe and malicious, as it is true and diſgraceful, of all the characters concerned in that infamouſly political manœuvre:—But let not a few ſuch *apoſtate members*, haſtily determine our judgment, without diſcrimination, of ſuch a reſpectable body of men, any more than we would condemn a ſturdy well ſpread oak, for a few rotten branches, or a well conſtructed ſhip for a few defective timbers:—However, let us ſuppoſe the worſt, that *avarice*, like Aaron's *rod*, had ſwallowed up every virtue:—That merchants will trade, though the country is ruined:—Is it neceſſary, that every body elſe ſhould buy and conſume?—Will the *huſbandman* and the *farmer* ſit ſtill, and ſee the locuſts that are preying upon the vitals of our commerce, ſpread themſelves over the whole land, to devour the fruits of *their labour and induſtry*?—Will they not unite and perſevere in a firm reſolution to refrain from buying or conſuming 'till they are ſo impoveriſhed by taxes and tax-gatherers, as ſhall put it out of their power to do either?—Will they ſuffer Britiſh gewgaws and ſuperfluities, to come in competition with the ſalvation of their country?—Shall we profeſs to be actuated by a ſpirit of patriotiſm in our public aſſemblies, and not manifeſt it by a correſpondent practice, as individuals? Surely, if we do not, it requires no great ſagacity to foreſee, that our freedom is loſt, and our bondage inevitable.

Will it be ſaid, it has been ſaid, that if trade is ſuſpended, the ſurplus of our produce will periſh, upon our hands:—The objection ſeems plauſible, but, when duly examined, will prove groundleſs and futile:—The ſurplus of our produce is not ſo great, but if wiſely applied to the increaſe and improvement of thoſe manufactures, for which ſuch ſurplus has heretofore been ſent abroad; though ſome inconveniences might attend the meaſure at firſt, yet by a prudent management they would be eaſily overcome: A ſupply of all the neceſſaries, and moſt of the conveniences of life, would ſoon follow: Manufacturers would flow to us, from every part of the world: Manufactures of every kind would be gradually eſtabliſhed: Genius would conduct the labours of induſtry, and inſtead of our being dependant upon others, they would become dependant upon us:—And may we not add, with truth on our ſide, that as formidable as the above objection may appear to ſome, there is, perhaps, no one thing, except providing for favourites and ſervile dependants, which more powerfully influenced adminiſtration to their paſt and preſent violent meaſures, than the apprehenſion of our becoming, by the increaſe of our trade and manufactures their rivals in both:——Ought not their fears, therefore, to be our hopes:—Muſt not the burthens impoſed, and impoſing upon our commerce neceſſarily operate, as ſo many premiums, to improve our manufactures? Will not thoſe who are ſent here to ſuppreſs them, be perpetually adding to the number of our manufacturers?—How many uſeful mechanics are ſcattered over this wide extended continent, who, a few years ſince, were meaſuring their ſteps, to the ſound of a fife and drum; but are now eating the bread of induſtry, and living with their families in peace and plenty? Indeed, what man of ſenſe is there, who would be content to live on ſix pence a day, when by his art and induſtry he can earn half a crown to five ſhillings a day:—The profeſſion of ſoldiers, it is true, is war and bloodſhed; but notwithſtanding it is hardly conceivable, they ſhould be ſo loſt to the feelings of humanity, as, unprovoked, to ſtain their ſwords, and imbrue their hands in the blood of their innocent fellow ſubjects, whoſe only guilt is, the ardour of their zeal, in defence of freedom from that bondage, in which, perhaps, many of them were unwarily captivated:—Fellow ſubjects! who would gladly embrace them in the arms of a cordial friendſhip, and could a *regular diſcharge*, from their profeſſion be effected, would give them lands to cultivate; aſſiſt them in building houſes to live in; provide them with rough materials to manufacture; and with pleaſure, would render their condition as happy as our own:—Theſe are objects worthy of their attention; whilſt it becomes us to avoid, if poſſible, all contention with them:—To conciliate their friendſhip by treating them with civility and kindneſs; tho' at the ſame time we abhor and curſe the Miniſter, who could ſo abuſe the truſt his Maſter repoſed in him, as to ſend them upon ſuch an infamouſly inhumane errand:——Theſe ſeem to be proper objects of our attention; and duly regarded, would perhaps contribute to our real ſecurity, more than any thing that has hitherto been deviſed: For thoſe who love us will never willingly hurt us; and thoſe, on whom we are willing to beſtow the greateſt benefits will not wantonly do us an injury.

AN OLD MAN.

From my Hermitage near Falmouth, Caſco-Bay, June, 1774.

CHARLESTOWN, (*South-Carolina*) *June* 20.

LETTERS from the ſouthern parts of North-Carolina aſſure us, that the inhabitants there will go as far in defence of American liberty as can be expected; and recommend, if a congreſs ſhould be deemed the firſt ſtep neceſſary to be taken, that ſubſcriptions or rather collections, be ſet on foot throughout the continent, to raiſe and remit a ſum of money to the Community in Boſton, for the relief of the moſt diſtreſſed of our ſuffering brethren there, who muſt ſtand in equal need of ſuch aſſiſtance, as if their town had been deſtroyed by fire.—And we have the pleaſure to learn, that the inhabitants of this province, generally, ſeem ready to contribute their mite, as ſoon as proper perſons are named to receive what their benevolent heats ſhall induce them to offer. [A Committee have ſince been appointed.]

BOSTON, *July* 21.

We hear that the inhabitants of the Weſt Indies, are equally alarmed with us in the colonies, in regard to the late acts of Parliament; and that the principal gentlemen in all the Engliſh iſlands, are of opinion, that it is expedient for the Northern Colonies to ſtop all trade as well to the Weſt-Indies, as to Great-Britain.

A correſpondent obſerves, that if the bills ſhould paſs for altering the government of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, it cannot be ſuppoſed that any man of character will accept of, or act in any affair contrary to the eſtabliſhed laws and chartered rights of the people; if any perſons ſhould be found ſo *abandoned* as to act againſt the liberty and the voice of this country they muſt be eſteemed the vileſt enemies of freedom, and the baſeſt wretches above ground.

The Hon. Eliphalet Dyer, the Hon. Willam S. Johnſon, Eraſmus Wolſcot, Silas Deane, and Richard Law, Eſqrs. are choſen, authorized and empowered as a Committee on the part of the colony of Connecticut, to meet the general Congreſs with the commiſſioners of the ſiſter colonies, to conſult meaſures for the beſt good and happineſs of America.

A correſpondent obſerves, that it is highly probable there will be war between France and England in a few months, and that the King of France will offer very great advantages to the American colonies, on condition that they preſerve a neutrality. The preſent quarrel between Britain and America will facilitate ſuch a meaſure; and in caſe of a war 'tis likely the colonies will imitate the Dutch.

We hear that Col. Williard Knowles, of Eaſtham, has lately made ſuch conceſſions and acknowledgments to that town, relative to his trading in and purchaſing of tea imported in Capt. Loring's Brig, which was caſt aſhore at Cape-Cod laſt winter, as that at a meeting held there the 5th inſt. they voted to be ſatisfactory, and that he be again reinſtated in their favour; alſo that the cenſures upon his former conduct be eraſed from the records of the town.

The firmneſs and unanimity of the people to defend their invaluable rights, notwithſtanding the reſtleſſneſs of a little ſelfiſh faction, does this province honour. At a meeting of ſixty gentlemen, Deputies of the ſeveral towns in the county of Berkſhire, a number of judicious, ſpirited reſolves were paſſed, and a non-conſumption agreement agreed upon, to encourage our own manufactures, and a ſubſcription for the Boſton ſufferers by the Port-act. The accounts from Connecticut are the moſt encouraging, and the firmneſs, activity and generoſity of the other colonies is aſtoniſhing to the enemies of American freedom—Courage, Amecans, and with the help of God, the ſlavery intended us may be warded off, and our tranquility eſtabliſhed.

We are obliged to the worthy Carolinians, for their ſpirited, judicious obſervations on the late deteſted bills, as much as for their bounty.

The learned and ingenious Dr. Stiles of Newport found that in 1760 there were in New-England 530 congregational churches, viz.

In Maſſachuſetts	—	306
Connecticut	—	170
New-Hampſhire	—	43
Rhode-Iſland	—	11
		530

Since then the number is prodigiouſly increaſed, at leaſt to 700. He alſo computed that thoſe four New England governments at that time contained ſomewhat more than 500,000 ſouls, and that as we double our numbers in 25 years, in 1785 they will amount to a million; and in the preſent year 1774, the number at the ſame rate muſt be 737,135, of whom more than 100,000 are effective men able to bear arms. The rateable polls in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay only, amounted in 1773 to between 70 and 80,000.

The Doctor ſays that our importations of goods from Great-Britain doubled from 1744 to 1754, and more than doubled from 1748 to 1758; and that for the year 1760 the value amounted to two millions to the continental colonies only. After hinting that burdens on agriculture or the American commerce will unavoidably and very greatly affect the national intereſt; he concludes with theſe words:—" Plantations may be made with encouragement, but cannot ſucceſsfully be forced. *Free policy, free religion, free property*, and *matrimony* will ſoon populate a fertile country in a good climate. Theſe have been the baſis of our increaſe."

NEWPORT, (*Rhode-Iſland*) *July* 11.

A gentleman who brought his veſſel to this place to fit out, has called her the SAVAGE PORT BILL.

NEW-YORK, *July* 28.

Laſt Thurſday the Corporation of this city met and agreed to Mr. Chriſtopher Colles's propoſal, for ſupplying this city with freſh water by means of a Steam Engine Reſervoir, and conduit pipes; and in order to carry the ſaid uſeful and laudable deſign into immediate execution; they reſolved to iſſue promiſſary notes as the work ſhall advance.

According to this deſign, the water will be conveyed through every ſtreet and lane in this city, with a perpendicular conduit pipe at every hundred yards, at which water may be drawn at any time of the day or night, and in caſe of fire each conduit pipe will be ſo contrived as to communicate with the extinguiſhing fire engines, whereby a ſpeedy and plentiful ſupply of water may be had in that calamitous ſituation.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 1.

On Wedneſday the 20th ult. ſeveral hundreds of the principal inhabitants of Kent county, on Delaware, aſſembled at the Court-houſe in Dover, to conſider what ſteps it might be requiſite to take within their diſtrict, in relation to the preſent alarming ſtate of public affairs. The buſineſs was introduced by a ſpeech delivered by the Rev. SAMUEL MAGAW. He pointed out ſome of the diſtinguiſhing excellencies of the Engliſh conſtitution, and its expanſion to America. He traced the origin of the Colonies; the nature of their compact with Great-Britain; the indefeaſible rights and immunities ſecured to them by their charters; their amazing growth and importance. He took notice of the grand proſpect that opens to the mind, on viewing a parent country communicating her conſtitutional privileges, without impairing them; perpetuating happineſs to millions of her own children, and incorporating with *them* as ſharers of the ſame freedom and ſweet equality, ſtrangers from almoſt every kingdom, and of every language under Heaven. He mentioned the unpropitious influence that ſundry Miniſterial meaſures and decrees of Parliament, adopted within ten years paſt, are likely to have upon the liberties of North-America. He ſhewed the deſtructive tendency of the Boſton Port Bill in particular, and of ſome other Bills depending. He recommended earneſtly to the people, at this very intereſting criſis, a prudent, firm, diſpaſſionate behaviour; a conſiſtent, unanimous co-operation with the neighbouring counties, and the provinces in general, in the moſt peaceable, legal endeavours for obtaining relief. He concluded with enforcing an affectionate, unſhaken loyalty to the King; an invariable attachment to religion and virtue; together with patience and unrelaxing œconomy.

Then William Killen and Richard Baſſet, Eſquires, gave a ſummary view of *natural* and *conſtitutional* rights, entered into a diſcuſſion of the charter privileges of the colonies; and confirmed their doctrine by very ſatisfactory illuſtrations from ſome of the moſt approved *civilians*; from *Magna Charta—the Bill of Rights* and other eſtabliſhed authorities.

Immediately the freeholders, Gentlemen and others qualified to vote for repreſentatives, with a ſolemnity and readineſs greatly to their honor, elected a committee for the county, and entered into a number of ſpirited reſolves conſonant to thoſe which are taking place throughout all the provinces.

At a general Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the county of Suſſex on Delaware, at the Court-houſe in Lewis-Town, on Saturday, the 23*d of July*, 1774.

THIS Aſſembly taking into their very ſerious conſideration, the preſent critical ſituation of American affairs, of the excluſive right of the coloniſts of impoſing taxes upon themſelves, of the invaſion of that right by the ſtatute of the 6 Geo. III. C. 12, by which ſtatute and ſundry others, the Parliament of Great-Britain have aſſumed the power of making laws to bind the colonies, without their conſent, either by themſelves, or Repreſentatives; a recent inſtance whereof is exhibited in the late ſtatute, commonly called the Boſton Port Bill. Therefore in order to collect the voice and ſentiments of this Aſſembly, the following articles were propoſed, voted, and agreed to.

I. That the inhabitants of this county do owe, and will pay due allegiance to his Majeſty King GEORGE the Third.

II. That it is the inherent right of Britiſh ſubjects, to be taxed by their own conſent, or by repreſentatives choſen by themſelves only, and that every act of the Britiſh Parliament, reſpecting the internal police of North-America is unconſtitutional, and an invaſion of our juſt rights and privileges.

III. That the late act of Parliament, inflicting pains and penalties on the town of Boſton, by blocking up their harbour, is a precedent juſtly alarming to the Britiſh colonies in America, and entirely inconſiſtent with, and ſubverſive of their conſtitutional rights and liberties.

IV. That a congreſs of deputies from the ſeveral colonies in North-America, is the moſt probable and proper mode for obtaining a redreſs of American grievances, ſecuring our rights and liberties, and re-eſtabliſhing peace and harmony between Great Britain and theſe Colonies, on a conſtitutional foundation.

V. That the inhabitants of this county will adopt and carry into execution, all and ſingular ſuch peaceable and conſtitutional meaſures as ſhall be agreed on by a majority of the colonies, by their deputies at the intended Congreſs.

VI. That the Speaker of the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly of this government, be deſired to write to the ſeveral members in this county requeſting them to convene at New-Caſtle on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, to appoint deputies to attend at a General Congreſs for the Colonies, at ſuch time and place, as ſhall be generally agreed on.

VII. That it is our opinion, that it would conduce to the reſtoration of the liberties of America, ſhould the colonies enter into a joint agreement, not to import any article of Britiſh manufactory, or carry on any branch of trade, unleſs under ſuch reſtrictions as may be agreed upon by the Congreſs.

VIII. That the committee herein after appointed, are hereby deſired to receive the ſubſcriptions of ſuch charitable perſons in this county, who ſhall incline to contribute towards the diſtreſſed and ſuffering inhabitants of the town of Boſton, and that the money raiſed by ſuch ſubſcriptions, be diſpoſed of by the ſaid committee, for the uſe of the ſaid inhabitants whom we conſider as ſuffering in the common cauſe of America.

XI. That the Committee now to be choſen conſiſt of thirteen perſons, viz. Thomas Robinſon, Levin Crapper, Boaz Manlove, Benjamin Burton, and John Wiltbank, Eſquires, and Stephen Townſend, Gentleman, the Repreſentatives of this county, and David Hall, Eſq; the Rev. Matthew Wilſon, Jacob Moore, Eſq; Mr. John Clowes, Daniel Nunez, Eſq; John Rodney, Eſq; and Mr. William Peery, who, or any ſeven of them, being duly notified, are to meet, and correſpond with the

other provinces and counties of this government, and to give inſtructions to our Deputies for the intended Congreſs when choſen, in order that all may unite in promoting, and endeavouring to attain, the great and valuable ends mentioned in the foregoing Reſolutions.

On Friday morning departed this life, in the 15th year of her age, Miſs POLLY STILES, daughter of Captain HENRY STILES, and on the evening of the ſame day her remains were interred in Chriſt-Church burying-ground.

At a period of life when little more is expected than the fair preſages of future excellencies, this amiable young Lady *poſſeſſed* the moſt agreeable accompliſhments and virtues of her ſex. Her underſtanding was ſolid—her fancy lively—and her manners were engaging. Her virtues flowed from a *native* ſweetneſs and purity of mind; her faults were unknown.-----But

The colors of expreſſion are too feint;
Let thought deſcribe, what thought alone can paint.
Think what the DAUGHTER—WOMAN—
FRIEND *ſhou'd be,*
You've then her character—for ſuch was ſhe.

By the HONOURABLE
JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE,
Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and Counties of *New-Caſtle, Kent* and *Suſſex* on *Delaware.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received information that ſome time in May laſt, a certain friendly Indian man, called *JOSEPH WIPEY*, was barbarouſly murdered in the county of Weſt-Moreland: AND WHEREAS there is great reaſon to believe, that *JOHN HINKSON* and *JAMES COOPER*, of the ſame county, were concerned in the perpetration of the ſaid murder: AND WHEREAS it is at all times, but more eſpecially in the preſent ſituation of our public affairs with the Weſtern Indian Nations, of the utmoſt conſequence to the peace of the province, that the perpetrators of ſuch atrocious offences, not only againſt the authority of government, but in direct violation of the treaties with thoſe Indians, ſhould be brought to condign and exemplary puniſhment, I HAVE THEREFORE thought fit, with the advice of the Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, AND DO hereby ſtrictly charge and command all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Conſtables, and other Officers, as well as all other his Majeſty's liege ſubjects within this province, to make diligent ſearch and enquiry after the ſaid John Hinkſon and James Cooper, and to uſe all lawful means for apprehending and ſecuring them, that they may be proceeded againſt according to law. AND I DO hereby promiſe and engage, that the public reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS ſhall be paid to any perſon or perſons, who ſhall apprehend the ſaid John Hinkſon and James Cooper, and deliver them into the cuſtody of the keeper of the goal of either of the counties of Lancaſter, York or Cumberland, or the ſum of FIFTY POUNDS for either of them.

GIVEN under my hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid province, at Philadelphia, the twenty-eighth day of July, in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, and in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four.

JOHN PENN.

By his Honour's command,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Jun. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Addiſon, T. Candell, Cadiz.
Sch. Yorke, W. Carliſle, St. Euſtatia.
Sch. Joſeph, P. Bubier, Guadaloupe.
Sch. Polly, W. Wyer, Ditto.
Brig Peggy and Sally, S. Crawford, Gibraltar.
Sloop Sally, C. Wood, Georgia.
Sloop Two Brothers, J. French, North-Carolina.
Ship Hope, R. M'Clenachan, Newcaſtle on Del.
Brig Two Friends, P. Bruſter, South-Carolina.
Sch. Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia.
Sloop Thames, W. Worth, Ditto.
Sloop Induſtry, C. Gale, North-Carolina.
Brig John, J. Aſhmead, London.
Brig Recovery, W. Lawrence, Liverpool.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Betſy, R. Patterſon, Jamaica.
Brig Rebecca, J. Shields, Ditto.
Ship Pennſylvania Packet, P. Oſburn, Liverpool.
Sloop Three Brothers, A. Mills, North-Carolina.
Sloop Joſeph, P. Bubier, Marblehead.
Brig Addiſon, T. Candell, Ferrol.
Snow Sarah, R. Jones, Liſbon.
Sch. York, W. Carlile, Antigua.
Sloop Potowmack, G. Rowe, Maryland.
Schooner Two Brothers, T. Ellis, N. Providence.
Sloop Sally, J. Thompſon, New-Providence.
Schooner Polly, W. Newton, New Providence.
Schooner John, E. Howell, North-Carolina.

CLEARED.

Brig Jamaica Packet, R. Stanſbury, Jamaica.
Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, Liſbon.
Brig Molly, J. Mullett, St Kitts.
Sloop Sally, C. Wood, Georgia.
Sloop Ranger, H. M'Cabe, Maryland.
Sloop Ranger, A. Lowell, New-England.
Brig John, J. Aſhmead, Barbados.
Brig Ann, A. May, Madeira.
Sloop John, J. Spafford, St. Vincent.
Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, New-York.
Brig Ann, J. Forſter, Dominica.
Sloop Dolphin, A Sweeny, Ditto.
Schooner Supply, Z. Jones, New-England.
Schooner Wray Gally, G. Wray, Virginia.
Brig Nancy, J. Taylor, Barbadoes.

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

If you can find room in your paper for the following Remonſtrance, by publiſhing it you will oblige your friend PYTHAGORAS.

Prov. xii. 10. *A righteous man regardeth the life of his beaſt; but the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel.*

AS I have been allowed to have already paſſed through many forms of exiſtence, and that I might have been at one time a hero, at another time a philoſopher; at one time a carter and at another a cart-horſe, I hope the public will more attentively hear my plea for the ſpeechleſs, and allow me in compaſſion to ſay a few words for my fellow mortals under a brutal form. Having now the honour and happineſs to exiſt in the human ſhape, and to enjoy the privileges of a chriſtian, I have had an opportunity to rectify and improve many of my notions and opinions as a philoſopher. I know that the Parent of the univerſe has in great wiſdom and goodneſs formed many different ranks of being, endowed with different degrees of perception, inſtinct and reaſon, and has appointed that all ſhould in their places contribute to the general happineſs of the whole; yet ſtill in this wiſe connection and ſubordination of one rank to another, he has a due regard to the particular well-being of every rank, and of every individual. The poor may be called to ſerve the rich, and the ſubject to obey his ſovereign, and the brute creation may in many inſtances be devoted to the ſervices of mankind. But this Lord of the univerſe, this univerſal Parent, gives no allowance for cruelty or unneceſſary ſeverity in the rich to the poor, or in any man to his ſervant or even to the brutes that are under his care. The faithful dog is of great utility and ſincerely devoted to his maſter's ſervice, and he that would not feed him, or would treat him with cruelty, is generally of a brutal temper, and cruel to his ſervants and dependents, and unkind to the wife of his boſom.

The generous horſe is another animal that deſerves our regard: He has courage and emulation, and is proud to carry his maſter; he draws his carriage, plows his lands, and is capable of friendſhip and gratitude to the hand that feeds him; he is gentle, he is beautiful, and has a diſtinguiſhed rank among the herds that graze on the commons.

Solomon gives it as the character of a righteous man, that he regards the life of his beaſt; and God himſelf in his expoſtulation with the peeviſh prophet Jonah, not only mentions in ſtrains of divine compaſſion his regard to more than ſix ſcore thouſand helpleſs infants, that were then in Ninevah, but he expreſſes a regard even to their cattle, that muſt have ſuffered greatly by the calamities of war, if that great city had been deſtroyed. And he forbad the Iſraelites to muzzle the ox that trod out their corn, allowing that faithful drudge to enjoy a ſhare in the fruits of his labour: And we as Chriſtians are under the ſame, or ſtronger obligations. Tenderneſs and compaſſion, and equity and gentleneſs, are the characteriſtics of all the true followers of our exalted Redeemer.

How dreadfully ſhocking then muſt it be to me and others, to ſee brutes ſo often abuſed in our ſtreets, by barbarous and unfeeling carters: Thro' ignorance they drive and urge their horſes to perform what is beyond their power. They know not, or they are at no pains, to fit their loads to the nature and declivity of the ground. They want either care or ſenſe to avoid, in whole or in part, the obſtacles that their team is not able to ſurmount. And after the generous horſes have exerted themſelves once and again, 'till they find the attempt is vain and they can do no more, and ſo ſtand ſtill, the ignorant barbarian for his own fault pounds and bruiſes them without mercy and without meaſure. Horſes in general are obedient and docile; they ſoon learn their maſter's humour, and are pleaſed to conform to his will. The humane farmer loves the tractable leader of his plow or his team, but theſe hirelings, bears in human ſhape, abuſe and inſult theſe dumb animals, that moſt patiently bear their inſolence and cruelty, and cannot complain to their much injured maſter of their wrongs and cruel uſage. The cruelty and unkind uſage that many give to hired horſes is alſo a crying iniquity, a piece of cruelty to the poor brute, and great injuſtice to his maſter that hired him. We ſhould do as we would be done by; and ſuch careleſs, cruel and fooliſh riders, who thus abuſe their truſts, would complain bitterly were they converted to horſes, and beat, ſtarved and abuſed; or were they obliged to hire horſes and have them unfitted for ſervice.

We know that God cannot approve unneceſſary cruelty, and will puniſh all injuſtice, ill nature and ſevere dealing; in another ſtate ſuch wicked men, unleſs they repent, will be caſt out of the divine favour, and will either feel the whips of the furies, or the ſcourges of a guilty conſcience. But were their guilty ſpirits, according to my former doctrine, condemned to paſs into a ſucceſſion of aſſes and cart-horſes for a thouſand years, and thus conſcious of their own paſt cruelty, be condemned to bear the laſhes of ſuch barbarous carters and aſs-drivers, how ſevere and how juſt would be their puniſhment and their condemnation.

Allow me further to plead that all animals ſtand in need of reſt, and God appointed the ſabbath not only for our improvement in virtue and religion, but for the reſt and refreſhment of our ſervants and of the cattle that he has given to aſſiſt us in our labours. How hard then and how ſevere is it, that horſes that have been employed in conſtant labour, or hired out to men of buſineſs thro' the week, ſhould, on the ſabbath, be made to groan under the ſinful loads of men and women haſtening to the rendezvous of folly and pleaſure? It is not eaſy to deſcribe the fatal conſequences of ſuch bad examples. We ought certainly to join in ſocial worſhip to acknowlege and ſerve God, to thank him for his goodneſs and mercy, and to deprecate his wrath. But when thoſe that ſhould take the lead in what is amiable and excellent, neglect their duty, how fatally do they miſlead others? a child will argue that my father is a good man, a ſervant will ſay my maſter is a wiſe man, and his poor, ignorant or wicked neighbours and dependents will alledge, that ſuch a ſquire, or merchant, or magiſtrate is in high eſteem, and yet he goes abroad on the ſabbath, and no where attends on publick worſhip; and why, ſays every one of theſe, ſhould we pretend to be better or wiſer than they are? hence we have ſuch a number of houſe proteſtants, and horſe proteſtants in this city, and its environs. And hence we have a great number of idle loungers, and ſaunterers, and ſabbath breakers, that peſter our commons taverns on the ſabbath day; and vaunt of their wicked exploits, by which they amaze and inflame and draw the ignorant and unwary into the worſt of crimes, and ſeduce the innocent into vice and debauchery. Hence ſo many that are brought to a ſhameful death, aſcribe their firſt deviations from virtue, and their final ruin to ſuch bad company, and the breach of the Lord's day. If the ignorant multitude who have not had the benefit of an early education, do not attend publick worſhip, how will they maintain a ſenſe and awe of God on their ſpirits? and as no government can be ſupported without evidences given on oath, how will ſuch ignorant perſons ſwear in judgment and in righteouſneſs? and yet we ſhould remember that our lives and our properties may depend on their evidence. Therefore where publick religion is neglected the great bond of ſociety is looſed, and the ſtate is verging to deſtruction.

We ſhould not be ſurprized, that in ſuch a caſe, little regard is paid to horſes, or to the brute creation, when ſo little regard is paid to the ſouls of ſervants and children, when ſo little regard is paid to the welfare of the ſtate and to the public inſtitutions of our God, and our Redeemer; nay, when ſo little regard is paid by ſuch perſons to their own eternal welfare and happineſs—But as many who are here complained of, cannot be ſuppoſed to have conſidered their conduct in this light, but may have plauſible excuſes for going on the ſabbath morning to their country ſeats or to viſit a friend, yet it is to be hoped they would avoid what is lawful in many caſes if they conſidered the extenſive and prevailing force of their examples. How many are there who are even pinched in their circumſtances, that hire horſes and ride abroad on the Lord's day, to feaſt and to drink, and to frolic, and ſpend extravagantly. Thus they not only contract an averſion to religion and to a ſerious concern for their own ſouls, and thoſe under their care; but they waſte their eſtates, defraud their creditors and ruin their families; and vindicate their conduct by alledging that great, that wiſe and good men do not attend on publick worſhip, but ſpend the ſabbath as they do. Will the numbers that do amiſs vindicate our conduct? will we plead for a practiſe ſo deſtructive to religion and morality, ſo hurtful to children and ſervants, and to the lower claſs of mankind? and which bears ſo hard on the brute creation that God has given us for our eaſe and aſſiſtance in our labours?

Religion and piety improve, exalt, and perfect our natures, and ſhould be the chief and main deſign and conſtant purſuit of our lives. And as our heavenly father has ſet a portion of our time apart for this purpoſe, why ſhould we not improve it? and tenderneſs and humanity are amiable qualifications. They conſtitute the tender huſband, the dutiful child, the indulgent maſter, the faithful ſervant, the generous friend and ſympathizing neighbour; and this friendly diſpoſition is not confined to the human race, it reaches alſo to the brute creation, and prevents ill nature and unneceſſary ſeverity to our domeſtick animals, thoſe dumb obſequious attendants given us in great goodneſs by our heavenly father. It is god-like to be kind and benevolent, and to promote happineſs. And hence the wiſe man tells us, that a merciful man regards the life of his beaſt, but the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel. I might mention bull-baiting and cock-fighting, and other uſeleſs and barbarous practices, but as ſuch ſavage diverſions are loſing credit, and juſtly abhorred by the generality of humane and good men, it is to be hoped that the ſame good ſenſe and politeneſs will, in all other reſpects, ſoften our tempers and work a general reformation of manners.

PYTHAGORAS.

OFFICE
For the SALE of REAL ESTATES.

TO BE SOLD by public vendue, on Wedneſday the 3d of Auguſt, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the late China Factory in the diſtrict of Southwark, a pair of large mill-ſtones, each ſtone ſurrounded with a circle of caſt iron, weighing about two tons and an half, and run on a circular caſt iron plate of the ſame weight: Alſo a wrought iron axis and a large ſhaft on which they run. The ſtones are fixed in the manner of a Tanner's bark mill, for which purpoſe they would be very uſeful.

Sundry iron bolts, gudgeons, ſcrews and burrs of various ſizes.

Pieces of barr-iron and iron work of different ſorts.

A ſhaft and frame work of a large mill, which is ſurrounded by a cedar frame of ſet work, hooped with iron; the inſide is paved with very ſmooth large flat ſtone, which will be ſold in ſuch manner as will beſt ſuit the purchaſers:—They are very proper to grind paint upon.

Sundry large tubs and vats of various ſhapes and ſizes, very ſuitable for ſoap boilers, &c.

Two iron ſtoves, with their pipes.

A rolling preſs, for copper-plate printing;—and other articles made uſe of in the china factory.

*** Some of the buildings, and ground on which they ſtand, are to be let on ground-rent, by

MATTHEW CLARKSON,
EDWARD BONSALL.

MADE AND SOLD BY
ROBERT PARRISH,
At his houſe in Third-ſtreet, a few doors above Arch-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the Golden Swan tavern, Philadelphia.

ROLLING SCREENS, for cleaning wheat and flaxſeed, conſiſting of four different ſorts of wire each, calculated to great exactneſs, and found by experience to anſwer well; ſmall bolts for Indian meal in mills, ſtanding ſcreens, ſhoe and ſhoot ditto; wire reding ſieves of different ſorts, ſuitable for Indian meal, wheat, or other grain, alſo for iron ore, ſugar, ground bark, &c. ſhort cloths for millers, found by experience to exceed any other kind, and a variety of wire work, ſuitable for cellar windows, ſpring houſes, and many other uſes; DUTCH FANS of different ſorts, with good improvements, ſuitable for moſt kinds of grain; ſeveral ſorts of boxes with knives for cutting ſtraw, and curriers beam boards of lignum vitæ.

Alſo at the ſame place are made all ſorts of planes, ſuitable for carpenters, cabinet-makers, coach-makers, coopers and others, and are allowed (by the beſt judges) to be as compleat and good as thoſe made in London; any perſon applying as above may depend on being ſerved with all reaſonable diſpatch. All orders from town or country ſhall be carefully attended to.

N. B. Boxes or cheſts, with an aſſortment of various kinds of tools (very convenient for farmers, maſters of veſſels, and others) will be ſorted and put up upon a ſhort notice.

PLAN of an ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL for YOUNG MISSES.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to ſolicit the attention of the public to the following plan of an Engliſh ſchool, for the inſtruction of young miſſes in the Engliſh language, taught grammatically, and as a language; which he propoſes to open, if he meets with due encouragement, on Monday the 9th day of Auguſt, at the corner of Fourth and Market-ſtreets, oppoſite the Collector's.

1. In the firſt, or loweſt claſs will be arranged the children who have been but imperfectly taught to read; with whom the utmoſt pains ſhall be taken to correct all bad habits in reading, and to form a juſt pronunciation.

2. In the ſecond claſs the miſſes ſhall be initiated into the grammatical inſtitutes; and theſe ſtrongly impreſſed upon the mind by frequent parſings of the moſt approved ſentences and leſſons.

3. In the third claſs, the fair pupil ſhall be introduced to an acquaintance with the ſyntax and government, each of which ſhall be inculcated, in a courſe of reading ſuch authors, as may engage the attention, and amuſe, as well as inſtruct the opening mind; as Croxall's Æſop, the Moral Miſcellany, the Britiſh Plutarch. In this claſs the pupils will be frequently exerciſed in the declenſion of irregular and defective verbs; and the exerciſes of parſing will be continued.

4. The fourth claſs will be formed out of thoſe ſcholars, who, being moſt perfect in their grammatical exerciſes, are ready to be inſtructed in the proper and elegant method of reading proſe. The books uſed in this claſs will be chiefly, the Hiſtory of the World, Introduction to Polite Learning, Oeconomy of Human Life, Seneca's Morals, collection of improving paſſages from ancient and modern hiſtories.

5. In the fifth claſs the young ladies ſhall be taught to read with propriety and elegance ſome of the beſt poetical compoſitions in rhime and blank verſe, ſelected from the works of Milton, Pope, Young, Thompſon, Maſon and Gray.

The ſcholars of the fourth and fifth claſſes ſhall alſo be accuſtomed to write familiar letters, by way of evening exerciſes. And thoſe who require it ſhall be inſtructed in writing, and the rudiments of arithmetic.

A chapter in the bible ſhall be read every morning and evening, in rotation, by all the ſcholars who are capable of reading diſtinctly, and without heſitation.

That the ſubſcriber may have it in his power to do juſtice to his pupils, he means to take no more than thirty, on the moderate terms of fifteen ſhillings entrance, and fifteen ſhillings per quarter.

If any parents or guardians ſhould chuſe to have their children or wards privately inſtructed in the Engliſh grammar, in reading with propriety, and writing familiar letters, the ſubſcriber will wait upon them at their own houſes, at any time from ſeven to nine in the forenoon, and from five to eight o'clock in the evening.

The indulgence of the public to this undertaking ſhall meet with the utmoſt care and diligence on the part of its devoted ſervant,

JAMES TWIFOOT.

N. B. Any perſon who is deſirous to know of the ſubſcriber's character and abilities, by applying to him ſhall have competent ſatisfaction, and from gentlemen of the firſt reputation in this city.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO LAD, ſtrong, healthy and well-made; he has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles, is good tempered, ſober, honeſt, and handy at any kind of houſe work, and with proper care would make a good plantation negro. Enquire of the Printer.

New-York, July 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of June laſt paſt, a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum in Half Johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at Quebec, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of England, about ſix feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmall pox, of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, with ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in Boſton, from whence he removed to Quebec, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in New-Caſtle, Virginia, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board Captain John F. Pruym, for Albany, and took with him a blue caſimer, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of cloaths.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid JOSEPH THORP in any of his Majeſty's gaols on this continent, ſhall be entitled to ten per cent. on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of FIFTY POUNDS when convicted. Apply to Curſon and Seton of New-York, Joſeph Wharton, jun. of Philadelphia, Robert Chriſtie, of Baltimore, James Gibſon, and Co. Virginia, John Bonfield, of Quebec, Melatiah Bourne, or John Rowe, of Boſton. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this Joſeph Thorp, ſince the 19th of June laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons, which will be gratefully acknowledged.

All Maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 18th of July laſt from the ſubſcriber, a negroe man, named PRINCE, about nineteen years old, five feet four or five inches high, is a ſmart active fellow, a very black complexion, and is apt to grin and laugh when talked to by his equals, and is fond of ſtrong liquor: Had on and took with him a brown cloth coat and jacket, with red collar and cuffs to the coat, white ſhirt and trowſers, pretty good ſhoes, and an old hat: He is a ſly fellow, and has run away from his former maſters, both here and in New-England, from whence he came, and it is likely he may go that way, as he has before attempted to do, and been taken up and brought home. Whoever takes up and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH FOX, blackſmith and farrier, in Philadelphia, or

DR. ANTHONY YELDALL.

WANTED,

A WET NURSE; ſhe muſt be a healthy, cleanly woman, her character unexceptionable, if within two or three miles of town, the more agreeable. Enquire of the Printer.

A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER will meet with EMPLOYMENT for a conſiderable time, by applying to STEWART HERBERT, Printer, in Lancaſter.

(*For more New Advertiſements ſee the next Page*)

BY virtue of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday the 15th day of August inst. at the London Coffee-house, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the township of Passyunk, in the county of Philadelphia, containing about 10 acres and 3-4 of an acre and 39 perches, bounded by ground of Benjamin Harbeson, Christian Dinck and others; late the estate of HENRY ELWES; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday the 15th day of August inst. at the London Coffee-house, at six o'clock in the evening, a certain bank messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, situate on the east side of Front and west side of Water-streets, between Race and Vine-streets in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 25 feet, and extending through to Water-street aforesaid, bounded by messuages and lots of Bryan Wilkinson and others, subject to ground rents of 20s. currency per annum. —A certain messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, situate on the west side of the Germantown Road, containg 6 acres, bound by ground of Jonathan Mifflin and others.—Also, a certain piece of meadow ground, situate in Moyamensing township, near the Gloucester Road, containing 5 acres, bounded by meadow ground of Enoch Flower and others: The whole late the estate of JOHN JONES; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday the 16th day of August inst. at five o'clock in the evening, at the house of Joseph Price, on Society Hill, opposite the New Market, a certain two story brick messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Third-street continued southward beyond the city of Philadelphia, containing in front about 20 feet, and in depth 80 feet, bounded by ground of George Henden and others, subject to a ground-rent of 6l. currency per annum; late the estate of WILLIAM WALTERS; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday the 17th day of August inst. at the London Coffee-house, at five o'clock in the afternoon, a certain two story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto appertaining, situate on the east side of Second-street, between Walnut and Spruce-streets, containing in front about 18 feet, and in depth — feet, bounded northward by ground of Isaac Snowden, westward with Second-street aforesaid, southward by ground of the heirs of John Snowden, deceased, and eastward by ground in the possession of Alexander Rutherford, subject to a proportionable part of a certain yearly ground-rent or sum of 3l. 10s. currency per annum; late the estate of JOHN SNOWDEN, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Thursday the 18th day of August inst. at the house of Rudulph Bunner, in Race-street, between Third and Fourth-streets in the city of Philadelphia, a certain frame stable, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Race-street aforesaid, containing in front 15 feet, and in depth 50 feet, bounded by ground of John Biles and others, subject to ground-rent of 1l. 4s. 4d. sterling per annum; late the estate of JONATHAN BILES, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Friday the 19th day of August inst. at the London Coffee-House, at 7 o'clock in the evening, all the estate, right, title and interest whatsoever of a certain Thomas James, (being the term of his natural life) of and in two pieces or parcels of improved meadow ground, situate on Greenwich island, in the township of Passyunk, in the county of Philadelphia, containing in the whole about 9 acres; late the estate of the said Thomas James; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Friday the 19th day of August inst. at the London Coffee-House, at 8 o'clock in the evening, five messuages or tenements and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Fourth-street, between Market and Arch-streets in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Fourth-street aforesaid 30 feet, and in depth 78 feet, bounded by ground now or late of Israel Pemberton; late the estate of William Henderson; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday the 22d day of August inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Edward Barrett, in Southwark, a certain lot or piece of ground situate on the east side of Front-street, in the district of Southwark aforesaid, containing in front 30 feet and in depth 127 feet, bounded by ground of John M'Calla and others, subject to a ground rent of 6l. currency per annum; late the estate of William Sutor, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday the 22d day of August inst. at the house of Elijah Weed, the corner of Arch and Fourth-streets in the city of Philadelphia, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain two story brick messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Fourth-street aforesaid, and between Arch and Race-streets, containing in front on Fourth street aforesaid 12 feet 5 inches, and in depth 49 feet and an half, bounded by ground now or late of Richard Hill and others; late the estate of Jacob Daubendeitle, the elder, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

T O - M O R R O W,

At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT

JOHN HART's

VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a neat assortment of

M E R C H A N D I Z E.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,

Being about to decline the business he hath been in for some years past, informs the Public that he hath for sale, at his store on Stamper's wharf, the following GOODS, by the quantity, viz.

COTTON, Jamaica spirits, West-India and country rum, cherry rum two years old, best French brandy in anchors; Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga and Teneriffe wines; coffee, alspice, ginger by the cask, spermaceti candles, rice, beef by the barrel, anchors warranted good, bar iron; shad and herrings by the barrel, half barrel or quantity; feathers by the bag, tobacco by the hogshead, sugars of the best quality, waste paper, scythe-stones, indigo, Weston snuff, allum, and many other articles, which will be sold low for cash or a short credit. And as he means to quit trade as soon as the stock on hand is disposed of, he requests all those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, to make speedy payment, that he may be enabled to settle his affairs.

Just imported in the last vessels from Europe, and to be sold on the lowest terms, by

JONATHAN ZANE,

At his Ware house in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, at the sign of the Hand-saw,

A LARGE and general assortment of ironmongery, sadlery, brass ware, dye stuffs and painters colours; also seine, sewing and ball twine; fullers press paper; cotton, wool, stock and jack cards; wool combs, flax and hemp hatchells, riddles and sieves, hair cloth of a good pattern for chair bottoms, oil and other flints, shot, bar lead, sundry sorts of whet-stones, bed cords and laces, plow and jack lines, plushes and saddle cloths, horse brushes and mane combs, plated and other spurs, hand bellows, English and American glue, surveyors chains, with sundry other goods too tedious for an advertisement.

Ready money and the best market price will be given for red and white clover and Timothy grass seeds, at the aforesaid Ware-house.

ALEXANDER BARTRAM,

Has just received from the manufacturers, by Capt. Ashmead,

A LARGE assortment of HOSIERY, among which are some superfine white and brown thread hose both ribbed and plain, double and single silk capes, large silk mitts of the first quality, patent net ditto, thread and cotton ditto, mens thread gloves, maccaroni jacket patterns, &c. all remarkably cheap.

Just imported in the John, Captain Ashmead, from London, and to be sold by

RICHARD VAUX,

At his store the corner of Chesnut and Water-streets, being the store lately occupied by Pemberton and Edwards,—

PRINTED callicoes, cottons and linens; blue and black China taffaties; a neat assortment of crimson, blue, green and yellow bed damasks; sagathies, durants and callimancoes; Russia Raven duck, thread and cotton hose, Irish linens, sewing silk in 1-4 lb. cambricks and lawns, together with a variety of other DRY GOODS, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

JOHN KAIGHN,

Has for sale, at his store in Second-street, between Market street and the Church,

A Fresh assortment of MERCHANDIZE, just imported in the Boston Packet, Captain Marth, from Liverpool, consisting of 10 nail, 11 nail and 3-4 linen checks and stripes; 3-4, 7-8, yard wide, yard and 3-8, and 6-4 cotton checks; striped cotton Hollands; cotton and thread hosiery; 6-4, 6-4 and a half, 7-4 and 8-4 bed bunts; 3-4 and 7-8 striped ticken; dyed pillows or fustians; plain, printed and pencilled velverets; worsted furniture check, white and coloured cord-du-roys, cotton velvets, brown oznabrigs, white stitching and coloured threads, excellent sewing silk, best scarf twist, and fashionable death-head and basket buttons; white and striped tapes; coat, shoe and quality binding; 9, 10, 11 and 12-4 cotton counterpains; check and printed figured linen handkerchiefs, boys and mens felt hats, with a variety of other articles lately imported from London and Bristol.

A LARGE and very compleat assortment of yard wide, 7-8 and 3-4 IRISH LINENS, just received per the Peace and Plenty, Charles M'Kenzie, master, now opening and will be sold remarkably low for cash only, by

MARY EDDY and SON,

In Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, opposite Black-horse Alley; consisting of Goods of the first quality, regularly assorted, from 14d. to 5s. 6d. sterling per yard. They daily expect, via Liverpool, a general assortment of coarse Irish Linens, Dowlass, &c.

Philadelphia, August 1, 1774.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, the 19th of July, an Irish servant lad named JOHN LYNCH, about eighteen or nineteen years old, of a swarthy complexion and down look, has black hair sometimes curled but mostly tied, and has a bend in his walk; he is about five feet seven or eight inches high, well set, can read and write pretty well, much addicted to strong liquor, appears very ignorant, and can scarce give an answer to any question; had on and took with him, a short coat of olive coloured cloth with wooden buttons, wilton waistcoat with white-metal buttons, old beaver hat with white lining and cut in the fashion, black leather breeches, white shirts, oznabrigs trowsers, grey woollen stockings, half worn shoes, and pinchbeck buckles. Whoever takes up said fellow and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols in this province, or returns him to the subscriber, shall receive the above Reward, and reasonable charges.

MARY EDDY.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are requested not to harbour or carry off said lad, as they will answer the same at their peril.

Bridgetown, Cumberland county, West-Jersey, July 25, 1774.

DELIVERED into my custody, the 17th instant, a certain negro man that calls himself RICHARD THOMPSON, and says he came from Black River, otherwise called Black Creek, in Virginia, in the schooner Sally, Captain Weathershald, bound to New-York, and was cast away on Cape May about six months ago. The negro says he is a freeman; is about 24 years of age, and about 5 feet 4 inches high. His master is desired to come, pay charges and take him away in six weeks, or he will be sold for the same.

ELIAS WHITECAR, *Gaoler.*

Philadelphia, July 27, 1774.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

In Front-street, next door to the London Coffee-House.

A DISCREET woman, of an unexceptionable good character, who is well acquainted in this city, and used to keep school for teaching children to read and sew, would be glad of a place, either in town or country, in a reputable family, as a tutoress to small children, or would engage in a school with good encouragement; she can have the best of recommendations.

WANTED, places by clerks to merchants and shop-keepers, bar-keepers to taverns, overseers to farms, and waiting-men to gentlemen; also wet-nurses, house-keepers and maids.

TO BE SOLD, the terms of several indented servant women; also a negro woman that can cook, wash, iron, &c.

N. B. Accounts stated and adjusted, letters and advertisements wrote, deeds, wills, indentures, bonds, powers of attorney, articles of agreement, and other writings drawn, and books posted; also debts collected, bills of exchange, books and goods sold on commissions, money procured for good security, and business transacted and done to suit any person, with care and fidelity, by

JAMES HUME, *Intelligencer and Broker.*

*** I have a large and general assortment of American FLINT GLASS to sell, wholesale or retail, exceeding cheap for cash; also good INK, and some BOOKS.

SARAH HUSSEY,

TAMBOUR AND EMBROIDERER,

at Mrs. EASTWICK's in Walnut-street, between Front and Second-streets,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that she teaches the tambour and embroidery, the open work, the elegance of shading, and to spangle and purl: To certify the propriety of her work, she has just finished a variety of elegant pieces, which, she flatters herself, will be approved of. Ladies will be waited on at their own houses one hour in the day, for 9l. currency each; and any Lady that will please to do her that honour, may depend on being compleatly taught.

N. B. Ladies gowns, ruffles, aprons, shades, and work bags, neatly wrought; also Gentlemens waistcoats, knee garters, sword knots, &c.

DOCTOR GEORGE WEED,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC, that the following MEDICINES have had so great success, in relieving of those disorders they are prescribed for, that people are continually applying for them, which gives him great satisfaction to think that he was made an instrument, under God, to administer any relief to those who were under painful disorders.

1. *A Syrup and Powder, which cures the bloody flux, and also vomitings and purgings; the syrup gives immediate ease in the most racking pains, and is a most excellent medicine to quiet froward children, and make them healthy, and gives immediate ease in the hysteric cholic.*

2. *Royal Balsam. This cures all kinds of wounds and bruises, either inward or outward, and helps pains in the back from cold, weakness, or being over strained; it cures corns on the feet, and eases them when painful, and helps pains in the breast or side from pleuratic disorders; stops mortifications, and helps the sore throat disorder that is about, which is attended with so much malignancy, and, joined with my vulnerary liniment, hath relieved many, and not failed in one instance to my knowledge.*

3. *Syrup of Balsam. This helps consumptive coughs, if not too far gone, and coughs coming from cold; it relieves the hooping cough in children, and takes away those pains in the breast and side, which are caused by the cough, and helps shortness of breath.*

4. *Tinctura Amara, or Bitter Tincture. This strengthens the stomach, helps the digestion, expels wind from the stomach and bowels, helps sickness at the stomach, stops vomiting, cures dizziness of the head, kills worms in children, helps the scurvy, and cures a stinking breath; it helps those who are costive, and cures the bilious and flatulent cholic; likewise helps the jaundice.*

5. *Essence of Tar. Cures cachexies and scurvies, the chlorosis or green sickness in virgins, hysteric and hypochondriac disorders, pleurisies, weakness and lowness of spirit, all slow and lingering fevers, and nervous disorders, it helps strains and bruises, and cures the fever and ague.*

Hand bills of their particular virtue, and directions how to use them, with certificates of cures, will be given with them gratis.

The above medicines are prepared and sold by George Weed, *late Apothecary to the Pennsylvania Hospital, but now lives in Market street, opposite the London Coffee-house,*

N. B. He hath to sell, at the same place, fine Crown Soap, for the washing of fine linens, muslins, laces, silks, chints, calicoes, and for the use of Barbers. *The above Soap made and also sold by* Benjamin Mecom, *of Burlington, in West New-Jersey.—Some that have made use of the above Soap, think it the best they ever made use of for washing or shaving.*

JAMES CAPELLE,

FRENCH HAIR-DRESSER,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that he intends to carry on his business in all its branches, such as dressing Ladies and Gentlemen, making Ladies false toupees and curls, and also Gentlemens wigs in the neatest and newest fashions. Those Gentlemen and Ladies who will please to favour him with their commands, may be assured of his constant attendance and grateful acknowledgments. He is for the present to be found in Fifth-street, three doors from Market-street.

Baltimore, July 25, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Friday the 25th of March last, an Irish servant man named NICHOLAS M'COY, about 20 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dark hair; had on an old felt hat, brown jacket without sleeves, blue coat, the sleeves of which are of a different blue, being somewhat newer, leather breeches, long at the knees and something torn in the seat, new strong shoes made to tye, and a tow linen shirt, but it is probable he may change some of his clothes. Whoever takes up said servant and brings him home, shall have, if out of the county, FIVE POUNDS Reward, and if out of the province, the above Reward, paid by ABRAHAM PATTON.

N. B. He formerly lived with Melcher Keener, Tavern-keeper, in this town, and can speak and understand Dutch. All masters of vessels are warned not to take off said servant at their peril.

July 22, 1774.

THE MANAGERS of the Society for promoting the Culture of SILK, hereby give notice to those persons who have cocoons to dispose of, that unless they bring them into the factory before the 20th day of August next, they cannot be received this season, as the reelers will be discharged about that time.

T O B E S O L D,

THAT valuable PLANTATION and tract of LAND, situate in the Northern Liberties of this city, on the north east side of the Wissahickon great road, exactly 4 miles from said city, bounded by lands late of Tench Francis, John Dickenson, Francis Harris, and others; the situation is extremely pleasant and very little inferior to any in the province, being surrounded with a number of very elegant seats, and therefore would best suit a gentleman for that purpose; there is on said plantation a two story stone dwelling house, kitchen and barn, a thriving young orchard of fine fruit trees of different kinds, the chief of which are grafted, a quantity of good meadow, and 8 or 10 acres more may be easily made at a very trifling expence, as great part of the timber is already cut off; together with a parcel of good woodland, part of the same premises. Any person who may incline to become a purchaser of part or the whole of the above mentioned premises, may be acquainted with the terms sale, by applying to the subscribers, in Second-street, Philadelphia.

JACOB SHOEMAKER,
THOMAS HOOD.

N. B. A plan of the whole may be seen by applying as aforesaid.

Philadelphia, 7th Month 16th, 1774.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, last night from the subscriber, living in Vine-street, an English servant lad, named WILLIAM TULLY; he came to this place with Capt. Hood, about 14 months ago from Bristol in England, he is in his 17th year, rather short of his age but well set, has a cast in his eyes, is apt to be full of talk and very forward and impertinent, unless before people he is in some fear of, when he can behave as demure and appear so innocent as to deceive any stranger; he is of a fair complexion, short brown hair. Went away in a check shirt and white sheeting trowsers; he will have about 200l. when of age, which he is apt to talk of: it is thought he is lurking about the town, waiting for an opportunity to get on board a vessel for England. He was brought up to the baking business. Whoever brings the said servant to his master, or confines him in any goal, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM BROWN, Baker.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned not to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

This day is Published, Printed and Sold by

R. AITKEN, BOOKSELLER,

Opposite the London Coffee-House, Front-Street, Philadelphia.

The Propriety of singing the Psalms of David, in New Testament Worship.

A SERMON Preached at Middle-Octorara, April 13th, 1774, at the opening of the associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania. By WILLIAM MARSHALL, Minister of the Gospel to the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia.

All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for Doctrine, for Reproof, for Correction, for Instruction in Righteousness. 2 Tim. iii. 16.

Philadelphia, July 27, 1774.

THIS is to forwarn all persons from trusting ELIZABETH my wife, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

HENRY CARY.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS LOST on Tuesday the 19th of July, a PUP of the Pointer breed, about four months old, well grown of his age, remarkably well hung and high bred, both his ears brown liver colour, his back and rump of the same colour in spots, and his tail docked long; he was seen to follow a Gentleman the next day, who is requested to return him to the subscriber if in his possession. Any person who will bring said dog to me, shall receive the above Reward, with thanks.

JOHN HALES.

N. B. The pup can be proved by his sire, being exactly like him.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE TIME of a Dutch servant Man, that has about three years to serve, fit for town or country: He has been used to work about a brewery, and understands something of coopering; aged about twenty-four years, and of a hearty hale constitution. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A YOUNG MAN of a good moral character, who writes a tolerable good hand, and understands book-keeping; he is desirous of employment either in a city or country store, or to assist in the transaction thereof. Any person standing in need of such an one, is requested to enquire of the Printer hereof.

July 20, 1774.

CAME to the plantation of SAMUEL HOWELL, in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, a dark brown STONE COLT, branded H. C. on the near shoulder, about two years old, and twelve hands high. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away. DANIEL GLAN.

FOR NEWFOUNDLAND,

THE SNOW

CHARLOTTE,

WILLIAM GAFNEY,

MASTER;

WILL sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, who have to dispose of, the times of a number of likely SERVANTS, the women mostly young, and the men chiefly tradesmen, on board the vessel, just arrived from Waterford, now lying off the Draw-bridge.

N. B. Fine bottled PORTER, in casks, six dozen each, just imported per the John, Capt. Ashmead, to be sold by Joshua Fisher and Sons.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Newest Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subscriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennsylvania Packet.* No. 145.

A LIST of the NUMBERS that came up PRIZES in the PETTIE's ISLAND CASH LOTTERY for the benefit of the *Methodist Preaching House*, in *Philadelphia*.

N. B. Those numbers that have no sums annexed to them, are prizes of *Fifteen Shillings* each.

No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.
2		252	10	529		815		1104		1386		1670		1941		2214		2531		2793	4
3		53		36		17	4	6		87		73		42		20		34	8	2802	
4		55		39		18		10	4	89		76		43		24	4	38	20	5	
5	8	58		42		27		18		90	10	77		46	10	25	4	39		8	
8	4	64		44		34		21		92		82		48		27		40		9	8
9		65		45		45	4	22		94		83		56		28	4	42		12	
10		67	4	55		46	4	24		1408		87	10	59	4	38		43		15	
11		69		56		47		28		10		90		67		40	8	46		18	
13		72		57	30	49		30	8	16		93		68		47		47		19	10
14		73		63		52		31		22	4	99		73		51		48	20	25	
17		75		65		54		32		26		1700		78		58		49		27	150
19		76		68		56		41		39		2		81		61		51		35	4
25		81		74	8	59		42		42		8		83		62		53		37	
30		91	8	81		65		46		51	4	9		86		64	4	56	4	41	
31	4	92		82		69		47		54		12		97		70		57		42	
33	10	93		87		73		50	4	56		15		98	300	72		58		43	
39		95		91		74		53		58	8	18		2001		73	4	60		47	
45		97		97		77		58		63		19		3		76		62		48	
46		98	4	99		78	4	59		65		20		4		79	8	63		49	
48		304	4	600		79		60		68		21		5		86		64		52	
50		7		3		83		63		69		23	10	6	30	90		67		56	4
51		9	4	7	4	84	4	64		70		24		10		92		68	4	60	
54	4	11		11		87		67	4	71		25		11		96	8	69		63	
55		12		12		89	50	71		77		26	8	14	10	97	4	70		67	
58		14	8	14	4	90		76	4	78		27		16	10	98		72		68	
59	8	16		15		92		78	8	79		29		18		2300	4	74		69	
63		17		19		95		79		81	4	31		20		2		78		70	4
64		18		20		96		80		86		37		23		5		81	20	72	
65		21	8	23		98		81		87		46		29		6		86	8	80	4
70		24		24		99	4	83		91		50		32		8		88		83	
71		26		25		901		84		94		53		34		9		91		85	
74		28	4	26	4	4		85		97	8	54		35		11		92		86	
76		29	4	27		9		86		98		56	10	38		14		93		91	
78		31	8	36		11	4	87		1502		57		44		28		94		95	
86		33		37		13		89		4		60		45	4	39		97		2902	
90		35	20	39		15	8	99		6		66		47		49	10	98		17	
92	4	37	8	41		19		1209	4	11		67	4	49		50	4	2602		20	
93		43		47		20		13	8	17		68		52		58		7		21	
94		44		48		29	4	16		18		72		57	4	59		9	8	25	
95		45		53	4	31		19	4	19	4	74	8	58		61		14		26	
96		47		59		34	8	21		22		75		63		64		15		34	
104		49		62	8	37		23		24	4	78		65		66		17		44	
7		51		65		39		27		25		79		67		68		22		47	
11		52		66		44		29	8	26		80		69		69		24	30	49	
18		54		76		47		30		28		82	10	72		73		25		51	
23		56		78		48		32		31		88		75	10	76		29		52	
27		69		86		51		33		33	10	89	4	77		77		30	4	53	
28		70	4	88		53		38		34		90		83		80		32		54	
29		75		90	10	65		40		35		92		84	4	84		33		57	
32	8	77	4	93		68		41		36	4	96	4	85		85		34		60	
34		78		94		69		48		37	4	97	4	87		87	8	40		62	
38		86		95	30	75	20	50		39		1801		93		89	4	42		63	
46		87		97	8	77		51	4	45		10		94		91		43		68	
47		94		99	20	78	8	52		47	8	11		95		93		44		71	4
51	8	402		700		82		54		51		14		97		94		47		76	
53		5	8	6		83		56		54		17		98		97	4	51	4	77	
58	4	6		8		89		58	10	56		18		2101		2402	30	56		78	
61	4	11		10		91		60	20	59		20		7		3		65		82	
62		14		12		92		61		60		21		9		4		67		84	
64	4	15		16		95		64		62		22		10		6	10	71		88	
65		16		18		97		65		69		24		11		7	8	77		89	
67		18		20		99	8	66		71	4	27	8	16		11		83		90	
72		22		24		1001		70		75		37		18		12		84		91	
74	10	25		27		3		77		78		39		23		23	4	86		94	
78		26	4	28		6		80	4	83		40		28		31		89		96	
80		27	150	30		14		81		85		42		29		34	20	90	4	98	
81	10	29		37		15		88		87		43		31	8	35		91		99	10
83		30		38		21		90		89		47		32		42		93		3006	
84		32		39		22		91		90		53		34		45		94		7	4
85		35		42		23		1302		93		54		39		53	8	2700		8	
89	10	43		43		25		5		94		56	4	45		55		1		12	
93		51		46		27		8		95		59		46	4	57	4	3		16	
96	8	58		51		33		13		97		63		50		59		6		17	
200		59		55		35		14		98		64		52	8	64		12		18	10
1		63		58		37		21	4	1601		67	8	58		67		16		20	
3	4	64		63		39		27	10	2		69		59		69		20		21	
5		66		65		42		29		3		72		60		71		21		25	10
8	10	68		67		43		30		6		75	10	61	8	76		22		28	
13		73		71	4	48		31		7		83	30	62	10	77		27		29	
15		76		72		53	4	37		8	4	84		63	50	78		40		32	
16	4	79		74	8	56	4	38		10	50	86	8	66		79		43		33	
17		90		78		61		39	30	12		87		68		83		44		34	8
18		97		81		62		41		17		89		71		86		46		35	4
19		98	50	83		66	8	48	4	18		93		73		92	20	51		38	4
20		99		87		68		55	4	21		94		75		95		53		39	
22		500		88	4	69		57		39		95		77	30	98		55		40	
24		1		89	20	70		58	4	41		98		80		99		58	4	42	
28	4	3		91		74		59		42		1901		81	4	2500		60	8	43	
32		4		93		75		63		43		3		82		1		63		45	
33		7		97		76		66		46		14		84		2		65			
35		10		802		77		70		55		18		85	4	5		66			
37		12		3		78		71		56		19	4	98		7		68			
38		13		9		84		72	4	61		20		99		10		69			
45		16		10		90		73		63		30	8	2203		16		72			
49		17	10	11		92		76	10	65		32	4	7		20		75	4		
50		21	8	13		93		77	10	67		39		9		23	4	76			
51		26		14		98		85		69	8	40		10		27		83			
																28		84			
																29		87			
																30		88			

I certify the above to be a just and true list of the prizes drawn in the Pettie's Island Cash Lottery, for the benefit of the Methodist Preaching House.

STEPHEN BAYARD.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The sentiments of Messrs. DEMPSTER, SAWBRIDGE, BARRE *and* FULLER, *on the* LAST *of the* AMERICAN BILLS.

MR. *Dempster*. I do not apprehend that the bill before you is at all adequate to the purpose intended, nor do I think that experience warrants the assertion, that a fair trial cannot be had in the colonies: surely, the bringing men over to England to be tried, is not only such a direct breach of their constitution, but is a deprivation of the right of every British subject in America. I should have thought that a power of reprieve, lodged in the Governor, after conviction, would have been fully sufficient, without bringing men to England. Whenever murder is committed, it must inevitably go off with impunity; for whenever any person present shall find he is to go over the Atlantic as an evidence, to the detriment of his family and his fortune, there is no doubt but that he will evade the necessity of his appearance as an evidence. This will be a means of subjecting the people of that country to assassination, in the room of legal trial; and the invariable consequence has always been, that when a fair trial cannot be procured, the revenge of the relations of the deceased will exercise itself in this kind of cruel assassination. I, perhaps, may be wrong in my ideas; but I have looked into the history of that country with care and circumspection, and it has inspired me with the highest veneration for those of the first settlers; they emigrated when that Star Chamber doctrine was practised in this country. Oppressed as they thought themselves by the mother country, by the cruelty of those arbitrary laws, sooner than suffer themselves to be oppressed by tyranny, they chose rather to combat with tygers and Indians in America, than to live in a place where oppression and tyranny ruled. It is no new thing that they have refused to comply with the payment of taxes demanded from this country. This exemption is a very old demand of theirs, and supported by their charter. Imprisonment of two persons, who held this kind of doctrine, was made in the time of Sir Edmund Andrews, who was then Governor, and the Americans passed a law, declaring that this country had no right to tax; it is true, when that law came over here it was rejected. Let Gentlemen consider, that if we tax America at this period, her trade and every thing else will decline. I think that Boston has the most merit with this country of any place I know; she is a most valuable ally, or a subordinate colony; take it in either sense, her possession is inestimable; but I really fear very much, that the Americans are to be thus treated, without the parties being heard. I do not like to see *public liberty* and the *rights of persons* infringed. There are two articles in the bill, which I cannot blame the Americans for resisting; I mean that of the Council and the judges being *chosen by the Crown*. The ancient way which their charter directed of chosing their council, was far more eligible; they were men that were at a certain old age, to which experience generally adds wisdom, that were elected council; but this is a new system, that carries with it neither *experience* nor *wisdom*; and I think the change unnecessary, though not oppressive. I think the office of sheriff is more oppressive, because he is an engine of power in the hands of the Governor: Nor do I approve of taking away the town-meetings: There is but one precedent of this kind to be found in history, but I could wish, on the present occasion, that a second had not been made.

Mr. Sawbridge. The opposition I have given to these measures does not proceed from a settled disposition against administration, nor do I do it for the sake of popularity; it is for the *love of that liberty*, which I have always been strengthened in, and bred up by education; I had rather bear the badge of the parish, than that of *apostacy*. It has been urged in debate, that this country has a right to pursue those measures adopted in the bill, and that necessity is the ground and argument which urges it on: But pray, let me ask who is to be the judge of that necessity? A nation surely cannot be called a free nation, where another has a right to draw money out of their pockets; but I cannot understand how any one can agree with these measures, and deny the right of taxation. If you exercise an authority which does not belong to you, or if you force an illegal authority, they have a right to resist. I do not see any necessity for bringing over the people to be tried by a Jury of England: I think the Crown should have lodged a power in the Governor to pardon, and I should have thought it the brightest jewel in it on this occasion. You say, that the Governor is to use his discretion with regard to the having a fair trial; but by this bill the Governor, I say, is not the judge of that, for it must be upon the oath of a witness; he must believe that witness, and no discretion is left in the Governor. No man will become a voluntary evidence on such an occasion; he will sooner fly from that situation, than be transported to England. By that means justice will be evaded, as evidence cannot be had, and the people will soon take upon themselves to revenge their own injuries.

Colonel Barre. I think it criminal to sit still upon the final decision of this question, as I cannot in any shape approve of this measure. I think the persons whom you employ to execute your laws, might have been protected in the execution of their duty, in a less exceptionable manner than the bill proposes. Your army, in that country, has the casting voice, and it is

dangerous to put any more power into their hands. Consider how long they will be content with 4d. per day; I am afraid not long. You have had one meeting already, you may soon have another; the people of America will receive these regulations as edicts from an *arbitrary government*. The heaviest offence they have been guilty of, is that they have resisted that law which bears such an arbitrary cast. I want to know if we, in this country, had not resisted such arbitrary laws in certain ancient times, whether we should have existed as a House of Commons here this day? I object much against the doctrine which I have heard laid down, that the particular exigency of the case countenanced the measure. I do not apprehend the Americans will abandon their principles; for if they submit they are *slaves*: I therefore execrate the present measure in manner proposed.

Mr. Fuller. I will now take my leave of the whole plan, and will give you my free opinion of it. You will commence your *ruin* from this day if you do not repeal that tax which created all this disturbance; you will have no degree of confidence with the Americans; people will not trust you when your credit is gone: You may, I say, date your ruin from this day; and I am sorry to say, that not only this House has fallen into that error, but that *the people* of this country approve of the measure. I find the people wish for the measures proposed in this bill, as much as the majority here; it is not all owing to the JUNTO of a Ministry that these measures are taken, it is the people at large, whom I am sorry to say are misled; they are in an error, but a short time will prove the evil tendency of this bill. I think this bill before us bears the least injury of any of the three; but if there ever was a nation running headlong to its ruin, it is this.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 1.

In ASSEMBLY, *Friday, July* 22, 1774.

THE House taking into their most serious consideration the unfortunate differences, which have long subsisted between *Great-Britain* and the *American* Colonies, and which have greatly encreased by the operation and effects of divers late acts of the *British* Parliament.

Resolved, unanimously, That there is an absolute necessity that a Congress of Deputies from the several Colonies to be held as soon as conveniently may be, to consult together upon the present unhappy state of the Colonies, and to form and adopt a plan for the purposes of obtaining a redress of *American* grievances, ascertaining *American* Rights upon the most solid constitutional principles, and for establishing that union and harmony between *Great-Britain* and the Colonies, which is indispensibly necessary to the welfare and happiness of both. Therefore——

Resolved, unanimously, That the Hon. *Joseph Galloway*, Speaker, *Samuel Rhoads*, *Thomas Mifflin*, *Charles Humphreys*, *John Morton*, *George Ross*, and *Edward Biddle*, Esquires, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee, on the part of this province, for the purposes aforesaid; and that they, or any four of them, do meet such Committees or Delegates from the other Colonies, as have been or may be appointed, either by their respective Houses of Representatives, or by Convention, or by the Provincial or Colony Committees, at such time and place as shall be generally agreed on by such Committees; and that the Speaker of this House be directed, in a letter to the Speakers of the Houses of Representatives of the other Colonies, to inform them of these Resolves.

Extract from the Minutes, CHARLES MOORE, Clk.

Saturday last the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this province adjourned to Monday, the 19th of September next. During their sitting the following LAWS were passed, viz.

An ACT *to continue an act, intituled, An act to amend the act, intituled, "An Act to prevent the exportation of bread and flour not merchantable."*

An ACT *for lending the sum of* eight hundred pounds *to the several and respective counties of* Bedford, Northumberland, *and* Westmoreland, *for building a Court-house and Prison in each of the said Counties.*

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 23d of May last, from the subscriber, living in Harford county, Maryland, two convict servant men; one named JOHN HAWKINS, an Englishman, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, is of a fair complexion, wears his own brown hair, and has a red beard: Had on an old castor hat, old coarse shirt and trowsers, a red jacket with sleeves, old shoes, and plated buckles, and has a large scar on each side of his neck. The other named PETER LYNCH, an Irishman, of a sandy complexion, wears his own red hair, and pitted with the small pox: Had on when he went away, an old fur hat, the crown sewed in, coarse shirt and trowsers, old brown surtout coat, old shoes and brass buckles. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them, so that their master may get them again, shall have the above reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for either, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

MANASSEH or JOHN FINNEY.

N. B. They are both good scholars, and it is very likely will forge passes for themselves, and change their names. Lynch is a hatter by trade.

July 11, 1774.

The following HORSES, in excellent order, will be exposed to public sale, on the first day of August next, at the house of JOHN DICKINSON, in the town and county of Salem, and province of West New-Jersey, viz.

THE noted horse BOHEMIA, brother to True Briton; the famous horse VITRIOL, a jet black, his hind feet white and a star in his forehead, full fifteen hands high and equal in proportion, seven-eighths of the best turff blood, and much approved of as a covering horse as well as for saddle and carriage; two stout young blooded mares, one of which was covered this season by a full blood horse, and has a very likely colt by her side, got by a horse of full blood; also a number of other sightly horses. Attendance will be given at the time and place above-mentioned, and six months credit to the purchasers, on their giving good security if required, by DAVID HENRY.

Baltimore, May 7, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

On Wednesday the third day of August next, by Public Sale, at the house of Mrs. Sarah Chilton, in Baltimore Town,

THAT valuable tract of land called COLRAIN, formerly belonging to Capt. William Richardson, patented for 602 acres, but said to contain more, whereon is built a framed dwelling-house, 30 feet by 20, with brick chimneys, two rooms below and three above, with a kitchen, meat-house, milk-house, hen-house, corn-house, stable and barn, and a good apple orchard. There is about 40 acres of meadow ground cleared, and under middling fence, part whereof is embanked marsh, the rest white-oak bottom, and upwards of 100 acres more may be made. This land abounds with locust, maple, hickory, red and white-oak, is conveniently situated in Hartford County, upon Bush River, four miles from Bush and Joppa, and twenty-two from Baltimore Town. There is a good Herring-fishery, and plenty of wild fowl on it, and said to contain iron ore, being convenient to many furnaces, and a good landing.——Twelve months credit will be given to the purchaser, who, if he inclines to make a private bargain, may apply to JAMES CHRISTIE, jun. merchant, in Baltimore Town, and Capt. WILLIAM RICHARDSON, who now lives on the premises, will shew the land.

Cæcil County, Maryland, July 11, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, by BENJAMIN YOUNG, Esq; assignee of George Rock, at Mr. Empson Bird's, at North-East, in Cæcil County, on Thursday the 11th day of August next, between two and six o'clock in the evening,

A WELL situated MILL, lately rebuilt, on navigable water, where wheat may be brought at a small expence from any part of Chessepeak Bay: Also, a plating or tilting forge, the only one now in the province, and is capable of reducing bar iron or steel into several shapes, tending the nearest way towards manufactoring; together with 20 acres of Mill Land: Likewise, 50 acres of Patent Wood Land. About a mile distant from the mill is a good fishing ground, a large dwelling-house and bake-house, a stable and good garden, &c. Three months credit will be given for nearly 500l. sterling, that sum being due on mortgage, the remainder of the purchase money may remain in the purchaser's hands, he paying interest, and giving reasonable Maryland security.

BENJAMIN YOUNG.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of an indented Irish servant man, who has near four years to serve. He understands dressing of horses, driving post-chaise, &c. He would make a good ostler at an inn. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a strong healthy servant girl, who has four years to serve; she is near 17 years of age, and can be well recommended for her honesty and sobriety. For further particulars enquire at Mr. COLE's, in Coates's Alley, opposite the Buck tavern in Second-street.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber's late dwelling in Drumore township, Lancaster county, on the eighteenth of May last, a bright bay HORSE, about 14 years old, with a small ratch down face, lame in the near shoulder or foot; also a black roan STALLION, about 15 hands high, and about 15 years old. The said horses are supposed to be taken off by one MATTHIAS TYSON, late of this place. Whoever secures the said horses and him that took them away, so that the owner may have he horses again, and the thief be legally convicted, shall have the above reward, and for the horses only TEN SHILLINGS for each, paid by

JOHN NELSON.

Fairfax County, Virginia, May 15, 1774.

IN the month of March last the subscriber sent out a number of carpenters and labourers, to build houses and clear and inclose fields on his patented lands on the Ohio, intending to divide the several tracts which he there holds, into convenient sized tenements, and give leases thereof for lives, or a term of years, renewable forever, under certain conditions which may be known either of him, or Mr. VALENTINE CRAWFORD, who is now on the land.——The situation and quality of these lands having been thoroughly described in a former advertisement, it is unnecessary to enlarge upon them here. Suffice it generally to observe, that there are no better in that country, and that the whole of them lay upon the banks either of the Ohio, or Great Canhawa, and capable of receiving the highest improvement.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

MADE AND SOLD BY

ROBERT PARRISH,

At his dwelling house in Third-street a few doors above Arch-street, and opposite the Golden Swan tavern, Philadelphia,

ROLLING SCREENS for cleaning wheat and flaxseed, consisting of four different sorts of wires, each calculated to great exactness, and found, by experience, to answer the purpose. Small bolts for cleaning Indian corn meal. Standing shoe or shoot screens. Wire sieves and riddles of different degrees of fineness. Short cloths for millers; and various sorts of wire work. Also, DUTCH FANS of different kinds, some of which are made suitable for cleaning Coffee in the West-Indies; and the various sorts of boxes with knives for cutting of straw. Likewise a curious machine for swingling flax at a small expence, whereby one person may with ease perform the work of three in the common way.

June 22, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last night from the subscribers, living near Soldier's Delight, Baltimore county, Maryland, two men, one an English convict servant, named JAMES GODDARD, a lusty, well made, full faced man, of a fair complexion, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; had on and took with him, a felt hat bound round the edge with black ferret, several wigs, two of which were black; one striped and flowered Barcelona silk handkerchief, a blue cloth coat with metal buttons, one jacket, the fore parts red plush, one country cloth ditto, one white linen shirt, one tow ditto, blue cloth breeches, a pair of tow trowsers, a pair of blue worsted stockings, a pair of grey ditto, and a pair of country made shoes shod with nails: He took with him an assignment of one WILLIAM CARPENTER's, who was free the 14th of June, 1773, signed by myself and Andrew Buchanan, and it is supposed he will change his name to William Carpenter. —The other is a Negro fellow, about 23 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high, slim made, has a bend in his knees, three scars on each cheek and each breast, and several scars on his back by whipping, talks coarse broken English; he took with him a new fur hat, a blue camblet coat and jacket half worn, a spotted swanskin jacket, a pair of linen trowsers, a new holland shirt, a homespun ditto, two oznabrugs ditto, and country made shoes; it is supposed they will change cloaths: The whiteman forged a pass for the negro, in which he was called Charles Harday, and signed by Samuel Owing and Philip Plowman. Whoever takes them up and secures them in any of his Majesty's gaols, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

WILLIAM CROMWELL.
JOHN EBERT.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned not to take them off at their peril.

WATCHES,

SILVER and PINCHBECK, of various prices, just imported and to be sold by

JOHN WOOD,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER in Front-street, at the corner of Chesnut-street.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a Dutch servant lad, about 18 years of age, who has above three years to serve. He has been accustomed to house work, waiting at table, and driving a post chaise; is healthy and strong, sober and honest. Enquire of the Printer.

Just Published (price 5s.) and to be sold by

ISAAC COLLINS,

PRINTER, in BURLINGTON,

THE LAWS passed last session of General Assembly of New-Jersey.

N. B. A few copies may also be had of R. AITKEN, Bookseller, opposite the London Coffee-house, Philadelphia.

CAME upon redemption from London, on board the Dolphin, Captain Randall, a steady man, about 30 years of age, of an undoubted character, who has served some of the first families in England in the stations of Butler, or Gentleman's own man; should be glad to serve any Gentleman in either of the above stations: He may be found by enquiring for J. C. on board the said vessel, in the harbour of Philadelphia.—Likewise, a steady man to be heard of by enquiring as above for C. J. who has lived in some of the first inns, taverns and public places in England.

N. B. He would be glad to serve any Gentleman in any capacity that would suit.

Just published (for the first time in all America) and to be sold by

CHRISTOPHER SOWER,

At Germantown (price 3s. and 30s. per dozen)

THAT very useful book the Ready Reckoner (improved) or traders most useful assistant in buying and selling all sorts of commodities by wholesale or retail, shewing in one view the amount or value of any number or quantity of goods and merchandize from one farthing to twenty shillings, either by the long or short hundred, half hundred, or quarter, pound or ounce, ell, or yard, &c. &c. this edition is the most complete ever printed before, and rises from 15s. only by 3d. where all others skip by 6d. from that number to the end.

This book may also be had both in English or German of Mr. George Reinhold, bookbinder, in Market-street, Philadelphia; at New-York of Michael Hoffman near the Oswego Market; at Lancaster of Lauman and Hubely; in Yorktown of Jacob Billmayer; in Fredericktown, Maryland, of Caspar Mantz; at Reading of Adam Wittman; and by many other shopkeepers and bookbinders in the country towns.

VOL. III. NUMB. 146.

DUNLAP's
Pennſylvania Packet,
OR, THE
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8th, 1774.

NUMBER VI.

A few POLITICAL REFLECTIONS, ſubmitted to the conſideration of the BRITISH COLONIES. *By a Citizen of* Philadelphia.

WHILST the mind is diverted from objects of perſonal intereſt, to the more important affairs of national concern, will it be deemed treacherous to ſeize on it in that unguarded moment, and conſign it a prey to the cauſe of virtue; or can the ſubject of this paper be thought foreign or impertinent, when the queſtion in agitation is a queſtion of liberty.

To every principled and virtuous ſon of freedom I ſeriouſly appeal, and crave your attention to a ſubject united and connected with the common cauſe. I beſeech you to come, calm and unprejudiced—diveſted of every ungenerous and unmanly ſentiment, with hearts and ſouls unreſervedly devoted to the great buſineſs of the day; the buſineſs of eſtabliſhing the ground work of laſting happineſs to an extenſive continent.

Goaded by oppreſſion, and urged by the exertions of unjuſt and unreaſonable power, the inhabitants of America have unitedly riſen in a manly and virtuous oppoſition. Unawed by the tyranny of imperious rulers, we rouze with indignant hearts, and boldly aſſert the extent of our rights. Every latent ſpark is drawn forth to enlighten the ſcene. The clouds of obſcuring ignorance are expelled and diſperſed, whilſt the blaze of human freedom darts far and wide its chearing rays. We trace with enquiring minds the principles of government; we cloſely inveſtigate the origin of power, and deduce from unvarying laws that Man, the image of his maker—Man, a little lower than the Angels, has a title, an undoubted title, to unlimited freedom, and though the neceſſities of civil ſociety oblige us for the conveniences of life to deliver up part of the unbounded liberty of our natures, yet this ſurrender we cautiouſly circumſcribe, and mark it within the bounds of publick good, by which every individual is protected in his juſt and equal ſhare. At firſt when the dedications of power are perverted to the injury of the people, they riſe with jealous anger and enquire the cauſe; but ſuch is the depravity of human nature and the artfulneſs of vice, that the very means which were deviſed to ſecure and protect, become the engines of deſtruction. With diſcretionary confidence we truſt power in the hands of a few, and theſe by a gradual inſatiable deſire of unlimitted ſway are, with boundleſs purſuits, undermining the principles of their appointment. Nation after nation have fallen victims to the luſt of power, and the wretched inhabitants can now ſcarcely deſcry the veſtiges of freedom.

England by its conſtitution, has the happy mixture of power and liberty; but vice has ſapped its foundation and is preparing to exhibit it to after ages, as the mighty ruin of a once noble fabrick. America, with retrograde aſpect, aroſe in the weſt to diſplay to eaſtern realms the comely and graceful figure of Liberty. Raiſed on a throne of Truth with Virtue at her right hand, Juſtice on her left, Wiſdom, with the pages of antiquity diſplayed before her, and Innocence ſupporting her ſhield. When firſt ſhe "aroſe from out the main" the morn was ſtill, the ſky was ſerene, the weſtern air breathed ſoft and gently its refreſhing gales, and pleaſingly held forth the ſigns of a joyful and happy day: But ſoon there came a lowering cloud with black and horrid gloom, which obſcured its glories, and caſt a baneful ſhade acroſs the land.—Pardon me, my Brethren, for thus roving into the fields of Fancy, and kindly receive me again at the gates of Reaſon.

The long diſputes depending between England and her coloniſts, have compelled them into a cloſe ſearch after their natural rights, and as they have repeatedly declared them in reſolves from one end of the continent to the other, I will make bold to take a review of their general ſentiments of liberty.

Nov. 29th, 1765, the Aſſembly of South-Carolina reſolve, that his Majeſty's liege ſubjects in this province are entitled to all the inherent rights and liberties of his natural born ſubjects within the kingdom of Great-Britain—that the increaſe, proſperity and happineſs of the *people* of this province, depend upon the *full and free enjoyment of their rights and liberties*.

Sept. 28th, 1765, the Aſſembly of Maryland reſolve, that the firſt adventurers and ſettlers of this province of Maryland brought with them and tranſmitted to their poſterity, and *all other* his Majeſty's ſubjects ſince inhabiting in this province, all the liberties, privileges, *franchiſes* and immunities that at any time have been held, enjoyed and poſſeſſed by the people of Great-Britain.

Sept. 21ſt, 1765, the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania reſolve, that the *inhabitants* of this province are entitled to *all the liberties*, rights and privileges of his Majeſty's ſubjects in Great-Britain, or elſewhere, and that the conſtitution of government in this province is founded on the *natural rights of mankind* and the *noble principles of Engliſh liberty*, and therefore is, or *ought to be, perfectly free*.

Dec. 25th, 1765, at a large and reſpectable meeting in the colony of Connecticut for the county of Windham and parts adjacent, they reſolve, that *God has by nature given us a right to freedom*, and by ſolemn charter, compact and agreement made with our forefathers, we are, as natural heirs by inheritance, entitled to all the rights and privileges of the Engliſh conſtitution, by which our *natural rights* are confirmed.

Sept. 16, 1765, the Aſſembly of Rhode-Iſland reſolve, that the firſt adventurers, ſettlers of his Majeſty's colony and dominion of Rhode-Iſland and Providence plantation, brought with them, and tranſmitted to their poſterity, and *all other* his Majeſty's ſubjects ſince inhabiting in this his Majeſty's colony, *all the privileges* and immunities that have *at any time* been *held*, *enjoyed*, and *poſſeſſed by the people of Great-Britain*, and that by a charter granted by King Charles the ſecond, in the 15th year of his reign, *the colony aforeſaid* is declared entitled to *all privileges* of *natural born ſubjects* to all intents and purpoſes, as if they had been abiding and born within the realm of England.

Oct. 29, 1765, the Aſſembly of Maſſachuſetts Bay reſolve, that there are certain *eſſential rights* of the Britiſh conſtitution which are *founded in the law of God and nature*, and are the *common rights of mankind*; therefore, that the *inhabitants* of this province are *unalienably* entitled to thoſe *eſſential rights* in *common with* ALL MEN, and NO LAW OF SOCIETY *can, conſiſtent with the law of God and nature, diveſt them of thoſe rights*. That his Majeſty's ſubjects in America are, in reaſon and common ſenſe, entitled to the ſame extent of liberty with his Majeſty's ſubjects in Great-Britain.

Theſe ſeveral reſolves from South-Carolina to New-England, fully indicate the general idea of liberty, entertained by the coloniſts at the time of the Stamp Act. And the ſentiments in the preſent oppoſition are much the ſame, ſome of the reſolves being couched in the ſame words, they reſt their claims on the juſt principles of "*natural right*," and contend for their privileges, as "*founded in the law of God and nature and the common rights of mankind*;" rights which "*no law of ſociety can conſiſtently diveſt them of*."

Now, my Brethren, I will beg leave to come cloſe to the point, and call for an examination of our own conduct—Let us try if it will ſquare with our pretenſions, whether we can reconcile the *exerciſe of* SLAVERY with our *profeſſions of freedom*, "*founded on the law of God and nature and the common rights of mankind*"—I beſeech ye, Brethren, with diſpaſſionate and diſintereſted minds to ſurvey the ſubject—Can we ſuppoſe that the people of England will grant the force of our reaſoning, when they are told, that *every colony* on the continent, is deeply involved in the inconſiſtent practice of *keeping their fellow creatures*, in *perpetual bondage?* So much has been wrote on this ſubject by abler pens, that it may be difficult to ſet it in ſo new and ſtriking a point of light, as to gain your attention; but whilſt the evil remains, the ſame arguments will neceſſarily ariſe; nor will they ever loſe their force. In vain ſhall we contend for *liberty*, as an "*eſſential in our conſtitution*," till this barbarous inhuman practice is driven from our borders. Let him who claims an exemption from the controul of Parliamentary power, ſhew to the world, by what right, human or divine, he keeps in cruel ſlavery his *fellow man*. We declare with a joint voice, that ALL *the inhabitants of America*, are entitled to the privileges of the inhabitants of Great-Britain; if ſo, by what right do we ſupport ſlavery?—the inſtant a ſlave ſets his foot in England, he claims the protection of the laws, and puts his maſter at defiance; if Britiſh rights extend to America, *who* ſhall detain him in bondage? If his pretended owner, can ſhew no perſonal contract with the unfortunate African, is there a court on the continent, that would unrighteouſly declare him a ſlave? You ſay you bought them, of thoſe who had a right to ſell.—I diſpute it—on behalf of the injured Blacks, I diſpute it, and call on you to ſhew your title. When a ſervant is offered for ſale in the colonies, are we contented with the Captain's aſſeverations?—no—we call for the indenture, the perſonal contract: if *that* is not to be produced, where is the man who will be hardy enough to ſell him? If he is indebted for his paſſage, he is at liberty to make his own bargain with the purchaſer, and enters into a voluntary temporary ſervitude: even if he is a *convict*, and has *forfeited his life* to the laws of his country, and is reſpited for tranſportation, I preſume no Captain ever came over unprovided with authentic documents, from the records of Newgate: though many contend, that ſervitude is no part of their ſentence, as being inconſiſtent with the liberty of an Engliſhman, and I have been aſſured, that ſome on their landing in America, have demanded their liberty.—If this be the caſe—if the Engliſh conſtitution guards the liberties of men, who have been condemned to die for the breach of their own country's laws, how comes it, that *we* undertake to inflict ſo barbarous a puniſhment upon the natives of Africa, for *their* tranſgreſſions in Guinea; which is the laſt wretched argument of refuge, which the advocates for ſlavery inſiſt on; and that not content with *glorioſly* taking up the cauſe of an Ethiopian ſavage government, and *nobly* becoming their *honourable executioners*, we viſit the ſins of the fathers, to the lateſt generations: but if we admit the propriety of the argument, I requeſt on behalf of the injured and diſtreſſed, that you produce the records of their courts, or the proofs of their crimes; if you do neither, what better teſtimony do you ſhew for your poſſeſſion, than the houſe-breaker or highway-man?——Wherever a man claims and ſupports his property, he ſhall undoubtedly recover it. Now every ſlave by his perſonal appearance, makes *that* claim—he for ever carries about him the ſtrongeſt proofs in nature, of his *original right*—he is the firſt grand link; and unleſs his pretended owner ſhall deduce a regular chain of conveyance, I contend, that by the laws of the Engliſh conſtitution, and by our *own declarations*, the inſtant a Negro ſets his foot in America, he is as free as if he had landed in England. If *force and power* are the only important links in the title, what arguments can we advance in *their* favour, which will not militate againſt ourſelves, whilſt England remains ſuperior by land and by ſea.

Shall a climate, a colour, or a country, determine the miſerable inhabitants as ſlaves and vaſſals to the reſt of the world; or from what quarter ſhall we derive our reaſonings, to prove and ſupport our tyrannizing power?—Is there ſuch a thing with Engliſhmen—high claiming Engliſhmen—as *partial* liberty?—has the Almighty decreed *us* their maſters, and degrading the workmanſhip of his hands, ſtamped ſlave to eternity on their foreheads? by what law has he thus veſted us with barbarous and cruel ſway? Is it poſſible we can ſit down in the cool of the day, and laying our hands on our boſoms, ſay, we believe they were formed for our ſervants? On the other hand I would aſk, is there a ſingle argument to be adduced in ſupport of *our* right to their ſervices, which would not equally hold in favour of *their* enſlaving *us*, if we were trepanned into their country? But why need I argue on the point? I cannot conſent to believe that there is a ſingle ſlave holder on the continent, who is from principle a tyrant. Their intereſts are ſo nearly connected with the ſubject, that their judgments are miſled. With ſuch men it is hard to contend; their reaſon lies buried and concealed; when called forth it appears with reluctance, and urges its efforts with enervated force. Yet many there are in the ſeveral colonies, who are earneſtly concerned in this important cauſe.—To *you*, my Brethren—*you* genuine ſons of liberty, they look for ſupport. Let us ſet foot to foot, and ſhoulder to ſhoulder, to expel this horrid Dæmon from our land.—How oft is my heart ſunk into ſorrowing ſympathy, with theſe poor and unfortunate wretches. When I hear of the brutal cruelties exerciſed over them, by their inhuman owners, when I view theſe uſurpers of human freedom, baſking in the beams of ſucceſs, and bowling through life with undaunted career, I look up with wondering eye, to the great and Almighty Author of our being, and am loſt in contemplating the diſpenſations of his Providence.

The noble, ſpirited and virtuous Aſſembly of Virginia, not long ago, petitioned his Majeſty for leave to paſs an act to prohibit the importation of ſlaves, as inconſiſtent with the principles of humanity; but the petition was rejected. Yet ſhould the colonies with their joint voice at the Congreſs, make a forcible remonſtrance againſt the iniquity of the ſlave trade, it would breathe ſuch an independent ſpirit of liberty, and ſo corroborate our own claims, that I ſhould dare to hope for an intervening arm of Providence, to be extended in our favour. Should the colonies gain permiſſion to paſs prohibitary acts againſt future importations, I ſhould then with expectant joy, look forward for the glorious dawning of a day of liberty.

Unimportant as this may ſeem to ſome, I heſitate not to pronounce, that the true intereſts and welfare of America, are more intimately connected with it, than the repeal of every act which now agitates the continent—*one* we might probably outgrow in a ſeries of years, but *the other* would "ſtrengthen with our ſtrength," and involve us in endleſs perplexities. If a ſtop could be put to the importation, the grand difficulty would be over. Means might ſoon be deviſed to diſcharge the unhappy race amongſt us, and wear out this monſtrous badge of unrighteouſneſs. To the Congreſs I would earneſtly urge this weighty point, and to the internal policy of every government, I would preſs the neceſſity of removing every legal obſtruction, which ſtands as a bar to their freedom. I am unacquainted with the general laws of emancipation in the ſouthern and eaſtern colonies, but thoſe of Maryland, Pennſylvania, and New-Jerſey have fallen within my knowledge. In the firſt any ſlave holder may ſet his ſlaves at liberty without charge or encumbrance, provided they are not aged or infirm, but in Pennſylvania the law requires a bond of indemnification, of thirty pounds, to prevent the ſlave becoming a burthen on the townſhip, and the law is ſo worded, as to admit of a doubt, whether ſuch bond totally diſcharges the maſter's eſtate; and in ſome caſes the courts before whom ſuch emancipation is to be declared, have ſo far exerted their power, as to refuſe admitting the ſecurity, though undoubtedly good, and the ſlaves intended for freedom healthy and young; by which means, they were kept in bondage againſt the inclinations of their owners. In New-Jerſey, the law requires a ſecurity of two hundred pounds, but the aſſembly of that province at their laſt ſeſſion, took up the matter on virtuous principles, and made an eſſay towards "*an act for the more equitable manumiſſion of ſlaves*," by which any perſon declaring his Negro free, before proper authority, at the age of twenty one, may do it without charge or encumbrance, and for every year exceeding that age, the owner ſo intending to ſet him free, is to pay into the hands of the overſeers of the poor, the ſum of twenty ſhillings, which ſhall be a total diſcharge: This with a few diſcretionary reſtrictions is publiſhed in their votes, for the inſpection of their conſtituents, and it is hoped by every lover of liberty, that it will paſs into a law at the next ſeſſions.

Were the colonies as earneſt for the preſervation of liberty, upon its *true* and *genuine* principles, as they are to oppoſe the ſupremacy of an Engliſh Parliament, they would enter into a virtuous and *perpetual* reſolve, neither to import, nor to purchaſe any ſlaves introduced amongſt them after the meeting of the Congreſs. A reſolve ſo replete with liberty, ſo truly noble, would indelibly convey to future ages, a memorable record of diſintereſted virtue; whilſt thouſands, ten thouſands yet unborn, might bleſs them in their native ſhades, carving on the ſmooth bark of every tree, NOBLE AMERICANS. With grateful hearts might they look up "*to the unknown God*," and urge this ardent prayer——*Great and Almighty ruler of the univerſe, ſhower down the choiceſt of thy bleſſings on yon weſtern climes.*

Here I ſhall cloſe theſe reflexions, and ſubmit them to the candour of my countrymen. If my conceptions of equity, or conjectures on the political intereſts of the continent, ſhould differ from many of my Brethren, I ſhall open my heart to conviction, and ſtand a willing convert to the voice of reaſon. The welfare of my country alone engaged my feeble pen, and prompted me to ſteal on the publick, with a cloak of diſguiſe; a cloak which may haply protect me from the keenneſs of invective, and ſhield me from reproach. Though the ſtorms of obloquy and virulence, may pour o'er my head with unremitting violence, and the loud thunders of angry zeal, may roar in my ears with inceſſant peals; though the flaſhes of political fire, may dart their forky vengeance with fierceneſs round my dwelling,—ſnug and retired, beneath the ſhelter of a humble roof, I brave the danger and defy the ſtorm.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 18th inſt. (Auguſt) at the houſe of WILLIAM GESS, near the premiſes,

A TRACT of land called Proſpect, containing one thouſand acres; this tract is entirely woodland, the ſoil well adapted for farming, being well watered by a conſtant ſtream, from which a quantity of good meadow may be made; the road from the Garriſon Church to Murray's, where it interſects the Connewago-road, runs through this land; it is convenient to ſeveral places of worſhip, and ſeveral merchant mills; the diſtance from Baltimore only 15 miles, on a good public waggon road, by which the purchaſer may attend with eaſe, the weekly market at Baltimore; where the higheſt price is given for every article that can be produced and ſpared from a farm; the land is capable of great improvement, being freſh; it may be divided into three or four plantations. The title and terms of ſale may be made known, by applying to ROBERT ALEXANDER, Eſq; in Baltimore, or LEVY MARKS, in Philadelphia. Reaſonable credit will be given, if required, on giving good ſecurity.

July 26, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Woolwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, a ſervant man, named JAMES LAND, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has black hair and black eyes, middling well ſet, this country born; had on and took with him an old raccoon hat, oznabrigs ſhirt, two pair of oznabrigs trowſers, a pair of white yarn ſtocking, half worn ſhoes with braſs buckles, and an half worn broadcloth jacket and under ditto. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, or brings him to his maſter again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL ELLIS.

TO-MORROW,
At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT
JOHN HART's
VENDUE-STORE,
At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of a neat aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE.

From the MORNING CHRONICLE.

To the KING.

SIR,

I AM going to addreſs you in a ſtile with which the ear of a monarch is but little acquainted. I equally deteſt the panegyric of a courtier, and the malignity of a pretended patriot. Stimulated by a real zeal for the welfare of my country, it ſhall be my endeavour to point out the brink of deſtruction on which we at this moment ſtand: it ought to be your's to ſnatch us from it.

I have ſaid that this nation is on the verge of ruin. Think not that ſuch an aſſertion is idle declamation. There is but one method that I know of, by which we can judge of the future; it is by a retroſpect to the paſt. Look back, Sir, to what hath happened in ſimilar ſituations: from thence you will be able to form a truer judgment than from the information which reaches you through the medium of a court. Let the hiſtorian be the faithful inſtructor of my Sovereign. He who relates the conduct of thoſe who are no more, hath no intereſt in deceiving. The gloſs of the picture may indeed be worn of, but its real beauties are matured by time.

Believe not thoſe who tell you that this country is in a flouriſhing condition; it is their intereſt that leads them to impoſe ſuch falſehoods on your royal ear. They know that it is next to impoſſible they ſhould be detected. You have only an opportunity of beholding the wealth and grandeur of your metropolis, with the beautiful country around it; the wretchedneſs of the more diſtant parts is unknown. The cries and diſtreſſes of the poor never pollute the atmoſphere of a palace.

Your heart, I am confident, is capable of the moſt benevolent feelings. Were you but acquainted with the miſery that proceeds from that corruption which is too notorious to be doubted, you would no longer ſuffer the induſtrious poor to be plundered, to beſtow thouſands upon men who are a burthen to their country, and a diſgrace to the hands that exalt them.

I am aware of the nice ſituation in which a monarch is placed; ſurrounded by ſycophants, to whom truth is a ſtranger, I pity him for meaſures which I cannot but deteſt; and where every private virtue adorns him, I muſt ſtill eſteem the man, however I condemn the magiſtrate. But, Sir, it behoves you to pierce through the veil that ſurrounds you: try to diſcern things as they are, not as they ſeem; and let your own judgment be the director of your conduct. Be it my care for the preſent to diſplay a few truths to your view, with that duty and reſpect which I owe to you, as my Sovereign, and with that freedom which I owe to myſelf and man.

I have before ſaid, that we are to judge of the future by the paſt.—Every empire ſince the beginning of the world might be brought home to my ſubject. The Roman was the lateſt, and, I believe, the ſtrongeſt example; to it therefore I ſhall confine myſelf. Shall I beg your attention? It cannot be of diſſervice.

In the early days of Rome, its citizens were linked together by the ſtrongeſt bond of nature, that of ſelf-preſervation. The meaneſt underſtanding very clearly perceived, that to defend themſelves from the foes that ſurrounded them, unanimity was the firſt eſſential. They perceived alſo that power belonged only unto thoſe, whoſe ſuperior abilities could dictate the wiſeſt meaſures in the cabinet, and beſt enforce them in the field. Nor were abilities the only requiſite to diſtinction; the ſtricteſt virtue, the nobleſt rectitude of life, was alſo neceſſary. *They lodged not power with thoſe whoſe principles were ſuſpected, leſt they ſhould betray.* Rome conquered every foe, not by a majority of numbers, but by ſuperior virtue. Love of country, and the public good, were the darling paſſions of a Roman. *They did not ſerve the ſtate, to plunder it*; they led not mercenary armies to the field, but men who fought for all they held dear. No other forces could withſtand them, for no other forces poſſeſſed ſuch uncorrupted manners. Surrounding nations ſought their ruin, and numbers ſeemed to enſure it; but Roman virtue towered above them all: their eagles flew victorious, and conqueſt crowned their arms.

Such once was Rome. In ſome degree, ſuch once was Britain. Let us then take a view of Rome's decline: it may perhaps come home to times more modern.

There is an old obſervation, and I believe a true one, that every crime carries with it its own puniſhment: it is at leaſt verified in the caſe before us. Whilſt Rome fought only againſt her *real enemies*, and from the juſt principle of ſelf-defence, ſhe raiſed herſelf to the higheſt pitch of human greatneſs; but when ſhe carried her arms to diſtant nations, that never had moleſted her: when the ſword was drawn from the infamous motives of plunder and of conqueſt, ſhe laid the foundation of her own deſtruction. Her Aſiatic wars, indeed brought wealth and riches into Rome, but with them were introduced luxuries that had been before unknown. From that moment virtue and public ſpirit ſunk apace: diſſipation baniſhed temperance and independence. Their bodies became enfeebled, and their ſouls depraved. A few engroſſed the riches of the empire, and poverty depreſſed the lower ranks of men. It was no longer virtue that raiſed men up to the firſt employments of the ſtate, but the chance of birth, and the caprice of fortune.——Thoſe men, whoſe genius and whoſe ſentiments would have reflected honour on the higheſt offices, fled from a Court where vice and villainy prevailed. Such a ſituation could not long continue. When univerſal corruption overſpreads the body, diſſolution is at hand. Bodies enervated, and minds polluted, were but feeble opponents, when attacked by invaders, who followed nature undebauched by art. The Roman empire, that had flouriſhed for ages, that had been the miſtreſs of the world, was overturned from her very foundation in leſs than two centuries. How inſtructive is ſuch an example to ſucceeding nations? Whilſt the Roman people were virtuous; whilſt every office and honour were beſtowed on thoſe only whoſe ſuperior merit claimed pre-eminence; whilſt public good was the univerſal purſuit, and whilſt none were poſſeſſed of overgrown fortunes, nor wanted the real neceſſaries of life, they were invincible. But when the diſtinctions of birth and riches aroſe, and to be good no longer led to greatneſs; when the public treaſure was ſquandered on unworthy individuals, and the poor were plundered to enrich the rich; when love of country yielded to the love of ſelf; when one man was poſſeſſed of hoarded thouſands, and millions were unſupplied with the comforts of life, *they ſunk to ruin and diſſolved away.*

Such, Sir, is the portrait which I lay before you. My obſervations, though general, are, I believe, ſufficient to convince you, that thoſe very ſymptoms which preceded the fall of Rome, appear but too evidently in the Britiſh conſtitution. Similar cauſes muſt ever produce ſimilar effects. The mode of our death may indeed be different, but it is equally certain, unleſs ſome means can be found to recall our political health. We may perhaps be too far gone even for medicine to avail, but however that may be, the attempt would crown you with immortal glory. You would have all the honors due to the ſaviour of his country, though the enterprize ſhould fail. You ſee, Sir, I do not accuſe you of being the cauſe of thoſe evils I complain of; however popular ſuch accuſations may be, I am ſatisfied they are unjuſt. It is the univerſal depravity of the times that gives riſe to thoſe meaſures with which you are charged; I ſhall not therefore attack any particular inſtance of corruption which may have happened ſince the commencement of your reign, but ſhall endeavour to point out the original ſource from whence that corruption hath proceeded.

The ſource I mean to attack is the perverſion of the Houſe of Commons. I ſhall not detain you in proving what you cannot be unacquainted with. In the conſtruction of every body, the ſoundneſs of each part is abſolutely neceſſary to the perfection of the whole; how happens it then that a majority is obtained in the Houſe of Commons, who will implicitly obey the dictates of a cruel miniſter? who no longer meet to deliberate on what is neceſſary for the good of the nation, but to give their votes as they have been before inſtructed. 'Tis true they have yet the ſhadow of free debate, but how long even the ſhadow will remain after the ſubſtance is gone, is not very difficult to determine. Sir Robert Walpole, to ſecure his power and to defend himſelf from the infamy due to his adminiſtration, firſt broached the abſurd doctrine of the intereſts of King and People being different; intereſted men have ſince ſupported it, and it now ſeems eſtabliſhed beyond redreſs. But, Sir, be not blinded by falſe repreſentations; give a fair and candid examination to the nature of that conſtitution of which you are the head; you will then find that your real intereſt is inſeparably united with that of your people; you will find that your ſtrength invariably depends upon theirs; you will find that the wealth of individuals may be of ſmall ſervice in the hour of danger, when compared with the aſſiſtance which an independant and happy yeomanry would chearfully afford; you will find that the affections of your ſubjects would be the beſt bulwark againſt every invader, and the moſt faithful guardians of your perſon; in ſhort, you will find, that the proſperity and happineſs of a Britiſh monarch depends on every branch of the conſtitution, having that power and independence which was originally deſigned. I know it may be ſaid that there is a party againſt government as well as for it. I grant it to be ſo; but let the one be no more, the other will ceaſe to exiſt. In the preſent Parliament that indeed might not be the caſe: let us ſuppoſe one according to the plan that follows:

A King of England, convinced that his good and that of his people were one and the ſame thing, iſſues his royal mandate for the election of members to ſerve in Parliament. As the welfare of the conſtitution is his ſole aim, he declares that no bribe of any nature, nor any interpoſition from the throne, ſhall influence the election of members, or biaſs the debates of the Houſe of Commons when aſſembled. Let me aſk what would be the probable conſequence of ſuch a meaſure? it would be that thoſe men, who at preſent ſpend ſuch ſums to be returned, would no longer be candidates; for they no longer would have the proſpect of being amply repaid. The beſt men in the kingdom would then be called forth by the people to receive the ſacred truſt of repreſentatives; for the people's poverty would no longer be tempted to make them reſign their judgment and integrity. Men, who now, from principle, fly to retirement, from principle would then return to the world; for they would be happy to ſerve their country, when they could do it without an expence productive of ruin. The deſigning knave would no longer dupe the vulgar with pretended patriotiſm and noiſy bombaſt, for he would then have nothing to hope for. The King would meet a Parliament ready to do every thing that loyalty and affection could dictate, for it would be the ſtudy of ſuch a Parliament to promote the power and welfare of him and his kingdoms. The taxes would then be laid on thoſe ſhoulders that are beſt able to bear them, and the real neceſſaries of life would come at the loweſt rate to the meaneſt of the people. Luxury would then be made ſtill more luxurious; for ſuch a Parliament would ſupply the wants of the crown by duties that would be levied off the wealthy, not off the indigent. With ſuch a Parliament, the confidence of the nation would be unlimited; domeſtic foes would be unknown, and foreign enemies might well be diſregarded; wherever you appeared, you would be hailed the deliverer of your country and the benevolent father of your people. Through life your applauding ſubjects would look up to you with adoration, and at your death the weeping multitude, in diſmal accents, would proclaim, our guardian is no more.

Such, Sir, is the only method that occurs to me in the preſent emergency. I cannot for a moment ſuſpect you of aiming at the ſubverſion of our liberties; if I did, I ſhould not trouble you with this addreſs. For a man's real character I ſhall ever look into private life; here I have examined your's, and find it without a fault. But, Sir, though you do not harbour a ſentiment in your royal breaſt that is deſtructive to your people; we know not what your ſucceſſors may do. The meaſures purſued ſince your reign hath commenced, muſt evidently tend to abſolute monarchy. You cannot blame your ſubjects for being alarmed, when they behold the moſt uſeleſs employments created, to reward the moſt worthleſs of men; when they ſee penſion after penſion beſtowed on beings, who have never in the ſmalleſt inſtance been of ſervice to their country; but all their jealouſies and fears would ceaſe, was the Parliament to be reſtored to its primitive ſtate; that is only to be done by withdrawing the temptation that perverts the inſtitution. At preſent men lay out money in purchaſing ſeats, as the ſtock-jobber does in the alley, from the expectation of making hundreds per cent.

Theſe, Sir, are the ſentiments of a man who from his infancy hath been taught to think, the Hanoverian ſucceſſion, a ſource of freedom and independence. Next to my country I would ſerve you with my life; God forbid the ſervice of the one ſhould ever be incompatible with that of the other.

SHIPPEN.

From the NEW-YORK JOURNAL.

Mr. PRINTER,

If you think the following tends to promote the intereſt of America, pleaſe to give it a place in your weekly paper.

B. N.

IT ſeems now to be a matter paſt doubt, that there will be a general congreſs of delegates from the ſeveral Britiſh colonies in America. A very important aſſembly it will be. The weal of America, yea and of Britain too, will very much depend upon their proceedings. Never in this country has more depended upon an aſſembly of men, than depends upon this. Liberty or oppreſſion, if not abject ſlavery, depends upon the turn that things ſhall now take. The conteſt between Britain and the colonies runs high. Matters are now come to a criſis. Something muſt be done by America: and nothing conſiderable can be done till there is a general congreſs. The eyes of all America will be on this aſſembly. The provinces are ripe for doing ſomething: they want to know what. How much depends upon the wiſdom and integrity of theſe delegates! How fatal to us all, if by any means they give a wrong turn to our affairs! If they ſhould not agree, ſo that the colonies might unite in ſome proper meaſure, America is undone: or at beſt thrown into the utmoſt confuſion.

It ſhould not be deemed arrogance, or preſumption, for any perſon in a modeſt and rational manner, to ſuggeſt what is thought proper to be done at the general congreſs. On the contrary 'tis very deſirable that numbers from various parts of our land, would impartially offer their ſentiments on this head. The delegates muſt certainly deſire to know the mind of the country in general. No rational man will think himſelf ſo well acquainted with our affairs, as that he cannot have a more full and better view of them. No human mind is capable of taking in all things. We by degrees obtain the knowledge which we have. No delegate, before he meets the reſt, ſhould think he knows the ſtate and intereſt of all the provinces, ſo fully and clearly as that he cannot know them better. No delegate ſhould go with a full perſuaſion that he has ſo formed the proper plan of proceeding, as that he will by no means alter. Every wiſe man will alter for the better, as he ſees opportunity. Yet 'tis very deſirable that every member of that important aſſembly ſhould have as general and compleat a view of our affairs, and what is proper to be done, as he poſſibly can, before he meets in general congreſs. And for this reaſon, the more there is ſuggeſted in our public papers the better, if it is done in a becoming manner.

The delegates ſhould go to the congreſs with hearts deeply affected with the weight and vaſt importance of their buſineſs: with a proper concern, if not anxiety of mind, conſidering how much is depending, and how difficult it may be to determine matters in the beſt manner. Every wiſe man will have a modeſt diffidence as to his own abilities, in managing ſuch arduous affairs. In this view let it not be thought amiſs, if I ſay, they ſhould go to the great congreſs with a proper dependance on the Father of lights and mercies, who gives wiſdom liberally to thoſe who aſk him. And no doubt many will pray for them.

When the delegates are met, ſeveral things will lie before them, as matters of conſideration, inquiry, or debate. Some of theſe will be matters of great importance, others of leſs. One important inquiry no doubt will be, *in what manner ſhall we make our application to Great-Britain*? Shall we petition as humble ſupplicants? Or ſhall we inſiſt on things as our *right*? Shall we apply for all that we deem our rights and privileges? Or only for relief in thoſe matters that now preſs us? Shall our application be made by this general congreſs? Or ſhall this aſſembly only point out and adviſe what the ſeveral provincial aſſemblies or Houſes of Burgeſſes ſhall apply for?

Another conſiderable head of enquiry reſpects our trade. Shall we ſtop importation only, or ſhall we ceaſe exportation alſo? Shall this extend only to Great-Britain and Ireland, or ſhall it comprehend the Weſt-India iſlands? At what time ſhall this ceſſation begin? Shall we ſtop trade till we obtain what we think reaſonable, and which will ſecure us for time to come; or ſhall it be only till we obtain relief in thoſe particulars which now immediately oppreſs us? Shall we firſt apply for relief, and wait for an anſwer before we ſtop trade, or ſhall we ſtop trade while we are making application!

'Tis the general voice of the colonies that we cannot ſubmit to be taxed by the Britiſh Parliament; but we by no means refuſe to bear our proper, a reaſonable part of our public expences. [*We ourſelves being ſole judges of the propriety and reaſonableneſs of all requiſitions that may be made, and of the mode of levying and applying all we ſhall think proper to raiſe.*] If we can have all our natural privileges of trade, we are willing to bear our proper part of the burthen of expences. We are willing to let Britain know this; we ought now to expreſs our readineſs to it. Therefore another important enquiry may be, *in what manner ſhall we pay our part of the public national expence?* This matter once ſettled, and our proper privileges and natural rights of trade ſecured, then peace, moſt agreeable peace, is eſtabliſhed between Britain and the colonies. Jealouſies will be then removed, and cordial friendſhip continue. The mother country and her offspring colonies will then go on to proſper, and numerous bleſſings attend them both. ——'Tis true this matter cannot be ſettled by the congreſs, becauſe it will be a work of time, and muſt be by mutual agreement between Britain and the colonies: yet it may be highly expedient for the congreſs to conſider this matter, and propoſe what may be proper for the ſeveral provincial aſſemblies to offer, or comply with. The ſeveral provinces ought to be agreed in this matter; and they cannot ſo well agree as by a general congreſs.

Another enquiry among the delegates no doubt will be, *whether we ſhall offer to pay for the tea that has been deſtroyed?* This ſhould be freely and calmly debated. What will be proper in point of equity? What may be proper in point of prudence or expediency? What conſequences will they in Britain draw from our offering to pay for it? In point of equity the following queries may take place. Was the *act of Parliament* that brought the tea here, an unconſtitutional *act, tending* to produce the pernicious conſequences that have flowed from it? Was the Eaſt-India Company previouſly warned by ſeveral members of Parliament, and told they would ſuffer loſs by ſending their tea here? Has not that unconſtitutional act of Parliament, and the Eaſt-India Company's conduct, been the proper and unavoidable cauſe of ten times more damage to America, than the Eaſt-India Company have ſuſtained? If the Company muſt be made whole, is it not as reaſonable that the expence ſhould lie upon Britain as America, ſince a *Britiſh act* was the faulty cauſe of it, and the deſtruction of the tea, was not the act of America, nor of particular cities, as ſuch, but of mobs?

Some queries of leſs importance, may reſpect the mode of the delegates proceeding among themſelves. Shall the congreſs be open to all that can ſee or hear, or ſhall the delegates be by themſelves? Shall they allow their debates to be taken down, in ſhort hand? Shall they keep minutes of their proceedings and votes, to be afterwards printed, as is done in provincial aſſemblies, that the colonies may know how each member ſtood affected, and voted?

The delegates from the provinces ought to be the moſt hearty friends to America, men that will give up their own private intereſt for the public good, when theſe two come in competition. He that will not do this is no real friend to the public. This important aſſembly will be in danger from falſe or pretended friends. There are a few in almoſt every province, who, from one reaſon or other, would be glad to bring America to ſubmit to the miniſterial unconſtitutional meaſures which we are now threatened with. If any of theſe perſons, under diſguiſe, ſhould be ſent to the congreſs (as poſſibly ſome may) they will, under ſhew of friendſhip, try to embarraſs and confound the meaſures propoſed. They will act as *Huſhai* did with *Abſalom*. It may be difficult, ſometimes, in the congreſs, to know whether a man oppoſes a propoſition from a true regard to the good of his country, according to his view of things; or whether he does it to undermine the whole deſign. The members of this important aſſembly ſhould not be too jealous of each other; that will deſtroy free debate. They muſt receive and treat one another as open hearted friends; but not be ſo off their guard as if they were certain there was no enemy among them.

Conſidering the vaſt importance of this congreſs, the long train of moſt intereſting conſequences that may follow from their advice or determinations; conſidering the need they have of wiſdom, as well as integrity, it might be proper for the ſeveral provinces to obſerve a day of faſting and prayer about the time that the delegates meet; and if the provinces as ſuch do not, yet it may be proper for as many perſons, or ſocieties, as can, to do it. There are two reaſons why this may be proper: Firſt, becauſe human wiſdom comes down from the Father of lights and mercies, and human determinations are over-ruled by the great God, who is a prayer-hearing God. A greater ſtateſman and politician than will meet in this convention, has left us this obſervation: "There are many devices in the heart of man, but the *counſel of the Lord* that ſhall ſtand." Secondly, in a political view, ſuch a day of faſting would win people's attention to the importance of the intended congreſs, and fit them to receive, and be ready to act, upon the determinations of that important aſſembly.

If what I have offered ſhould induce any friends to America to offer their ſentiments upon the forementioned queries, or others of the like nature, and be a means, though in the leaſt degree, to aſſiſt any of the delegates at the intended convention, it will be a ſufficient compenſation for what I have here done.

From New-Jerſey, July 25, 1774.

BOSTON, *July 25.*

On Wedneſday laſt Captain Giddings arrived at Portſmouth in 9 weeks from London; but has brought no Tea, nor any late news, as has been reported.

MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

By the GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION, for the encouragement of piety and virtue, and for preventing and puniſhing of vice, profanity and immorality.

IN humble imitation of the laudable example of our moſt gracious Sovereign GEORGE the THIRD, who, in the firſt year of his reign, was pleaſed to iſſue his royal proclamation for the encouragement of piety and virtue, and for preventing of vice and immorality, in which he declares his royal purpoſe to puniſh all perſons guilty thereof; and upon all occaſions to beſtow marks of his royal favour on perſons diſtinguiſhed for their piety and virtue;

I therefore, by and with the advice of his Majesty's council, publish this proclamation, exhorting all his Majesty's subjects to avoid all hypocrisy, sedition, licentiousness, and all other immoralities, and to have a grateful sense of all God's mercies, making the divine laws the rule of their conduct.

I therefore command all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, and other officers, to use their utmost endeavours to enforce the laws for promoting religion and virtue, and restraining all vice and sedition; and I earnestly recommend to all Ministers of the gospel that they be vigilant and active in inculcating a due submission to the laws of God and man, and I exhort all the people of this province, by every means in their power, to contribute what they can towards a general reformation of manners, restitution of peace and good order, and a proper subjection to the laws, as they expect the blessing of Heaven.

And I do further declare, that in the disposal of the offices of honour and trust, within this province, the supporters of true religion and good government shall be considered as the fittest objects of such appointments.

And I hereby require the Justices of assize, and Justices of the peace in this province, to give strict charge to the grand jurors for the prosecution of offenders against the laws: And that, in their several courts they cause this proclamation to be publicly read immediately before the charge is given.

GIVEN at the Council-Chamber in Salem, the 21st day of July, 1774, in the fourteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the third, by the grace of GOD, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

THOMAS GAGE.

By his Excellency's command,

THOS. FLUCKER, Secry.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

A non-consumption agreement, we hear, is universally adopted in New-Hampshire, and in every part of this province, in many towns scarce a dissentient.—As was foreseen, large orders for a fall importation have been countermanded.—May the blessing of him that is ready to perish, fall upon the benefactors to this besieged and distressed town, through the continent—Their sympathy and generosity is astonishing.—

July 28. Friday last two companies of the 64th regiment went from the castle to encamp near his Excellency Governor Gage's seat in Danvers.

Tuesday last there was a meeting of the inhabitants of this town, to consider of ways and means for employing the poor, &c. The meeting was adjourned to a future day.

Every part of this extensive continent so far as we have yet heard, appear to be deeply interested in the fate of this unhappy town. Many and great are the donations we have already received; and many more we have good reason to expect. The cry of hunger is not so great as was at first expected. Even our poorest people have not yet suffered for the want of bread.—May that Being who hath the hearts of all men in his hands, and who turneth them as he pleaseth, still dispose our sympathysing brethren to continue their benefactions, till we are happily relieved from our present difficulties.—

The Governor of Connecticut has appointed the 31st of August next as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer throughout that colony.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 8.

We are informed by authority, that the honourable the Representatives of the government of the counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware, met at New-Castle on the first instant, and adjourned until the next day, when they unanimously appointed Cæsar Rodney, Thomas M'Kean and George Read, Esquires, or any two of them, deputies for the said colony at the ensuing general Congress.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the army, now in Ireland, who served almost all the last war in America, to his friend in this city, dated the 27th of May, 1774.

"I hope my good friends the Bostonians may get themselves well out of the scrape, both to their satisfaction and honour, as a house divided against itself cannot stand. I was well acquainted with many of their officers that served on different campaigns with me last war, and proved to be good officers, and brave worthy men; these are the sentiments of many here, who served in America last war, and would shudder at the thoughts of being ordered on so disagreeable a service as that of drawing a tricker against an American and their countrymen; it is my opinion we should all become Americans sooner than comply with such an order."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia, to his correspondent in this city, July 23, 1774.

"Our harvest is now secured, and I have the pleasure to inform you, notwithstanding the frost, there will be more wheat made in the colony then was last year, and generally of a much better quality."

By the Virginia papers we learn, that there have lately been general meetings in the counties of York, New-Kent, Dinwiddie, Chesterfield, Essex, Middlesex and Surry, at which many spirited resolves were agreed to, and deputies appointed to attend the general meeting of deputies from the other counties and corporations within that colony, in the city of Williamsburg, on the first day of this month.

Captain Castle, from Ferrol, on the 10th of June, in lat. 42 : 6, long. 23 : 32, spoke the brig Charles, Capt. Duncan, from this port, but could not learn where bound or how long out: On the 2d ult. in lat. 39 : 24, long. 43 : 49, spoke the sloop Betsey, Capt. Potter, belonging to Rhode-Island from Africa, out 8 months, all well: On the 6th, in lat. 40 : 6, long. 46 : 37, spoke the ship Peggy, Capt. Barron, from Virginia for Lisbon, out 16 days, all well; and on the 12th, in lat. 41 : 7, long. 55 : 14, spoke the ship Charlotte, Capt. Nelson, from Grenada for London, out 16 days, all well.

On the 1st inst. was spoke with by a Pilot, Capt Morriss, in a sloop from New-York for Maryland, out 4 days, who informed him that the evening before, he saw a ship bottom up, about 10 miles off Barnagat, but it blowing fresh and a heavy sea running, he could not stay by her.

At a *Commencement* held at the college of Philadelphia on Monday last, Messieurs JAMES HUTCHINSON, and JAMES WYNKOOP, were admitted to the degree of *Batchelors of Physic.*

*** The sale of Jonathan Biles's estate, advertised in this paper, by the Sheriff, will begin at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; and Thomas James's estate, advertised for sale at the London Coffee-house, on the 19th instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, will begin at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at Thomas Mushett's, on the Five-Mile Round.

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

ON reading in the eastern papers the address to General Gage, from the Justices of Suffolk, in Massachusetts government, with his Excellency's answer to it, brought to my mind the address of the Mayor and Corporation of Coventry, to Queen Elizabeth, on her paying them a visit.—I will attempt to repeat it, though perhaps not literally.

We men of Coventry
Are very glad to see
Your royal Majesty
Good law's *how fair* you be!

To which her Majesty replied,

My royal Majesty
Is very glad to see
You men of Coventry
Good Sirs what fools *you be!*

Now though I dont pretend to that elegance of language, and beauty of poetry so eminently here displayed, I will aim at a humble imitation.

To General G———E.

His royal Majesty
In this time of "difficulty"
Has sent your Excellency
To rule and govern *we*
Dear Sir *how wise* you be.

The Answer.

I do most thankfully
Receive these lines from ye
Men who so plainly see
My great "ability"
Dear Sirs what knaves *ye be.*

Z.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Queen of Portugal, J. Castle, Ferrol.
Brig Bolton, J. Harr, St. Sebastians.
Brig Friendship, F. Illingsworth, Dominica.
Ship Butcombe, W. Phillips, Jamaica.
Schooner Tryall, J. Bradford, St. Eustatia.
Sloop Elizabeth & Sarah, R. Bedlow, St. Croix.
Brig Kitty, G. Thomson, Jamaica.
Brig Charlotte, P. Parker, Hispaniola.
Sloop Hawke, A. Thaxter, North-Carolina.
Schooner Priscilla, W. Wise, Maryland.
Brig Joseph, R. Pye, North-Carolina.
Sloop Polly, W. Shine, North-Carolina.
Schooner Prudence, W. Harris, North-Carolina.
Sloop Betsy, V. Wightman, Rhode-Island.
Sloop Friendship, W. Gurnell, Rhode-Island.
Sloop Mayflower, J. Fanning, North-Carolina.
Schooner Sukey, J. Hunt, N. Providence.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Bolton, J. Harr, Lisbon.
Brig Three Brothers, D. Furrell, Dominica.
Sloop Thomas, W. Worth, Virginia.
Brig Boston Packet, F. Morth, Liverpool.
Brig Savanna, W. Nicolls, Dominica.

CLEARED.

Sch. Polly, C. Babbidge, Salem N. England.
Sloop Two Brothers, J. French, Rhode-Island.
Sloop Three Brothers, A. Mills, North-Carolina.
Sloop Sally, J. Thompson, New-Providence.
Schooner Betsy, R. Patterson, Jamaica.
Brig Rebecca, J. Shields, Antigua.
Schooner Yorke, W. Carlile, Antigua.
Sloop Polly, W. Furnal, Portsmouth, N. England.
Schooner Hetty, A. Dyar, Georgia.
Schooner Joseph, P. Bubier, Salem, N. England.
Brig Two Friends, P. Bruister, London.
Ship Chalkley, E. Spain, Bristol.
Sloop Potowmack, G. Rowe, Maryland.
Sch. Three Friends, D. Robbins, Sinnepuxent.
Schooner Priscilla, W. Wise, Maryland.
Schooner Polly, W. Newton, N. Providence.
Schooner Two Brothers, T. Ellis, N. Providence.
Schooner Nancy, H. Stocker, North-Carolina.
Ship Pennsylvania Packet, P. Osborn, Liverpool.
Schooner John, E. Howell, North-Carolina.
Ship Albion, T. Crippen, Liverpool.
Brig Addison, T. Candell, Cadiz.
Sloop Industry, G. Gale, North-Carolina.
Ship Hope, R. M'Clenachan, Liverpool.

On THURSDAY next,
The 11th instant, at ONE o'clock, at
FOOTMAN AND JEYES's
VENDUE-STORE,
Will begin the SALE of

ABOUT 100 pieces of Irish linens and superfine Hollands; 10 dozen of breeches patterns, 2, 3 and 4 threads; 20 pieces of durants; 30 wt. of beladine sewing silks, crow, cloth and light colours; 30 pieces of plain, flowered, striped and minionet gauzes; 50 pieces of printed linens, callicoes and cottons; 30 dozen of Barcelona handkerchiefs; 20 silk moree gowns; 20 silver watches, and sundry other MERCHANDIZE.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A YOUNG MAN, lately come from England, would be glad to engage with any Gentleman, as an overseer over a plantation; he understands the farming business perfectly well, and can be well recommended. Any Gentleman wanting such a person, may be waited on by applying to Mr. APPLEBY, Distiller, near the Stone Bridge in Second-street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 29, 1774.

WHEREAS there is a new POST established by JOHN FOXCROFT, Esq; Deputy Post-master General in America, from Philadelphia to Baltimore, once a week, to set out from Philadelphia on Saturday, get to Baltimore on Monday, set out again from Baltimore on Tuesday, and arrive at Philadelphia on the Thursday morning following: And as the subscriber has undertaken the ride, he takes this method of acquainting the Public, that he intends to carry parcels for any persons who may please to employ him; also to take or bring horses to or from any part of the road. Any Gentlemen who are pleased to favour him with their commands, may depend on the greatest care, punctuality and dispatch, by their humble servant,

JOHN PERKINS.

Northampton Quarter, Baltimore Co. July 26, 1774.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 15th of June last, from the subscriber, two convict servant men, viz. ROBERT HARDEY, an Englishman, 5 feet 9 inches high, round visage, fair complexion, much pitted with the small-pox, fair hair, slim made, he has a scar on the left side of his upper lip, and one on the joint of his left wrist, has hazel eyes and squints, subject to fits, and is a farmer; had on and took with him an oznabrigs shirt, old white thickset coat much torn in the sleeves, red jacket, a pair of crocus and a pair of old oznabrigs trowsers, old yarn stockings, a pair of country made shoes, and an old felt hat. JAMES LAMBERD, an Englishman, 5 feet 6 inches high, round visage, fair complexion, black hair, has a film or speck in his right eye, which makes him blind in that eye, much pitted with the small-pox, thick and well-set, 31 years old, and is a farmer or baker; had on and took with him an oznabrigs shirt, a cotton jacket, crocus trowsers, a pair of old black yarn stockings, country made shoes, and old hat: They took two match-coat blankets, one of them striped with red and the other with blue. Whoever takes up and brings home the said servants, if 60 miles from home FOUR POUNDS for each, if 80 miles FIVE POUNDS for each, if 100 miles SIX POUNDS for each, if 120 miles SEVEN POUNDS for each, if 150 miles NINE POUNDS for each, if 200 miles ELEVEN POUNDS for each, if 250 miles THIRTEEN POUNDS for each, if 300 miles FIFTEEN POUNDS for each, and if 350 miles from home the above reward, paid by

CHARLES RIDGELY.

N. B. They talk the west of England dialect, and 'tis possible they may have a forged pass.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 5th of July last, from the subscriber, living near the Northampton Furnace, in Baltimore county, Maryland, an Irish servant man, named DAVID TOOL, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, is well made, has grey eyes, short black hair, down look, ruddy complexion, his left thigh has been broke, which occasions him to walk lame though scarcely perceivable; he is an artful fellow, has run away several times and been a great distance back; he is a noted thief and drunkard; he has been taken up since he ran away, and made his escape about a week since, near George Myer's, on the road to York, and its now thought he will go towards the Warm Springs, in Virginia: He had with him two white shirts, checkered cotton jacket, Russia sheeting breeches, country thread stockings, and old country made shoes. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS if taken 20 miles from home, FORTY SHILLINGS if 30 miles, THREE POUNDS if 50 miles, FIVE POUNDS if 100 miles, SEVEN POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS if 150 miles, TEN POUNDS if 200 miles, and the above Reward if 300 miles, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOHN R. HOLLIDAY.

TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Mr. Samuel Worthington's, about sixteen miles from Baltimore Town, three servant men, viz. HENRY BOSWELL, an half East-Indian, about 6 feet high, very well made, has high cheek-bones, a long sharp nose, a wide mouth, short black hair and dark eyes, with a cast in them, his arms and fingers are rather shorter than common, he hath had a scald between his shoulders near his neck, he chews tobacco, and talks in the west of England dialect: had on when he went away, an oznabrigs shirt, crocus trowsers, and an iron collar round his neck. TIMOTHY SHANE, a stone mason and bricklayer, about 25 years of age, and an Irishman, he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a trunchey well set fellow, has a fair complexion, (but much sun-burnt) short light brown hair, and grey eyes, his arms hang in a particular manner, and he is thicker through the jole than common: had on and took with him a good felt hat, an old brown coat much tarr'd, a brown jacket with white yarn stocking sleeves, two old white linen shirts, two check ditto, patched on the shoulders with coarse white linen, two pair of new oznabrigs trowsers, one pair of Welsh cotton drawers, and sundry other cloaths not known. WILLIAM EASUN, an Englishman, about 35 years of age, a house joiner by trade, is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark complexion with black eyes, and a large hanging under lip, he is left handed but works at the bench with his right hand: had on and took with him an old brown cloth coat tarr'd, two nankeen jackets, one of them with sleeves, two pair of new oznabrigs trowsers, one pair of Welsh cotton drawers, one check shirt patched on the belly and in other places with white coarse linen, one striped linen ditto, patched in the same manner, with new striped linen of a different kind, one pair of speckled worsted stockings, with black leather shoes, and plain steel buckles, a pretty good castor hat, a short dark bob wig, and blue studs in his sleeves, his breath smells very offensive; hath taken with him some files, and it is supposed will get off HENRY BOSWELL's collar; he and the mason can both write very good hands, and very probably will forge passes. Whoever shall secure the two servants, TIMOTHY SHANE, and WILLIAM EASUN, so that I may get them again, shall receive the reward of TEN POUNDS for each of them, and for the other, HENRY BOSWELL, the reward of FIVE POUNDS.

BENJAMIN NICHOLSON.

N. B. 'Tis judged they will make for Philadelphia, by the way of York-town, and Lancaster.

August 4, 1774.

FIFTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STOLEN last Thursday morning, from the subscriber, who lay asleep on board his flat at Vine-street wharf, a silver Watch, with a China face, maker's name H. Sanderson, London, No. 232; also a pair of square plated Shoe Buckles.—Whoever apprehends the thief, so that he may be brought to conviction, shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, and for the watch TWENTY SHILLINGS, paid by

JAMES ERWIN, near Hattonfield, N. Jersey.

N. B. The thief had on a light blue coat, part of which the subscriber tore from his back in the struggle.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY on the 11th of July last, from the subscriber, living in Brandywine Hundred, about a mile from Naman's Creek, two three years old STEERS, of a red colour; one of them has a large white spot in his face, almost like a heart, and the lower end of his tail is white; they are both marked with two half penny bits in the right ear, and have other marks unknown. Whoever takes up and secures said steers, and gives information to the owner, shall have the above Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

ISAAC DUTTON.

Baltimore, July 22, 1774.

MY late partner, Mr. *Walter Hall*, having by advertisement in the public papers, contradicted the notice I lately published of the partnership of *Ewing* and *Hall* being dissolved, and insinuated that I refused to settle the accounts of our Company, I am under the disagreeable necessity of submitting some facts to the public, which may enable them to judge of the matter.

Early in the spring, Mr. *Hall* and I mutually agreed on a dissolution of our partnership, and on Sunday the third of April, Mr. *Hall* told me, in the presence of Mr. *Jacob Hart*, that he had thoughts of moving to Alexandria, that he liked the place, and had a house in view, which he intended taking; that he believed he and Mr. *Bernard O'Neal*, of George-Town, would enter into partnership.—On the 26th of April, we entered into arbitration bonds for the final end and determination of all matters subsisting between us. He chose Mr. *J. Ashburner*, and I Mr. *T. Usher*, whose final award was to be given in, on or before the 20th of May, who, in case they did not settle the accounts against that time, were authorized to choose a third person as an umpire, whose final audit, or award, was to be given in on or before the first of June.—Mr. *Hall* evaded a settlement before the 20th of May, by not posting the books, agreeable to his promise. On the 23d he sent me the books, with a note, signifying his desire, that as soon as I had perused the books, he would be glad of a final settlement, that the partnership might be dissolved; accordingly Monday the 30th of May was appointed, Mr. *Gildart* was chose as umpire, they met; when several entries made in the books were examined by Mess. *Usher*, *Ashburner* and *Gildart*, in the presence of Mr. *Hall* and me——Mr. *Usher* wanted to commit to writing what they had agreed on, but Mr. *Ashburner* would not stay, Mr. *Usher* pressed Mr. *Ashburner*, Mr. *Gildart*, and Mr. *Hall* very much to stay, but they would not. The next day Mr. *Hall's* son, who lives with Mr. *Ashburner*, and Mr. *Gildart*, came to me for *Ewing* and *Hall's* daybook, which I gave him; the next morning, the first of June, Mr. *Hall* sent his clerk to me for the company's journal and ledger, which I sent him, accompanied with the following note,

"SIR,

"THIS day our arbitration bonds expire, therefore must request your speaking to Mr. *J.* "*Ashburner*, and Mr. *Gildart*, to see if they will "attend, so as we may have a final settlement of "all our affairs, which will greatly oblige yours &c.

THOMAS EWING."

Wednesday morning, 8 *o'clock.*

I waited very impatiently, till 4 o'clock, without receiving an answer; I then wrote and sent Mr. *Hall* the following note,

"SIR,

"I SHOULD be glad to know what time it will be agreeable to you, Mess. *Ashburner* and *Gil-* "*dart* to meet this evening, that Mr. *Usher* and I "may attend you. THOMAS EWING."

To which I likewise received no answer. The next day, the 2d of June, I was told, Mr. *Ashburner* and Mr. *Gildart* had given in their award, I spoke to Mr. *Usher* about it, who told me they had not spoke to him on the subject, nor consulted him since the meeting of the 30th of May—Mr. *Hall* is pleased to say, "I refuse to comply with the award given from under the hands of two respectable merchants, indifferently chosen by us." Would not every one who reads this, at least, conclude that the arbitrators had made a final settlement between us, which I refuse to comply with? The case is far otherwise. The gentlemen who gave in their award, *confined* themselves barely to some points that were considered at the meeting of the 30th of May, without framing any general state of the accounts, or striking a balance betwixt us, which it is not supposable they would do, without a further consultation with me and the other arbitrator. Mr. *Hall*, in his advertisement says, he told me in the presence of two or three gentlemen, that if I would settle, and pay him the balance coming to him, he would consent to dissolve the copartnership immediately; this must have been the evening of the 30th of May, in the presence of the arbitrators, as I have not been in company with Mr. *Hall* since, I told him then I would give him any security he pleased, for the immediate compliance with the award—when Mr. *Usher* directly offered to be my security. Mr. *Hall* cannot be more desirous than I am to avoid disputes and settle our affairs without troubling the public. Every point on which the arbitrators gave their opinion, I am willing to abide by, save one article, and in that Mr. *Hall* has declared his willingness to accept of my proposal. Every other account depending betwixt us I am willing to submit to arbitration as soon as possible.

THOMAS EWING.

TO BE SOLD,

A YOUNG, healthy, strong Negro Man, and his Wife: The man has been several years employed on a farm, and can cradle, mow and ditch well; the woman middle aged, is an excellent house wench, and a good washer of cloaths. Enquire of the Printer.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED off the Commons, on the 25th of July last, a small chunky brown milch COW, very poor, supposed to be about 6 or 7 seven years old, the tops of both her ears cut off, and the right ear a little slitted. Any person who will bring her to the subscriber, in Second-street, Philadelphia, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges; or any one who will give information where she may be had, shall be paid for their trouble.

THOMAS IRWIN.

August 3, 1774.

TWELVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Lebanon Town, Lancaster County, the two following servants, viz. JOE, a Mulattoe man, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkable white, about 28 years of age, a stout well made fellow, with grey eyes; had on and took with him a green sagathy coat, striped silk jacket, a fine ruffled shirt, a dark coloured coat, a white jacket, three home-made flax shirts, a half worn beaver hat, two pair of striped cotton trowsers, a striped cotton jacket, one pair of good shoes, a good rifled gun, a pair of pistols, and has a good sum of money with him.

JOHN PLATFOOT, an Englishman, about 5 feet 5 inches high, brown hair, a thick set fellow, down look, and talks broad English; took with him two pair of tow trowsers, a flax shirt, and a jacket, the other cloaths unknown. They both went away last Sunday night, and it is supposed they will travel through the Jerseys to New England. Whoever takes up and secures the said servants in any gaol, so that their master may have them again, shall have TEN POUNDS Reward for JOE, and FORTY SHILLINGS for J. PLATFOOT, besides reasonable charges, paid by

THOMAS CLARK.

N. B. It is supposed they will both change their names and cloaths. All masters of vessels and others are hereby desired not to harbour or conceal them, as they will answer the same at their peril.

(*For more New Advertisements see the next Page.*)

GERMANTOWN BLEACHFIELD.

JOHN HUNTER,

At the above Bleachfield,

CONTINUES to whiten all sorts of plain linen, yard wide and under, but not exceeding it; 900 received at 4d. per yard, 1000 at 5d. per yard, and all above at 6d. per yard; huckabacks and diapers at 4d. per yard, damasks at 6d. per yard, yarn, thread and cotton at 1s. per pound; Russia towelling and sheeting will be bleached and dressed equal to any imported, for any merchant, at 4d. per yard, and 1s. per piece for dressing; linens that are mildewed, or have lost their colour, will be cleared and dressed at a moderate price.

Goods for said Bleachfield are taken in by the following gentlemen in Philadelphia, viz. Mr. James Stuart, merchant, in Front street, Mr. George Bartram, merchant, in Second street, and Mr. Francis Gurney, merchant, near the Drawbridge; also by John Hunter, at the Bleachfield, at all which places receipts will be given.

N.B. As said JOHN HUNTER has been regularly bred to the manufacturing of linen cloth and sewing threads, and the raising and dressing of flax to perfection, at the most noted places for those different branches in North Britain and Ireland; and as he can fully demonstrate, that this country has many advantages superior to the former, for carrying on the linen manufacture (the price of labour excepted, and that, he is convinced, could soon be reduced, as a large number of weavers and spinners could be got from Scotland and Ireland upon easy terms) if any gentlemen would encourage an undertaking that would have such an evident tendency to promote the good of the country, he would be glad to enter into a contract of partnership with them, and establish a business that he is convinced would, in a short time, turn to advantage; and as the goods he has already finished has given entire satisfaction, he humbly hopes the public will cheerfully encourage such an undertaking.

Dunmore County, July 15, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, containing 1600 acres, lying in Dunmore county, Virginia, on the north river of Spannadore, on both sides of the river, about 400 acres of which is low grounds, remarkable for the richness of the soil, and the land lies convenient for laying it off in two plantations: There is on the premises an elegant dwelling-house 38 by 32 feet, with five rooms and four fire-places below stairs; likewise all convenient out-houses, barns, store-house, kitchen, shop, &c. A large quantity of meadow ground, well improved; it lyes about 95 miles from navigation. Likewise a tract of land in Orange county, containing 1000 acres, about 45 miles from navigation, lyes level and well adapted for farming, with very good range for cattle, horses and hogs, an orchard of choice fruit, and about 30 acres of meadow that can be watered; it lyes on the main road from the lower parts of Pennsylvania and Maryland to Carolina; known by the name of Mr. Tavernor Beale's plantation. Any person inclining to purchase either of the said tracts, will be allowed extensive credit for one half of the purchase money, the other half to be paid at making the deed. Possession may be taken immediately, and a large quantity of grain may be had on the premises.

BURR HARRISON.

Philadelphia, August 1, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY yesterday, from the subscriber, near Water-street, near Market-street, in this city, a German servant man, named FREDERICK BRICK, about 27 years of age, a little man, about five feet high, by trade a taylor, and a native of the country of Hesse; he came last Fall from Rotterdam to this place, speaks good Hollandish and German, and very quick; he has brownish hair of a natural curl, much intermixt with grey, he is fond of strong liquor, and very talkative and unruly when drunk. He had on when he went away, a blue coat with yellow buttons and a cape of the same cloth, cut round before, silk waistcoat, with yellow, green and red stripes, the back parts of white linen, much patched, black everlasting breeches without lining. Took with him two shirts, one white and the other check, two pair of stockings, one pair of cotton, blue and white, this country made, the other a pair of knit worsted stockings, half-worn shoes with carved silver buckles, also silver knee buckles. Whoever takes up the said servant and brings him to the subscriber his master, or secures him so that he may have him again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM HEMBEL.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living on Manokesy, near Frederick Town, Maryland, a convict servant man, born in the west of England and speaks much of that dialect, and likely he will change his name; he is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and has lost the fore finger of his right hand; had on and took with him, two shirts of country made linen, one pair of trowsers of the same, a new light coloured lincey jacket lined with striped lincey, a pair of old leather breeches, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up the said servant and confines him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by the subscriber, at his plantation on Manokesy, Frederick County, Maryland, seven miles from Frederick Town.

July 11th, 1774. WILLIAM CRUM.

August 1, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Deer Creek, Hartford county, Maryland, the 29th of June last, an English convict servant man, named ROBERT BARTLEY, about twenty-five years of age, a well set fellow, about five feet six inches high, a round faced, bold, saucey looking, dark complexioned fellow, with dark curled hair, has a large scar under his left knee on the shin bone: Had on and took with him, a half wore country made castor hat, one old blue straight bodied coat and jacket, one old yellow surtout coat, one pair lead coloured sagathy breeches, too large for him, one pair shoes, too large for him, with old fashioned cross barred brass buckles, a check shirt, pieced at the sleeves, a red spotted silk handkerchief, and an old oznabrugs trowsers and shirt. Whoever takes up and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

JOB KEY.

N.B. All masters of vessels are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

L O S T,

On Wednesday the 3d inst. August on the road from Bristol to Philadelphia.

A GREEN morocco POCKET BOOK, with silver clasps, which contained about twelve shillings in money, a pair of stone knee buckles and sundry papers of no use but to the real owner. Whoever has found the same and delivers it with its contents to the Printer, shall receive ONE GUINEA for their trouble.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 21st of July last, from the subscriber, in Cecil county, Maryland, an indented servant man, named BENJAMIN WARRINGTON, about 5 feet 8 inches high, a thick chunky fellow, of a dark complexion, and wears his own brown hair tied behind; had on when he went away, a brown coat, waistcoat and breeches. He is a West-countryman, and may have his old indentures with him. Whoever takes up said fellow and brings him home to the subscriber, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM CROKER.

TO the gentleman who required a solution to the following and other ingenious questions, addressed to MR. MORRES, Stony Brook, viz. "Why spiders threads have been seen floating in "the air 300 feet high?" with this consolatory axiom. *Cuivis dolori remedium, est patientia.*—Answer The more any body is comminuted or made small, the more its surface is extended. Perhaps a spider's thread has the greatest surface for its weight of any thing else. Now bodies swim on fluids in proportion to their surface, and that which has the greatest will float upon the lightest fluid, the spider's thread has the largest surface, and when disengaged by winds or other accidents, floats upon the lightest fluid, which is air, or according to Derham, are exhaled by the sun with other vapours.

Question by Mr. MORRES, of Stony Brook, New-Jersey.—Required, the greatest cone and cylinder that can be inscribed in a spheriod generated by the rotation of a semi elipsis, upon its transverse diameter? And to shew the analytical investigation of the same, supposing the transverse and conjugate diameters = *a* and *b* respectively.

This Day is published (price 1s. 6d.) by

JOHN SPARHAWK,

At the London Book-store, in Second-street, Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS on the Act of Parliament commonly called the BOSTON PORT BILL; with THOUGHTS on Civil Society and Standing Armies. By JOSIAH QUINCY, Jun.

BRITONS *arise* - - - - - - - - - -
And shew you have the virtue to be mov'd.
POPE.

NULLA FIDES, pietasq; viris, qui CASTRA sequuntur,
VENALESQUE MANUS: ibi fas, ubi maxima merces.
LUCAN.

Our necks are under PERSECUTION. LAM. v. 5.

What MAN can do against them, *not afraid*,
Tho' to THE DEATH; against such CRUELTIES
With *inward consolation* recompenc'd:
And oft supported so, *as shall amaze*
Their PROUDEST PERSECUTORS. MILTON.

They that be slain by the SWORD are better than they that be slain *with hunger*. LAM. iv. 9.

The above may be had of Messrs. Noel and Hazard and Mr. Hugh Gaine in New-York, of Mr. William Achman in Annapolis, Maryland, of Mrs. Rind in Williamsburgh, and of Mr. Robert Wells in Charlestown, South-Carolina.

Said SPARHAWK has just published a neat edition of Juliet Grenville: Or, the History of the Human Heart, in two volumes, price 10s. By Mr. Brooke, author of the Fool of Quality.—New Sermons to Asses, price 1s. 6d. by the author of Sermons to Asses and Sermons to Doctors in Divinity.——At same place may be had a general assortment of books and stationary, a great variety of paper hangings, some curious hard ware, optical, mathematical and chirurgical instruments, &c. &c. &c.

Baltimore, July 12, 1774.

WHEREAS an advertisement appeared in the Pennsylvania Packet, of the 4th instant, signed THOMAS EWING, desiring all persons to take notice, that the partnership of THOMAS EWING and WALTER HALL, under the firm of Ewing and Hall, dissolved the 1st of June last: And as said advertisement was inserted without my knowledge or consent, I think proper to inform the public, that the same is false; for by our articles, our co-partnership cannot be dissolved under three months notice in writing, without mutual consent, under the penalty of ten thousand guineas.

On the 3d of June last, I gave said EWING notice in writing, that I would in three months from that time dissolve said partnership, and verbally told him in the presence of two or three gentlemen, that provided he would settle, and pay the balance due me on the Company's books, I would consent to dissolve said partnership immediately, which he has not yet complied with; and I call on said EWING to comply with the award given from under the hands of two respectable merchants of this place, indifferently chosen arbitrators by us, under bond of ten thousand guineas penalty, which hitherto the said EWING has refused to perform, and left himself open to the law.

WALTER HALL.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, bounding on the river Susquehannah, in Drumore township, Lancaster county, containing 162 acres of patent land, and 80 acres of ditto under a late warrant and survey, and part of the purchase paid, with 60 acres cleared and under good repair of fencing, 15 acres of meadow, and more may be made. There is erected on said tract a merchant mill and grist mill, with two water weeels and two pair of stones, and a constant stream to drive them both at once; they are convenient for carrying on the merchant business, as they are within half a mile of the said river Susquehannah, where a ferry hath been and may be yet kept on said tract for bringing wheat out of York and Cumberland counties, which may be had at a reasonable rate: The said ferry is to be sold with the land, and is within 37 miles of Christiana bridge. There is also on said tract of land a good saw mill and good fulling mill, in good repair; also a good stone dwelling house and a large double barn, together with other office houses. For terms of sale apply to SAMUEL MORRISON, near the premises, or to the subscriber living in Turbet township, Northumberland county. The terms of sale will be easy, and the payments to be paid yearly without interest. JOHN NELSON.

N. B. If not sold soon they will be rented.

BY virtue of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday the 15th day of August inst. at the London Coffee-house, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the township of Passyunk, in the county of Philadelphia, containing about 10 acres and 3-4 of an acre and 39 perches, bounded by ground of Benjamin Harbeson, Christian Diurk and others; late the estate of HENRY ELWES; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday the 15th day of August inst. at the London Coffee-house, at six o'clock in the evening, a certain bank messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, situate on the east side of Front and west side of Water-streets, between Race and Vine-streets in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 25 feet, and extending through to Water-street aforesaid, bounded by messuages and lots of Bryan Wilkinson and others, subject to ground-rents of 20s. currency per annum. —A certain messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, situate on the west side of the Germantown Road, containg 6 acres, bound by ground of Jonathan Mifflin and others.—Also, a certain piece of meadow ground, situate in Moyamensing township, near the Gloucester Road, containing 5 acres, bounded by meadow ground of Enoch Flower and others: The whole late the estate of JOHN JONES; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday the 16th day of August inst. at five o'clock in the evening, at the house of Joseph Price, on Society-Hill, opposite the New-Market, a certain two story brick messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Third-street continued southward beyond the city of Philadelphia, containing in front about 20 feet, and in depth 80 feet, bounded by ground of George Henden and others, subject to a ground-rent of 6l. currency per annum; late the estate of WILLIAM WALTERS; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday the 17th day of August inst. at the London Coffee-house, at five o'clock in the afternoon, a certain two story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto appertaining, situate on the east side of Second-street, between Walnut and Spruce-streets, containing in front about 18 feet, and in depth — feet, bounded northward by ground of Isaac Snowden, westward with Second-street aforesaid, southward by ground of the heirs of John Snowden, deceased, and eastward by ground in the possession of Alexander Rutherford, subject to a proportionable part of a certain yearly ground-rent or sum of 3l. 10s. currency per annum; late the estate of JOHN SNOWDEN, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Thursday the 18th day of August inst. at the house of Rudulph Bunner, in Race-street, between Third and Fourth-streets in the city of Philadelphia, a certain frame stable, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Race-street aforesaid, containing in front 15 feet, and in depth 50 feet, bounded by ground of John Biles and others, subject to ground-rent of 1l. 4s. 4d. sterling per annum; late the estate of JONATHAN BILES, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Friday the 19th day of August inst. at the London Coffee-House, at 7 o'clock in the evening, all the estate, right, title and interest whatsoever of a certain Thomas James, (being the term of his natural life) of and in two pieces or parcels of improved meadow ground, situate on Greenwich island, in the township of Passyunk, in the county of Philadelphia, containing in the whole about 9 acres; late the estate of the said Thomas James; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday the 22d day of August inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Edward Barrett, in Southwark, a certain lot or piece of ground situate on the east side of Front-street, in the district of Southwark aforesaid, containing in front 30 feet and in depth 127 feet, bounded by ground of John M'Calla and others, subject to a ground rent of 6l. currency per annum; late the estate of William Sutor, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday the 22d day of August inst. at the house of Elijah Weed, the corner of Arch and Fourth-streets in the city of Philadelphia, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain two story brick messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Fourth-street aforesaid, and between Arch and Race-streets, containing in front on Fourth street aforesaid 12 feet 5 inches, and in depth 49 feet and an half, bounded by ground now or late of Richard Hill and others; late the estate of Jacob Daubendeitle, the elder, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Cæcil County, Maryland, July 11, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, by BENJAMIN YOUNG, Esq; assignee of George Rock, at Mr. Empson Bird's, at North-East, in Cæcil County, on Thursday the 11th day of August next, between two and six o'clock in the evening,

A WELL situated MILL, lately rebuilt, on navigable water, where wheat may be brought at a small expence from any part of Chessepeak Bay: Also, a plating or tilting forge, the only one now in the province, and is capable of reducing bar iron or steel into several shapes, tending the nearest way towards manufactoring; together with 20 acres of Mill Land: Likewise, 50 acres of Patent Wood Land. About a mile distant from the mill is a good fishing ground, a large dwelling-house and bake-house, a stable and good garden, &c. Three months credit will be given for nearly 500l. sterling, that sum being due on mortgage, the remainder of the purchase money may remain in the purchaser's hands, he paying interest, and giving reasonable Maryland security.

BENJAMIN YOUNG.

FOR NEWFOUNDLAND,

THE SNOW
CHARLOTTE,
WILLIAM GAFNEY,
MASTER;

WILL sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, who have to dispose of, the times of a number of likely SERVANTS, the women mostly young, and the men chiefly tradesmen, on board the vessel, just arrived from Waterford, now lying off the Draw-bridge.

N. B. Fine bottled PORTER, in casks, six dozen each, just imported per the John, Capt. Ashmead, to be sold by Joshua Fisher and Sons.

W A N T E D,

To HIRE by the YEAR,

A SOBER elderly or middle aged man, well acquainted with farming, to live on a farm near this city. Also a woman who understands the management of a dairy. Enquire of the Printer.

D E S E R T E D,

From his Majesty's 18th or Royal Irish regiment of foot, and Major ISAAC HAMILTON's company,

ROBERT JEFF, 36 years of age, five feet nine inches and a half high, born in Fleetham, Yorkshire, England, by trade a taylor, brown hair, brown eyes, fresh complexion, thin long visage, and a remarkable long nose, went off in a red short jacket, buck hat bound with black tape, and a Russia sheeting waistcoat. Whoever apprehends, or causes to be apprehended, the said Robert Jeff, and lodges him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that he may be brought back to the regiment, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, over and above what is allowed by act of Parliament, by applying to Major Hamilton, or officer commanding said regiment in the barracks of Philadelphia.

MASON AND DORSEY,

In Water-street, a little below Walnut-street, have for SALE, the following GOODS, viz.

RUM and melasses, by the hogshead; loaf, lump, and Muscovado sugars; tea, coffee, chocolate, and rice; allspice, pepper, ginger, and mustard; mace, cloves, nutmegs, and cinnamon, Weston and country made snuff; brimstone, allom, copperas, and salt-petre, by the keg, or otherwise; indigo, madder, logwood, redwood, and fustick; wrapping paper, cotton, bar lead, and shot; bar iron of the best quality, and T. Crawley, No. 3, steel. Also choice mackarel, and a quantity of excellent pork, with sundry other articles.

EDWARD HANLON,

WINE-COOPER,

TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the Public, that he has removed to the south side of Walnut-street, within a few doors of Front-street; where all orders relative to bottling, packing, fining or curing wines, &c. &c. shall be thankfully received and carefully complied with.

He has for sale (from a single bottle to a groce) BEER and CYDER; the quality of which he is satisfied may prove his ability to supply all who shall indulge him with their custom. Captains of vessels, or others, may have any quantity put up on the shortest notice; and orders from the country punctually executed. He begs leave to return his sincere thanks to those gentlemen who have honoured him with their commands since his commencement in business as a Wine-cooper, &c. and hopes from his constant attention, and a full exertion of his abilities, to merit a continuance of that favour he has hitherto experienced.

Baltimore, May 2, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, the following LOTS and TRACTS of LAND, in the province of Pennsylvania, viz.

A TRACT containing 6000 acres of very valuable land, lying on the waters of Chilisquaque, in the Fork of Susquehannah, about twelve miles from Sunbury (formerly Fort Augusta) the county town of Northumberland, which, from its favourable situation at the junction of the two branches of that river, bids fair to become the greatest commercial inland town in Pennsylvania. The quality of said tract of land is excellent—surpassed by few of equal extent in the New Purchase, being a rich deep mould on a lime stone bottom. It abounds in fine meadow grounds, the whole tract being exceedingly well watered by a variety of springs, besides the different branches of Chilisquaque Creek, on one of which (near the centre of the tract) is a very good mill seat. The situation is in many respects favourable, in an extensive valley of good land, capable of making a good settlement around it, and very convenient for bringing the produce to market, at a triffling expence, by the navigation of Susquehannah, being only five or six miles distant from the East, and seven or eight miles from the West Branch of that river; to the latter there is a good waggon road already opened. The whole of this tract has been accurately surveyed, and divided in the most commodious manner, into twenty-one different plantations, so as to accommodate each with a proportion of meadow ground and water. A plan thereof may be seen by any persons desirous of viewing the lands, by applying to WILLIAM PATTERSON, *Esq; living within two miles of the same, who is authorised to treat with any persons inclined to purchase; or by applying to the subscriber. Notwithstanding the division of this tract into different plantations, the owner has no objection to sell it all together, if more agreeable to any society or company of purchasers.*

A plantation containing 276 acres of uncultivated land, adjoining to lands of Samuel Martin, on Brightfield's Creek, about two miles from the mouth which empties in Juniata, about five miles from the mouth of that fine navigable stream. At least 30 or 40 acres of meadow may be made on this place, which is watered through the whole extent by the aforementioned creek, on which a saw-mill might be erected to great advantage, as the hills around abound in pine timber. Its convenient situation to the navigation of Juniata and Susquehannah, renders it very valuable. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to Mr. FREDERICK WATTS, *near the mouth of Juniata, or to the subscriber.*

A plantation containing 183½ acres of land, lying on Tussey's Run, about four miles from Bedford, on which there is a small dwelling-house, and about 25 acres of cleared land.

Also several very valuable improved lots, adjoining the town of Bedford, on one of which, at the west end of the town, is a very commodious dwelling-house, a barn, and a still house, built over a fine spring.

For terms of said lots and lands near Bedford, apply to GEORGE WOODS, *or* ROBERT GALBREATH, *Esquires, in Bedford, or to the proprietor, in Baltimore, Maryland.*

SAMUEL PURVIANCE, Jun.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Newest Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subscriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennsylvania Packet.* No. 146.

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

Although the following rules have been published in other papers some time ago, you are requested by a number of your friends and customers here, to publish them in your next paper.

Baltimore, July 25th, 1774.

RULES *by which a* GREAT EMPIRE *may be reduced to a* SMALL ONE.

AN ancient Sage boasted, that, though he could not fiddle, he knew how to make a *great city* of a *little one.* The science that I, a modern simpleton, am about to communicate, is the very reverse.

I address myself to all ministers who have the management of extensive dominions, which from their very greatness are become troublesome to govern, because the multiplicity of their affairs leaves no time for *fiddling.*

I. In the first place, gentlemen, you are to consider, that a great empire, like a great cake, is most easily diminished at the edges. Turn your attention, therefore, first to your remotest provinces; that, as you get rid of them, the next may follow in order.

II. That the possibility of this separation may always exist, take special care the provinces are never incorporated with the mother country; that they do not enjoy the same common rights, the same privileges in commerce; and that they are governed by *severer* laws, all of *your enacting,* without allowing them any share in the choice of the legislators. By carefully making and preserving such distinctions, you will (to keep to my simile of the cake) act like a wise gingerbread baker, who, to facilitate a division, cuts his dough half through in those places, where, when baked, he would have it *broken to pieces.*

III. These remote provinces have perhaps been acquired, purchased, or conquered at the *sole expence* of the settlers or their ancestors, without the aid of the mother country. If this should happen to increase her *strength* by their growing numbers ready to join in her wars, her *commerce* by their growing demand for her manufactures, or her *naval power* by greater employment for her ships and seamen, they may probably suppose some merit in this, and that it entitles them to some favour; you are therefore to *forget it all,* or resent it as if they had done you an injury. If they happen to be zealous whigs, friends of liberty, nurtured in revolution principles, *remember all that* to their prejudice, and resolve to punish it; for such principles, after a revolution is thoroughly established, are of *no more use,* they are even *odious* and *abominable.*

IV. However peaceably your colonies have submitted to your government, shewn their affection to your interests, and patiently borne their grievances, you are to *suppose* them always inclined to revolt, and treat them accordingly. Quarter troops among them, who by their insolence may *provoke* the rising of mobs, and by their bullets and bayonets *suppress* them. By this means, like the husband who uses his wife ill *from suspicion,* you may in time convert your *suspicions* into *realities.*

V. Remote provinces must have *Governors* and *Judges,* to represent the royal person, and execute every where the delegated parts of his office and authority. You ministers know, that much of the strength of government depends on the *opinion* of the people; and much of that opinion on the choice of rulers placed immediately over them. If you send them wise and good men for Governors, who study the interest of the colonists, and advance their prosperity, they will think their King wise and good, and that he wishes the welfare of his subjects. If you send them learned and upright men for Judges, they will think him a lover of justice. This may attach your provinces more to his government. You are, therefore, to be careful who you recommend for those offices.—If you can find prodigals who have ruined their fortunes, broken gamesters or stock-jobbers, these may do well as *Governors;* for they will probably be rapacious, and provoke the people by their extortions. Wrangling proctors, and pettifogging lawyers, too, are not amiss; for they will be forever disputing and quarreling with their little Parliaments. If withal they should be ignorant, wrong-headed, and insolent, so much the better. Attornies clerks and Newgate solicitors will do for *Chief Justices,* especially if they hold their places *during your pleasure.* And all will contribute to impress those ideas of your government that are proper for a people *you would wish to renounce it.*

VI. To confirm these impressions and strike them deeper, whenever the injured come to the capital with complaints of mal-administration, oppression, or injustice, punish such suitors with long delay, enormous expence, and a final judgment in favour of the oppressor. This will have an admirable effect every way. The trouble of future complaints will be prevented, and Governors and Judges will be encouraged to further acts of oppression and injustice; and thence the people may become more disaffected, *and at length desperate.*

VII. When such Governors have crammed their coffers, and made themselves so odious to the people, that they can no longer remain among them in safety to their persons, recall and *reward* them with pensions. You may make them *Baronets,* too, if that respectable order should not think fit to resent it. All will contribute to encourage new Governors in the same practices, and make the supreme government *detestable.*

VIII. If, when you are engaged in war, your colonies should vie in liberal aids of men or money against the common enemy, upon your simple requisition, and give far beyond their abilities, reflect, that a penny taken from them by your power, is more honourable to you than a pound presented by their benevolence. Despise therefore their voluntary grants, and resolve to harrass them with novel taxes. They will probably complain to your Parliaments, that they are taxed by a body in which they have no representative, and that this is contrary to common right. They will petition for redress. Let the Parliaments flout their claims, reject their petitions, refuse to suffer even the reading of them, and treat the petitioners with the utmost contempt. Nothing can have a better effect in producing the alienation proposed; for though many can forgive injuries, *none ever forgave contempt.*

IX. In laying these taxes, never regard the heavy burthens these remote people already undergo, in defending their own frontiers, supporting their own provincial governments, making new roads, building bridges, churches and other public edifices, which in old countries have been done to your hands by your ancestors, but which occasion constant calls and demands on the purses of a new people. Forget the *restraints* you lay on their trade for *your own* benefit, and the advantage a *monopoly* of this trade gives your exacting merchants. Think nothing of the wealth those merchants and your manufacturers acquire by the colony commerce; their encreased ability thereby to pay taxes at home; their accumulating, in the price of their commodities, most of those taxes, and so levying them from their consuming customers; all this, and the employment and support of thousands of your poor by the colonists, you are *intirely to forget.* But remember to make your arbitrary tax more grievous to your provinces, by public declarations importing that your power of taxing them has *no limits;* so that when you take from them without their consent one shilling in the pound, you have a clear right to the other nineteen.—This will probably weaken every idea of *security in their property* and convince them, that under such a government, *they have nothing they can call their own;* which can scarce fail of producing *the happiest consequences!*

X. Possibly, indeed, some of them might still comfort themselves, and say, 'Though we have no property, we have yet *something* left that is valuable; we have constitutional *liberty* both of person and of conscience. This King, these Lords, and these Commons, who, it seems, are too remote from us, to know us, and feel for us, cannot take from us our *Habeas Corpus* right, or our right of trial *by a jury of our neighbours;* they cannot deprive us of the exercise of our religion, alter our ecclesiastical constitution, and compel us to be Papists if they please, or Mahometans.' To annihilate this comfort, begin by laws to perplex their commerce with infinite regulations impossible to be remembered and observed; ordain seizures of their property for every failure; take away the trial of such property by Jury, and give it to arbitrary Judges of your own appointing, and of the lowest characters in the country, whose salaries and emoluments are to arise out of the duties or condemnations, and whose appointments are *during pleasure.* Then let there be a formal declaration of both Houses, that opposition to your edicts is *treason;* and that any person suspected of treason in the provinces may, according to some obsolete law, be seized and sent to the metropolis of the empire for trial; and pass an act that those there charged with certain other offences shall be sent away in chains from their friends and country to be tried in the same manner for felony. Then erect a new Court of Inquisition among them, accompanied by an armed force, with instructions to transport all such suspected persons, to be ruined by the expence if they bring over evidences to prove their innocence, or be found guilty and hanged if they cannot afford it. And, lest the people should think you cannot possibly go any farther, pass another solemn declaratory act, that 'King, Lords, and Commons had, hath, and of right ought to have, full power and authority to make statutes of sufficient force and validity to bind the unrepresented provinces in ALL CASES WHATSOEVER.' This will include *spiritual* with temporal; and, taken together, must operate wonderfully to your purpose, by convincing them, that they are at present under a power something like that spoken of in the scriptures, which cannot only *kill their bodies,* but *damn their souls* to all eternity, by compelling them, if it pleases, *to worship the Devil.*

XI. To make your taxes more odious, and more likely to procure resistance, send from the capital a board of officers to superintend the collection, composed of the most *indiscreet, illbred,* and *insolent,* you can find. Let these have large salaries out of the extorted revenue, and live in open grating *luxury* upon the sweat and blood of the industrious, whom they are to worry continually with groundless and expensive prosecutions before the above-mentioned arbitrary revenue Judges, all *at the cost of the party prosecuted,* though acquitted, because *the King is to pay no costs.*—Let these men, *by your order,* be exempted from all the common taxes and burthens of the province, though they and their property are protected by its laws. If any revenue officers are *suspected* of the least tenderness for the people, discard them. If others are justly complained of, protect and reward them. If any of the under officers behave so as to provoke the people to drub them, promote those to better offices: This will encourage others to procure for themselves such profitable drubbings, by multiplying and enlarging such provocations, and *all will work towards the end you aim at.*

XII. Another way to make your tax odious, is to misapply the produce of it. If it was originally appropriated for the *defence* of the provinces, the better support of government, and the administration of justice where it may be *necessary,* then apply none of it to that *defence,* but bestow it where it is *not necessary,* in augmented salaries or pensions to every Governor who has distinguished himself by his enmity to the people, and by calumniating them to their Sovereign. This will make them pay it more unwillingly, and be more apt to quarrel with those that collect it, and those that imposed it, who will quarrel again with them, and all shall contribute to your *main purpose* of making them *weary of your government.*

XIII. If the people of any province have been accustomed to support their own Governors and Judges to satisfaction, you are to apprehend that such Governors and Judges may be thereby influenced to treat the people kindly, and to do them justice. This is another reason for applying part of that revenue in larger salaries to such Governors and Judges, given, as their commission are, *during your pleasure* only, forbidding them to take any salaries from their provinces; that thus the people may no longer hope any kindness from their Governors, or (in crown cases) any justice from their Judges. And as the money thus misapplied in one province is extorted from all, probably *all will resent the misapplication.*

XIV. If the Parliaments of your provinces should dare to claim rights, or complain of your administration, order them to be harrassed with repeated *dissolutions.* If the same men are continually returned by new elections, adjourn their meetings to some country village where they cannot be accommodated, and there keep them *during pleasure;* for this, you know, is your PREROGATIVE; and an excellent one it is, as you may manage it, to promote discontents among the people, diminish their respect, *and increase their disaffection.*

XV. Convert the brave honest officers of your navy into pimping tide-waiters and colony officers of the Customs. Let those who, in time of war, fought gallantly in defence of the commerce of their countrymen, in peace be taught to prey upon it. Let them learn to be corrupted by great and real smugglers; but (to shew their diligence) scour with armed boats every bay, harbour, river, creek, cove, or nook, throughout the coast of your colonies; stop and detain every coaster, every wood-boat, every fisherman, tumble their cargoes, and even their ballast, inside out, and upside down; and if a penn'orth of pins is found un-entered, let the whole be seized and confiscated. Thus shall the trade of your colonists suffer more from their friends in time of peace, than it did from their enemies in war. Then let these boats crews land upon every farm in their way, rob the orchards, steal the pigs and the poultry, and insult the inhabitants. If the injured and exasperated farmers, unable to procure other justice, should attack the aggressors, drub them and burn their boats, you are to call this *high treason* and *rebellion,* order fleets and armies into their country, and threaten to carry all the offenders three thousand miles to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. *O! this will work admirably!*

XVI. If you are told of discontents in your colonies, never believe that they are general, or that you have given occasion for them; therefore do not think of applying any remedy, or of changing any offensive measure. Redress no grievance, lest they should be encouraged to demand the redress of some other grievance. Grant no request that is just and reasonable, least they should make another that is unreasonable. Take all your informations of the state of the colonies from your Governors and officers in enmity with them. Encourage and reward these *leasing makers;* secrete their lying accusations, lest they should be confuted; but act upon them as the clearest evidence, and believe nothing you hear from the friends of the people: Suppose all *their* complaints to be invented and promoted by a few factious demagogues, whom if you could catch and hang, all would be quiet. Catch and hang a few of them accordingly; and the *blood of the martyrs* shall *work miracles* in favour of your purpose.

XVII. If you see *rival nations* rejoicing at the prospect of your disunion with your provinces, and endeavouring to promote it; if they translate, publish, and applaud all the complaints of your discontented colonists, at the same time privately stimulating you to severer measures; let not that *alarm* or offend you. Why should it? since you all mean *the same thing.*

XVIII. If any colony should, at their own charge, erect a fortress to secure their port against the fleets of a foreign enemy, get your Governor to betray that fortress into your hands. Never think of paying what it cost the country, for that would *look,* at least, like some regard for justice; but turn it into a citadal to awe the inhabitants and curb their commerce. If they should have lodged in such fortress the very arms they bought and used to aid you in your conquests, seize them all; it will provoke like *ingratitude* added to *robbery.* One admirable effect of these operations will be to discourage every other colony from erecting such defences, and so your enemies may more easily invade them, to the great disgrace of your government, and, of course, *the furtherance of your project.*

XIX. Send armies into their country under pretence of protecting the inhabitants; but instead of garrisoning the forts on their frontiers with those troops, to prevent incursions, demolish those forts, and order the troops into the heart of the country, that the savages may be encouraged to attack the frontiers, and that the troops may be protected by the inhabitants: This will seem to proceed from your ill-will or your ignorance, and contribute farther to produce and strengthen an opinion among them, *that you are no longer fit to govern them.*

XX. Lastly, invest the General of your army with great and unconstitutional powers, and free him from the controul of even your own civil Governors.—Let him have troops enow under his command, with all the fortresses in his possession; and who knows but (like some provincial Generals in the Roman empire, and encouraged by the universal discontent you have produced) he may take it into his head to set up for himself. If he should, and you have carefully practised these few *excellent rules* of mine, take my word for it, all the provinces will immediately join him, and you will that day (if you have not done it sooner) get rid of the trouble of governing them, and all the *plagues* attending their *commerce* and connection, from thenceforth and for ever. Q. E. D.

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

AS the three several copies of the Gloucester county resolves, published in the Packet, Gazette, and Journal, were, through hurry, and error of the Clerk in transcribing, rendered very incorrect, and consequently dissatisfactory to the people of the county; no two being exactly alike; you are therefore desired to publish the following, which is a true copy.

At a general meeting of the Magistrates, Lawyers, Freeholders and other respectable inhabitants of the county of Gloucester, *in* New-Jersey, *held at the Court-House in the said county, on the 18th of* July 1774, *the following resolutions were read, maturely considered, and unanimously agreed to; the third only excepted.*

ROBERT FRIEND PRICE, Esq; Chairman.

1. *Resolved,* THAT Boston is now suffering in the common cause of all British America; and therefore merits the most speedy and effectual aid in the power of the whole to give.

2. *Resolved,* That if the other colonies, withhold their assistance, until Massachusetts is crushed, and deprived of her liberty, by the high and dangerous arm of Parliamentary power, now stretched forth over her for that purpose; they may, with good reason, expect soon to share the same fate.

3. *Resolved,* That we are of opinion the most proper and effectual aid Massachusetts can receive from the other colonies, would naturally, and even necessarily result from their coming into a total cessation of trade with Great-Britain and the British West-Indies,* until the oppressive and arbitrary acts under which she so heavily groans, are totally and effectually repealed, and the town of Boston restored to her ancient rights and privileges.

4. *Resolved,* That if we suffer the Parliament of Great-Britain to tax us without our consent, they may then establish over us, at our expence (which they would never be able to do at their own) a military force sufficient completely to subject us to the arbitrary will of the Minister; or, in his own words, to *lay us at his feet.*

5. *Resolved,* That we are of opinion the measures are already begun, that will, step by step, at length fix us in the deplorable situation; unless we are virtuous enough to unite, and, at all events, keep the hand of the British Parliament out of our pockets.

6. *Resolved,* That if there are any amongst us, so destitute of the generous extensive feelings of the human heart; so void of every true idea of the real advantages of liberty; or so sordidly attached to what they may think their present particular interest; or even so deluded with hopes of future promotion from those arbitrary invaders of our rights, in case they succeed against us, as to refuse to unite with their Brethren, in such lawful ways and means, as shall be generally deemed necessary, effectually to guard our pockets against them; they will, to their eternal disgrace, demonstrate to the world, that they are really endowed with but a very small portion of the most lovely and noble qualities of the human mind. In short, such conduct, will even disgrace the very form they bear, and cause their fellow men to blush, on beholding such meanness in creatures of their own shape.

7. *Resolved,* That if we do not acquit ourselves like men, on this important occasion, our truly generous and patriotic friends, on the other side of the water, will have just cause to be ashamed that they ever stood forth in our behalf. We shall demonstrate to them and the world, that we do not really deserve their aid or friendship; that they did wrong in endeavouring to preserve us free; because we are only worthy to be slaves.

8. *Resolved,* That as the fate of Boston must, under providence, greatly depend upon the part the other colonies shall take, in this, most important of all temporal causes; every day she is kept in suspense, respecting their resolutions, must be to her, a day of great anxiety and keen distress; therefore, and as she is suffering bitterly from another quarter, and in the general cause, they seem to be in duty and honor bound, to form their resolutions as speedily as possible. Unnecessary delays, in this case, would indeed be cruelty.

9. *Resolved,* That if a general non-importation does not take place, we are of opinion that a general non-consumption ought; and in this public manner declare, that we are heartily disposed, inflexibly to engage therein.

10. *Resolved,* That we the inhabitants of Gloucester county aforesaid, do, with pleasure and sincerity, profess and acknowledge ourselves to be truly, loyal, and dutiful subjects of GEORGE the Third, King of Great-Britain, &c. and that we will, to the utmost of our power, assist in carrying into execution, any general, legal, well-concerted measure, for the support and preservation of British Liberty, in its genuine and primitive purity, throughout all these his extensive, and (till very lately) happy dominions in America.

11. *Resolved,* That as a general Congress of Delegates, from each respective Colony, is proposed to be held at Philadelphia, in order to deliberate upon some general legal plan of opposition to the arbitrary measures of the British Parliament,

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* *What here relates to the West-Indies, being objected to by some; their reasons were heard and considered; and then, on the question being put, the resolve was passed by a very great majority.*

lately devised, and now, with unexampled rigor, carrying into execution, manifestly with a design to overturn, and (if not prevented) totally lay waste all the ancient chartered forms of civil government throughout British America, and even, if possible, extirpate the very idea of liberty from these our once free and happy regions; and as some of the counties in this province have, and others are preparing to appoint Committees, to meet at some suitable place, to be agreed on for that purpose, in order to chuse Delegates to represent this Colony at the said general Congress; so we also, approving the said measure, do appoint, Robert Friend Price, John Hinchman, Samuel Harrison, John Cooper, John Sparks, James Hinchman, Joseph Ellis, Samuel Clement, Joseph Hugg, Isaac Mickle, Joseph Morgan, Thomas Clark, and Isaac Tomlinson, to act as a Committee of Correspondence with the other Colonies; and also to appoint a Committee of three of their own members, to meet the said Committees of the other counties, and assist them in choosing Delegates to attend the said general Congress for the purpose aforesaid. And we do also agree, that seven of this our Committee, shall be a sufficient number to transact business at all times.

12. *Resolved*, That it will be proper, and is the desire of this meeting, that our said Committee do immediately set on foot a subscription for the relief of our suffering Brethren in Boston, and that they also receive and appropriate the same in such sort, as to them shall seem most likely to answer the benevolent purpose intended.

Just published (price One Dollar) and to be sold by ISAAC COLLINS, Printer, in Burlington, and R. AITKEN, Bookseller, in Front-street, Philadelphia,

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the last session of GENERAL ASSEMBLY of NEW JERSEY. To which is annexed, the BILL, entitled, *An Act for the more equitable manumission of slaves, &c.* which is referred for further consideration till next session.

TO BE SOLD BY
SAMUEL DAVIS, HATTER,
At the corner of Church Alley, in Third-street,

A SUITABLE PRESENT for every freeborn Englishman, or the Peoples antient and just Liberties asserted, in the trial of WILLIAM PENN and WILLIAM MEAD, at the sessions held at the Old Bailey, in London, the 1st, 3d, 4th and 5th of September, 1670, against the most arbitrary procedure of that Court. To which is added, a REHEARSAL of the most material parts of our great Charter (which is the great bulwark of British liberty) with the formalities of grant, and also the curse which the clergy were directed to pronounce against all the breakers thereof. Likewise some useful observations; together with Judge Keeling's case, and a recital of the Bill of Rights. The whole absolutely necessary to be known by every Englishman, especially at a time when our rights and privileges have been openly invaded.

To be SOLD or LEASED,
For a term of years,

A GRIST MILL, now in order for country work, and in an extraordinary part of the country for wheat, with a saw mill near ready to run, and there is not a saw mill within fourteen miles of said place, with a never failing stream quite sufficient for three mills; situate in Kent county on Delaware, at the head of a creek known by the name of Murderkill Creek, within one mile of a landing where vessels attend, and the tide water comes up to the mill seat, where all wheat, flour, and scantling, or other produce, may be carried by water to the landing, without the expence of a team: Great quantities of wheat are carried from this to Philadelphia: Any person or persons inclining to buy or lease, may have every necessary belonging to both mills, and know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living at said mill. It may be entered upon at any time.

THOMAS OGLE.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Carnarvon township, Lancaster county, on Saturday the 18th day of June, a servant boy, country born, between seven and eight years old, named SAMUEL VANDEGRIF, a smart lively boy, with fair hair; had on when he went away, a striped lincey jacket with sleeves, tow shirt and petticoat trowsers, new shoes with strings, and an old felt hat: It is supposed he was taken off by John M'Clerty, his step-father, as they were seen together the same day; and it is also supposed that Agnes M'Clarety, the boy's mother, and Jane Willson, alias Johnson, his grandmother, were in company; and as the boy was brought up by his said grandmother, who went with him through the country begging charity, it is likely she may take him and follow the same calling, and endeavour to sell him. Whoever takes up the said boy shall have the above Reward, and if he is found in the custody of the above persons, or either of them, whoever secures them so that they may be brought to justice, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward also, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN JENKINS.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 27th instant (June) from the subscriber, living in Princeton, a servant boy named PETER MURPHY, about five feet ten inches high, brown curled hair, of a reddish complexion, speaks good English, and very little upon the Irish, his native language; had on a brown sagathy coat, and a pair of white drilling breeches; also had with him, a rough beaver hat, and a half-worn castor ditto. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, if within this province, shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, and if out of it, the above Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JONATHAN BALDWIN.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN,
Next door to Mr. WILLIAM ADAMS, at the Race Horses, in Baltimore,

GRATEFULLY acknowledges the favours of his friends and the public, and hopes for a continuance of their custom, which he will always study to merit, by selling at the lowest profit. He has now for sale, Jamaica spirit, West-India and continent rum, all kinds of wines, tea and sugar of different kinds, coffee, cordials and patent medicines; a large collection of the best books, both antient and modern. He carries on the Book-binding and Stationary business in an extensive manner. Any merchant, or others, may have accompt-books ruled or unruled, to any size as bespoke. Any person who buys a quantity, to sell again, shall have them on the easiest terms.

APOTHECARIES PHIALS,
Sorted in crates from 8 oz. to thumb phials,
To be sold cheap by
ALEXANDER TOD,
In Front-street, two doors above Chesnut-street.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,
Hath just imported from Glasgow, via New-York,

A NEAT assortment of silk gauzes, checks, brown Hollands, lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, &c. &c. which he will sell at his store in Front-street, upon reasonable terms.——Those who are indebted to him beyond the usual credit, are requested to discharge such balances.

THOMAS HARRIS,
Has opened store next door to the corner of Spruce-street, in Water-street, where he has for sale, either by wholesale or retail,

WEST-INDIA and New-England rum, Jamaica spirits, Lisbon and Teneriffe wines, brandy, Geneva; muscovado, loaf and lump sugars; tea, coffee, chocolate, rice, raisins, Scotch barley, cordials and spices, together with many other things in the Grocery way, which he will sell on the very lowest terms for cash: He has also a variety of stone and crockery ware, which he will dispose of remarkably cheap.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 20th of June, from the subsciber, barber, living below the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia, an Irish servant man, named RICHARD HARRISON, (but may change his name) by trade a barber, about five feet seven or eight inches high, a stout well made fellow, about 21 or 22 years of age, has a down look, smooth face, pale complexion, wears his own straight dark brown hair, but had on when he went off a false curl. Had on and took with him, a light thickset coat about half worn, a striped Holland jacket, a short white linen jacket with sleeves, a pair of half-worn black stocking breeches, two pair of brown thread stockings, a pair of good shoes, pinchbeck buckles, two shirts, one white and one check, a black handkerchief and white stock, and a half-worn castor hat. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by GEORGE HARMAN.

N. B. He came over about seven weeks ago in the brig———, Captain Button, from Waterford.

THESE *are to acquaint the public that a new stage is now carried on between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by way of Cæcil Court-house, and Port Penn, which to the judicious appears the most eligible and conducive to the ease and dispatch of transporting goods and passengers from Baltimore to Philadelphia, and from Philadelphia to Baltimore, Cæcil Court-House being situated near the mouth of Elk, a tedious river to go up or down, and within sixteen miles of Port Penn, on the river Delaware, from whence vessels may, and generally do sail to Philadelphia in one tide, and with head winds in two tides. The advantages that must necessarily accrue from the dispatch which will arise from this stage, more than any other yet established, 'tis hoped will induce the public in general to encourage the same. The stage-boat kept by William Galbraith, will set off from Baltimore every Tuesday morning, and return from Cæcil Court-House on every Friday morning. The stage-boat kept by John Craven and Samuel Stewart, will set off from Port-Penn to Philadelphia on every Friday morning, and return from Philadelphia to Port-Penn on every Tuesday. Proper waggons will be always kept and ready. Goods will be received and delivered for Baltimore, at Aaron Musgrave's, on Stamper's wharf, from which wharf she will sail every Tuesday.*

WILLIAM GALBRAITH,
JOHN CRAVEN,
SAMUEL STEWART.

N. B. As the said GALBRAITH *has continued the stages for several years, he hopes for the kind encouragement of the public, which he will be ever studious to deserve.*

June 25, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN from the subscriber living in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, in the night of the 23d instant, a likely quarter-blooded dark brown MARE, about fourteen hands and an half high, six years old this grass, a star and snip, both her hind feet white, short docked, with a switch, carries her head and tail well, a natural trotter, shod all round, but partly worn out. Whoever takes up said Mare, and brings her to the owner, shall have FIVE POUNDS, if fifty miles from home, FIFTY SHILLINGS for a less distance, or the above reward for both thief and mare, on conviction of the thief, with reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN CLOYD.

WAS taken up adrift, in the river Delaware, between the nineteenth and twentieth of this instant (June) a large YAWL. The owner proving his property, and paying chages, may have her again, by applying to the subscriber, living in Chester.

MICHAEL KOYALL.

TO BE SOLD,
Upon MODERATE TERMS,

A RIGHT to one thousand acres of land, part of a tract containing about two thousand seven hundred acres, called Timber Ridge, originally granted by Lord Baltimore to Vincent Low, situate then in Cæcil county, Maryland, but by the line lately settled between that province and Pennsylvania, falls into New-Castle county upon Delaware, near the head of a creek called Sassafras, within a few miles of Wetherspoon's Tavern, at the Head of Apoquinimy. Any person inclining to purchase may be particularly informed of the terms, by enquiring in Third-street, Philadelphia, for

SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE.

Borden-Town, June 20, 1774.

WHEREAS on Tuesday night the 14th inst. the Store-house of the subscriber at Borden-Town was broken open, and robbed of the following articles, viz. one striped pink and white tobine robe and petticoat, one blue and white lutestring gown, one brown Mantua ditto, one green India chintz ditto, one purple and white callico ditto, one blue sattin quilt, four muslin aprons, three muslin handkerchiefs, five pair of cotton stockings, one pair of blue sattin shoes, six shifts, two linen aprons, one lawn apron, two red silk handkerchiefs, one black and white linen handkerchief, and sundry ribbons and lace. If any persons will secure the perpetrator or perpetrators of this robbery, so that they may be brought to justice, they shall be handsomely rewarded by ELISHA LAWRENCE, Esq; of Monmouth county, the owner of the said goods. Should any of the aforesaid articles be offered for sale, it is requested that the vender may be stopped, and due enquiry made. JOSEPH BORDEN.

Philadelphia, July 7, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Walnut-street, Philadelphia, an Irish servant girl named ANN CARSON, bought from on board the Prosperity from Belfast; about 24 or 25 years of age, of a middle stature, long brown hair, the backs of her hands seems very much swelled, speaks a good deal in the Scotch dialect: Had on and took with her a black bonnet, a long cotton gown, and a short callico ditto never washed, a new black skirt, an under ditto, with a callico border, very much patched, a pair of black everlasting shoes, with many other cloaths not known. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that her master may have her again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

EDWARD HANLON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

TIMOTHY SLOAN, son-in-law to the late JOSEPH FRAZER, of this city, baker, takes this opportunity to acquaint his friends and customers, that he intends carrying on the business of ship-bread baking, &c. as usual, in Penn-street, next door to Mr. Joseph Russell's, and hopes for the continuance of his said father-in-law's friends and customers favours in that way, as he will endeavour to serve them on as good terms as any in this city.

Salem, June 19, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

BROKE out of Salem Gaol last night, the following prisoners, viz. HENRY FREDERICK SPEARK, about five feet seven inches high; had on a brown fly coat, blue trowsers, pretends to be pretty much of a scholar, and has a blemish in one eye.———ANDREW VAURSEMAN, a ship-carpenter by trade, about six feet high, a stout well made fellow, very much given to liquor; had on a white cloth jacket, and red under ditto.—BENJAMIN BUTLER, about five feet ten inches high; had on a blue broad-cloth coat, black velvet jacket, and blue plush breeches.——And JAMES M'KNIGHT, about five feet seven inches high.—Whoever takes up the aforesaid prisoners, and secures them in any gaol, so that they may be had again, shall be entitled to the above Reward, or THREE POUNDS for each taken separate.

BATEMAN LLOYD, Sheriff.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY, on the 22d instant, (June) a dapple grey HORSE, fifteen hands high, five years old, has a switch tail, his mane docked on the right side, steeled before but not behind. Whoever takes up the said horse and brings him to the subscriber, living in Spruce-street, the corner of Fifth-street, Philadelphia, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

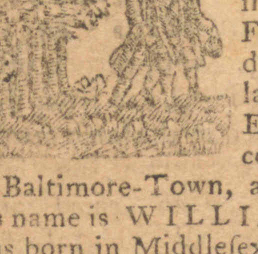
JAMES STAFFORD.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Uwchland township, Chester county, an Irish servant man named GEORGE MURPHY, by trade a barber, of a black complexion, straight black hair, pock marked, a well set fellow, about five feet five inches high, and eighteen or nineteen years old; had on when he went away, a half worn cut hat, a linen shirt, a white cloth coatee, a red jacket tow trowsers, a pair of grey stockings, a pair of good shoes, with odd buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above Reward.

ROBERT ALLISON.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.



RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Harford county, Maryland, within eight miles of the Lower Ferry, Susquehanna, on Sunday the 27th day of March last, two servant men, one an Englishman, came into the country with Capt. Robertson, to Baltimore-Town, about the 20th of June, 1772, his name is WILLIAM SPRINGALL, he was born in Middlesex, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, a fresh complexion, very black beard, and short brown hair; he professes to be a barber or hair-dresser; had on when he went away, a blue suit of cloaths, the button-holes of the coat worked with red and blue twist mix'd, and he took with him a deep blue broadcloth coat: He is much given to liquor. The other named EDWARD MAGIN, an Irishman, has been in the country about six months; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, a slow spoken fellow, has a down look, short brown hair, has had the fever and ague lately, and looks very yellow; had on when he went away, a suit of black broadcloth cloaths, and a blue surtout, but they have other cloaths with them, and may change their dress: It is supposed they have forged a pass. Whoever secures the said servants in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that their master may have them again, shall have the above Reward, or THREE POUNDS for each, and reasonable charges, paid by JAMES GILES.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry them off at their peril.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last night, from the subscriber, living in Carnarvon township, Lancaster county, an Irish servant man named JOHN SHEAHEE, about twenty-three years of age, five feet ten inches high, has black hair tied behind, grey eyes, and a dark complexion; had on and took with him, a homespun light coloured cloth coat lined with white lincey, a snuff coloured jacket lined with striped lincey, leather breeches, and if trowsers it is not known what sort; one pair of cotton stockings, new shoes, a new felt hat, and one homespun shirt, or more. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, or brings him home to his master, shall have the above Reward, paid by JOHN EVANS.

N. B. He has several scars on one of his legs that has been opened by a Doctor, and is rather thicker than the other.

TO BE SOLD,
By the SUBSCRIBER,

THE HOUSE he now lives in, situated on the east side of Second-street, the third house from the corner of Chesnut-street; it is 22 feet front by 28, 3 stories high, two rooms on a floor, all new and in good order; the lot is 34 feet deep; the shop fitted for any kind of business, and in a good stand. For further information enquire at the said house. ARCHIBALD M'ELROY.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a likely, healthy English servant Girl; she is honest, sober, and has five years to serve. Enquire of EDWARD OXLEY, in Front-street, opposite Black-horse Alley, Philadelphia.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Philadelphia, a negro man named CÆSAR, about 22 years of age, 5 feet four inches high, well made, with a long neck and falling shoulders, walks upright, has bandy well made legs, with thick muscular calves, large mouth and lips, much inclined to laugh when he speaks, remarkable talkative, and fond of playing scraps of tunes on the fife; he is of a middling black colour. He having taken a pipe box with sundry cloaths, may change his dress. The above Reward will be paid on his being secured, by PHILIP WILSON.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forbid to take or harbour said negro at their peril.

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

TAKES this method to return his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for their past favours, and begs leave to acquaint them, he is removed from his late dwelling house in Market-street to the house lately occupied by Thomas Irwin, on the east side of Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, and three doors above Black-Horse alley; where he continues to dispose of his curious collection of goods, and he has just imported in the Bella, Capt. Jones, and others, a good assortment of jewellery and a very elegant collection of the newest fashioned pictures, a great assortment of the very best copper plate coppies, containing the best selected examples in every branch of practical and ornamental writing, being the works of many eminent masters, in the English and Latin languages; also a great variety of the best approved drawing books for ladies and gentlemen, with an assortment of water colours and camel hair pencils, a variety of maps in and out of books, Horse and pocket pistols, cutteau de chases, Morocco and buff belts with and without swivels and ditto with fraggs, a variety of musick for most kinds of instruments, the very best fiddle strings just from Italy, silver and gilt watches on various constructions, a variety of silk stockings and other sorts, a variety of sword and other canes, Keyser's pills, which the publick may be assured is genuine, Stoughton's Bitters, powder and essence that will effectually cure the tooth ach, with a great quantity of other goods which will be inserted in a short time.

N. B. A good assortment of London and Bristol stuff shoes, cloggs and galloshoes and a variety of English stuffs and tassals.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD

ABSCONDED from their bail, JOHN FLUKE and CHARLES M'LAUGHLIN. Fluke is a down looking fellow, dark complexion, and addicted to drinking and chewing tobacco; had on when he made off, a Wilton coat and rough castor hat; by trade a labourer.——M'Laughlin is brown complexioned, pitted with the small-pox, short black hair, given also to liquor; had on when he departed, a blue coat trimmed with yellow metal buttons, striped jacket, black velvet breeches, striped ticken trowsers, and check shirt; by trade a hatter. Whoever secures them, so that their bail may take possession of them, shall have the above Reward for both, or TWENTY SHILLINGS for either of them, by applying to the subscriber at Newtown, Bucks county.

GEORGE JOHNSON.

N. B. They are supposed to have sundry cloaths tied up in bundles, and one of them a silver watch, No. 9935, maker's name Clayton, London, with a silver face, brass key and seal.

Just imported in the Bella, Capt. Jones, from London, and to be sold by

ANDREW PORTER,
In Union-street, between Second and Third-streets,

A MOST curious, elegant and best finished portable optical apparatus, consisting of a brass scioptric ball and socket, a best solar microscope, a Wilson's compleat, a compound microscope, a best triple object glass perspective, with four eye glasses, and one with two eye glasses, in green nourse skin, and a solar telescope, each in spotted fish skin and brass, the whole contained in a neat mahogany box, lined with velvet; prisms of the best quality; best barometer, cylinder, thermometer and hydrometer, in a mahogany frame, with glass and brass doors; a compleat manual orrery; a most elegant pair of 15 inch globes, mounted on best mahogany claw frames, with hour circles at each pole, twilight circles, with entire brass ribs to support the horizon, and with compass boxes; 12 inch ditto, compleatly and elegantly furnished; best mahogany sextants, (being the only instruments that are calculated for finding the longitude by an observation of the distance of the moon from the sun or stars, &c. and answering all the purposes of taking altitudes and finding the latitude by observation to the greatest accuracy) with brass arches, 3 dark glasses, and adjusting screws to indexes; telescopes and magnifying glasses, each in a mahogany case; best gunter two-feet sliding rules; ditto scales, with dividers of various sizes.——The above philosophical and mathematical instruments were made under the special direction of an able mathematician, so that they are in their kind perhaps the best and most compleat ever imported.

Also the following BOOKS, &c.

Folio bibles with cuts, bound in calf-skin and lettered; school bibles and testaments, Pain's architecture, Priestly's electricity, Martin's philosophy, Keil's natural philosophy, Emerson's mechanics, ditto trigonometry, ditto conic sections, Cotes's hydrostatics, Sherwin's tables, Martin's use of the globes, ditto optics, Robertson's navigation, Crosby's navigation, Atkinson's epitome, Martin's mariners mirror, Emerson's algebra, Haman's algebra, Cunn's euclid, Johnson's dictionary, Entick's dictionary, the art of speaking, Telemachus in 2 vols. French and English, Croxal's Æsop, Haneney's mensuration, the seaman's assistant, the schoolmaster's assistant, Mair's book-keeping, Dilworth's book-keeping. Likewise a great quantity of propatria, pot, marble and post paper, all which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. The said PORTER, with a well qualified assistant, continues teaching an English and mathematical school as usual.

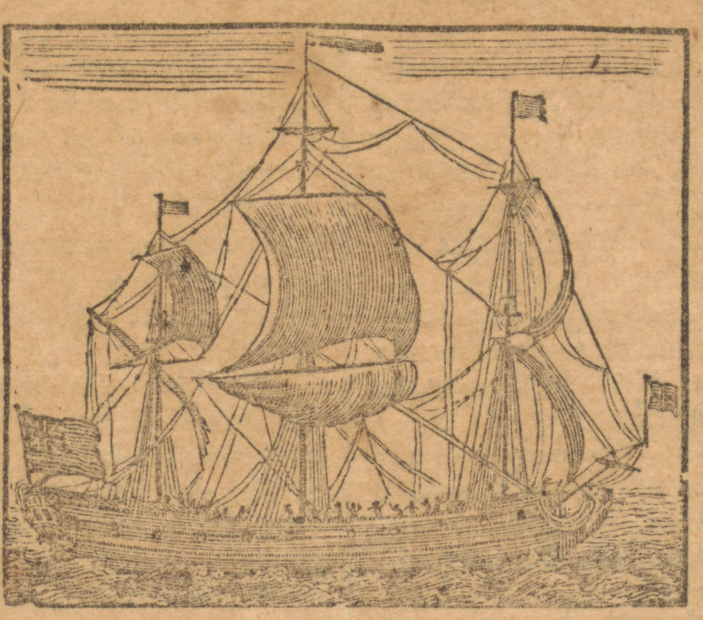
REED's PLANS,
Of the LIBERTIES of PHILADELPHIA,
With a list of subscribers and a book of references to each plan, to be sold by
BENJAMIN DAVIES,
In Third-street, between Market and Arch-streets.

CAME upon redemption from London, on board the Dolphin, Captain Randall, a steady man, about 30 years of age, of an undoubted character, who has served some of the first families in England in the stations of Butler, or Gentleman's own man; should be glad to serve any Gentleman in either of the above stations: He may be found by enquiring for J. C. on board the said vessel, in the harbour of Philadelphia.—Likewise, a steady man to be heard of by enquiring as above for C. J. who has lived in some of the first inns, taverns and public places in England.

N. B. He would be glad to serve any Gentleman in any capacity that would suit.

VOL. III. NUMB. 147.

DUNLAP's Pennsylvania Packet, OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.



MONDAY, AUGUST 15th, 1774.

The following is extracted from a Sermon, preached to the ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, in Boston, New-England, June 6th, 1774, from Rom. XII. 18.——If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all Men. *By* JOHN LATHROP. A. M. *Pastor of the Second Church in Boston.*

MR. LATHROP having explained the text, and pointed out several cases in which it is impossible to live peaceably with all men, goes on to discourse on the necessity of preparing for unavoidable war in the following manner: viz.

"SUCH are the lusts and passions of the children of men, and such has been the state of things from the beginning in our revolted world, that the art of slaying one another has been studied with care, and he who has best succeeded in destroying the enemies of his King and country, has received the highest applause.

"To hear the alarm of war,—to see armies forming in battle array,—to observe the whole process of a bloody engagement, and take a survey of the field after the battle is over, must be shocking to one accustomed to the sweets of retirement and peace.—But on what quarter of the globe can we travel, without seeing either the trophies of war, or the bones of those who were slain, "whitening in the Sun." What country is there on earth unable to furnish us with a story of victories gained, or battles lost? In this American world our peace has often been disturbed. We have been called to fight the savages of the wilderness. We have also tried our skill and strength with the troops of France and Spain.

"But altho' the nations which gave us disturbance from the first settlement of our fathers in this land are now at peace with us, we may not expect that peace will continue always.

"NORTH-AMERICA is of great importance. The eyes of Europe are fixed upon us, and whatever powers on the other side the Atlantic, are, either in alliance with us, or have the dominion over us, must find our trade or obedience of unspeakable consequence. As we grow into importance, it is more than probable, some foreign powers, either through jealousy of our increasing greatness,—a desire to secure the profits of our commerce, or to draw from us a revenue by duties and taxes, in some future time will make war upon us.

"France and Spain cannot well put up with their losses in America the last war.—The moment they think themselves able they will, no doubt, endeavour to take satisfaction; and perhaps attempt to add this whole continent to their dominions.

"Considering the restless temper of the children of men, and the disposition which the nations of the world have discovered to encroach on the rights and liberties of one another, a wise and prudent people, even in a time of peace, will be laying up stores, erecting places of defence, and using themselves to arms and discipline.

AMERICA has every natural advantage that can be desired. We have a "continent of three thou-"sand miles in length, and of a breadth as yet "unexplored, in which however it is supposed "there are five millions of people."

"Although we are not at present able to defend our sea ports against a foreign invasion, our strength by land is very considerable. Some years ago it was found our militia amounted to more than *eight hundred thousand men.* And no doubt Americans are capable of making soldiers.—"We "want not courage; it is discipline alone in which "we are exceeded by the most formidable troops "that ever trod the earth."—And from the spirit which of late has greatly revived, being excited by the example of Gentlemen of the first rank and influence, we may venture to say, our militia will soon be equal to any in the world.—Such an extensive country, so filled with inhabitants, united in their exertions against any common enemy, could not be easily conquered.

"These American colonies were settled on principles of loyalty and freedom. No people have ever been more constant in their attachment to the crown of Great-Britain, none more tenacious of the rights and privileges of Englishmen.

"Our fathers, many of whom were possessed of plentiful estates, adventured into this new world, and braved all the dangers and hardships attending the settlement of an inhospitable wilderness, that they might enjoy those liberties and privileges "*which* "*in those unhappy days were refused them at home.*"

"They purchased the soil on which we tread, of the native aboriginal inhabitants, who alone had a right to dispose of it, or they gained it at the expence of much treasure and blood.—I hope their posterity will never suffer themselves to be deprived of it, at a low price.

"When our fathers had purchased the land we now inhabit, they had an undoubted right to take up arms in the defence of it, as well as in defence of their lives and liberties. And as the wars which were carried on first against the Indians, and afterwards against the French and Indians *jointly*, were defensive, they may be justified on the purest principles.

"As a nursery for officers to command such troops as it should be judged necessary to raise from time to time, and employ in the defence of their country, this *ancient company* was formed.—The event has given full evidence of the utility and wisdom of the design; and this day the company and institution both, are declared Honourable by the presence of——this large assembly.

"Encouraged by an experienced Captain General and Commander in Chief, it is to be hoped a martial spirit will be more universally diffused, and that discipline which alone is wanting to make the Americans good soldiers, will be carried to a greater degree of perfection, through the whole continent, than ever yet has been.

"But while we wish to see the art of war cultivated among us, let it be always remembered, that the soldiers must be in constant subjection to the laws of the land—The soldier may never make use of arms, but when he is ordered by the constituted guardians of our rights and liberties.

"It is necessary that every state or kingdom, be able to raise an armed force at a short warning. Their enemies may suddenly invade them, and the consequences might be fatal, were they not able to command proper forces for the common defence.

"That provision may be made against unexpected emergencies, as well as the more deliberate attacks of the enemy, the wisest states keep up a disciplined militia—A well disciplined militia, consisting of men who have property of their own, are a much better, and more certain defence to the country they live in, than it is possible for a standing army, of mercenary troops to be.

Mercenary troops, who, I may be allowed to say, are not in general possessed of those sentiments which enoble human nature, cannot be trusted in a time of danger, farther than they are influenced by an expectation of plunder, or pay; or a fear of punishment if they are found attempting to desert their colours.—Let them have an assurance of a greater reward, and we suppose many of them would be willing to change their livery, and engage in the service of a different master.

But a well disciplined militia, composed of men of fortunes, of education and virtue, when called to the field of battle, feel themselves excited to the most vigorous action, by motives infinitely superior to the expectation of spoils taken from their enemies, or the wages which the masters of mercenary troops engage to pay them.—They fight *pro aris et focis*: They fight for their fathers and mothers—for their wives and children—for their private property—for their liberty—their religion, and the honour of their God.

Although mercenary troops have been used to answer great purposes, it must also be acknowledged, they have been the instruments of the greatest tyranny and oppression. A despotic monarch who is able to support a large army of such troops, may force his subjects to comply with the most arbitrary measures, and glory in the thought of being absolute in his dominions.*

Standing armies in general in a time of peace, have been judged extremely dangerous to a free state. And when they have been quartered among people, on whom they had no dependance for their support, the consequences, in many instances, have been intolerable.†

The nature of military government is so different from the laws of a popular civil community, that experience has sufficiently proved, they cannot be well united together.—And those Princes who have attempted to inforce oppressive edicts with the point of the sword, have always lost the affections of the subjects and provoked them either to resist or abandon a kind of government, to which reason and conscience, forbid them to submit.

As the means of defence are necessary in all kingdoms and states, and the support of large standing armies in a time of peace is not only attended with a great expence, but is dangerous to the community in general, care should be taken to discipline the militia, and prepare them to take the field on the most sudden emergencies.

* *A despotic Prince, who has large armies at his command will find more expeditious ways of raising money to support them, than by asking a Parliament to grant regular supplies; "For it is as certain that an army will raise money, as that money will raise an army.—To limit a Prince with* laws *where there is an army, is to bind* Sampson *with his locks on.*"

TRANCHARD and GORDON's *tracts.*

† *The shocking consequences of quartering troops in* this town *a few years ago, are too many to be rehearsed in a marginal note.—They came on a most disagreeable business.—They were taught to consider us as rebels against the crown and government of Great-Britain.—This give them a kind of licence to abuse the inhabitants, which they did, in a variety of instances, and that with* impunity.

The grand-jury of the county, found a bill against one of the officers, for advising the negro-slaves to cut their masters throats, and he promised them protection! but however black the crime was, he was not so much as brought to a trial! riotous soldiers were apprehended, but rescued by other parties, and the peace officers were scandalously abused, and insulted, in the execution of their duty!

ROBERT COUPAR,
Opposite the Friends Meeting House, in Second-Street,

HATH for sale, a few very neat skeleton watches, silver and pinchbeck, chased and plain, with a variety of common construction of various prices, all of which will be sold very low, as they are upon commission from one who exports those articles upon the best terms from London.

Also a neat assortment of Dry Goods as usual.

Just imported in the Sophia, from London,
A parcel of
PORT WINE,
In hampers of three dozen each, warranted of the vintage 1769, and of an excellent quality,
TO BE SOLD BY
JOSEPH WHARTON, Junior,
In Front-street, near the Drawbridge;

WHERE also may be had, genuine Madeira, Lisbon and Sherry WINES, in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of STEPHEN CARMICK, deceased, either by bond, note, or book debt, are desired to pay off their respective balances: and those who have any demands against said estate, to furnish their accounts properly proved.

ANNA CARMICK, Executrix.
JOSEPH SWIFT, Executor.

Just published, and ready to be delivered to the subscribers, by
JAMES HUMPHREYS, Junior,
In Front-street, the lower corner of Black-horse Alley,
THE SECOND VOLUME OF
STERNE's WORKS,
Containing the five last volumes, and compleating the life and opinions of TRISTRAM SHANDY, Gentleman.

THE Printer cannot but gratefully return thanks to the subscribers in general, who have kindly and generously sent and paid for the first volume; but more especially for the particular satisfaction they have been pleased to express of the work. The third volume is in the press, and striking off with all expedition.—Those few subscribers who have not sent for their books are requested to do it; and the subscribers for Whitefield's Memoirs are likewise requested to call for them.

Said HUMPHREYS has for sale, all kinds of blanks, viz. penal bills, bills of lading, bills of sale, judgment and common bonds, arbitration bonds, powers of attorney, indentures, &c. Also a neat assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

JAMES BUTLAND,
FRINGE and LACE MAKER, from Bristol,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he makes and sells the following articles, in Front-street, between Race and Vine-streets, viz. fringe and lace of all sorts, for beds and other furniture, with lines and tossels of all kinds, either in gold, silver, silk, worsted or thread; coach-makers laces, and other trimmings for ditto; saddlers orris, fringe, bridle reins, &c. gold, silver or silk jacks or frogs for ladies riding dresses; ditto for gentlemens cloaths; gentlemens coats of arms or footmens liveries made to any pattern; silk knee garters; ladies trimmings in gold, silver or silk, in the English and French fashions, with turbands, sheneals and gimps, &c. fringe, gimp and sheneal trimmings for silk and cloth cloaks; all kinds of velvet trimmings, with a number of other articles.

N. B. The above articles of silk and worsted are made of the produce of America; and any persons having silk of their own may have it manufactured into any of the above articles, or made proper for making silk stockings, sewing silk, ribbons, &c.—Either men or women that have been used to any of the above branches in other countries, or any that are willing to learn, from ten years old and upwards, may have employment either by the month or as apprentices, by applying as above.

MOSES HART,
PENCIL FRAME and PICTURE MAKER, from London,

TAKES this method to acquaint the Public, that he is settled in Second-street, near Almond-street, Philadelphia, where he sells all sorts of pictures and frames, plain and gilt, in the newest and neatest fashion, wholesale and retail, much cheaper than imported.

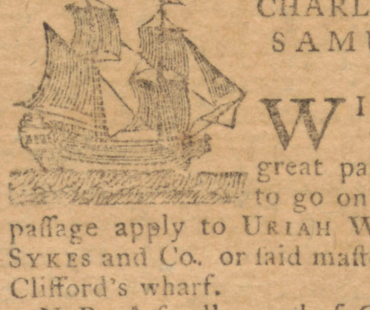
He likewise makes all sorts of Porto Crayons of different colours for drawing.

Harford County, August 4, 1774.

ESCAPED from Harford County gaol, which was broke open on the 3d instant—BENJAMIN PORTER, a coachman; he is about five feet eight inches high, has brown hair curled behind, and is about thirty-two years old; he had on and took with him a thickset frock, a short white flannel waistcoat, leather breeches, one white and one striped shirt.——JOHN SMITH, about thirty years of age, has a fair complexion, smooth face, a small scar under his left eye, short brown curling hair, and is about five feet eight inches high; he had on and took with him, a woollen jacket striped yellow, with sleeves buttoned at the wrist below, check shirt, trowsers of coarse brown linen, and a narrow brimmed hat bound with black binding. Whoever takes up and secures said prisoners, so that the subscriber may have them again, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS Reward for each of them, if taken up in this province, and if out of the province, THREE POUNDS, to be paid by

THOMAS MILLER, Sheriff.

FOR CHARLESTOWN, (S. CAROLINA)



The BRIGANTINE
CHARLESTOWN PACKET,
SAMUEL WRIGHT,
MASTER;

WILL sail with all convenient speed, having great part of her cargo ready to go on board. For freight or passage apply to URIAH WOOLMAN, WILLIAM SYKES and Co. or said master on board at Thomas Clifford's wharf.

N. B. A small parcel of CINNAMON to be sold. Enquire as above.

PHILADELPHIA BOTTLED
AMBER BEER and PALE CYDER,
Warranted good, and carefully put up, fit for the West-Indies, or any other climate, to be sold by
ISAAC GRAY,
In Chesnut-street, near Strawberry Alley,
Who hath also for SALE,

OLD Madeira, Lisbon, Mountain and Teneriffe wines, by the cask or smaller quantity; choice red Port, claret and other wines, in bottles; old Jamaica spirits; brandy, Geneva, and London porter; superfine hyson tea, loaf sugar, coffee, chocolate, mace, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, pepper, alspice, good indigo, madder, redwood, and bottling corks; sharp white wine and cyder vinegar, by the barrel or gallon; Cheshire, Gloucester and home made cheese, &c.

Orders executed with care and dispatch.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY on the evening of the 28th of July last, from the subscriber in Londonderry township, Chester county, and province of Pennsylvania, an Irish servant man named DENNIS M'MULLEN, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, pretty well made, has short brown curling hair, smooth red face, and is fond of spirituous liquor; had on and took with him a half worn felt hat, a brown or greyish coloured old coarse cloth coat without lining, two flaxen shirts, one new of this country make, one pair of tow trowsers, two pair of womens white thread stockings, and one pair of old coarse leather Irish pumps. He came with Capt. M'Cullough from Ireland in May last, and has been seen in Philadelphia attempting to obtain a pass to travel into New-Jersey, or towards New-England, whither it is likely he will attempt to go. One JOHN MOONEY, a journeyman blacksmith, 'tis supposed went with him from Philadelphia, and will no doubt endeavour to represent him as a freeman, as they were countrymen and shipmates. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges, by applying to the subscriber, or to DANIEL MONTGOMERY, Painter, in Philadelphia.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

N. B. All masters of vessels, stage-masters, iron-masters, &c. are requested to take notice of such an one.

Just Published and to be Sold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
A
PRETTY STORY,
Written in the Year of our LORD 2774,
BY PETER GRIEVOUS, ESQ; A.B.C.D.E.
Veluti in Speculo.

Lately published, and to be sold by
JOHN SPARHAWK, and JOHN DUNLAP,
In Philadelphia, price Ten Shillings, neatly bound,
JULIET GRENVILLE,
OR THE HISTORY OF THE
HUMAN HEART,
(Three volumes elegantly printed in two.) By Mr. BROOKE, *author of the* FOOL OF QUALITY.

THIS ingenious and pathetic work abounds with sentiments of the most refined and important kind.—Animated with the love of virtue, the author has endeavoured to disseminate its seeds into the minds of the rising generation, and in order to engage the attention of the young, the gay, and the indolent, he has delivered the most important precepts under the pleasing veil of an engaging narrative.—And thus the reader becomes enamoured of virtue, while he is engaged in the perusal of an interesting tale.

"JULIET GRENVILLE is indubitably a work of genius and uncommon merit: as are indeed all the productions of this writer, from his Gustavus Vasa, to the present work. He entitles it "The History of the Human Heart"—And it must be acknowledged the human heart is a subject with which Mr. Brooke seems to be so well acquainted, that we may truly say, he has in various instances described its native operations and genuine movements, that while we read him, our feeling, to use his own expression, "like a tuned, though subordinate instrument, bear "unison and accord to every word he utters."

Monthly Review.

*** *The History of* VALVAISE, *lately published in this paper, was extracted from this work.*

TO-MORROW,
At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT
JOHN HART's
VENDUE-STORE,
At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of a neat assortment of
MERCHANDIZE.

By the MERCURY *Packet, Capt.* DILLON, *arrived at New-York; and Capt.* MARTIN *from Lisbon, arrived here, we have the following advices.*

H A M B U R G H, May 8.

THE King of Prussia and the King of England have mutually concluded a treaty, by which they reciprocally agree to deliver up such criminals as may seek an asylum in the dominions of each other.

Smyrna, April 16. The Russians have restored to the French the sum of 100,000 crowns, for effects which had been seized on board French vessels consigned to the Turks, and which had been declared as good prizes. The Venetians sent a vessel to Paros on a similar errand, but have not been able to obtain redress.

Paris, May 13. The Ministers sent on Wednesday last the registers of their respective departments to the new King, according to custom; but his Majesty sent them back, signifying, that instead of waiting the quarantine, he should meet them in council at the expiration of nine days.

Versailles, May 15. On the 12th inst. at seven in the evening, the corpse of the late King was carried without ceremony to St. Denis, as is customary for Princes who die of the small-pox. The Bishop of Senlis, first Almoner to his Majesty, attended the procession upon this occasion.

Paris. May 16. Immediately after the decease of the King, the Friars of the Royal Monastery of St. Bernard, near the Tuilleries, were sent for by the Great Almoner of France to pray day and night by the body of the King till it was removed to St. Denis. They have had this office ever since their establishment at Paris, for the Princesses, and of the Royal Family.

Hague, May 17. Letters from Copenhagen advise, that the King of Denmark has given orders to fit out seven men of war without delay, which it is said are to cruize in the Baltick, but with what intent is not known.

Paris, June 6. Besides the favour shewn by his Majesty to his subjects in dispensing with the usual payment on his accession to the throne, he has exempted them at the same time from any loss accruing from a general coinage, which is soon to take place.

L O N D O N, *May* 13.

The author of a pamphlet called considerations on the measures carrying on with respect to the British Colonies in North America, says, "But it is in this dispute very often represented, that a total and absolute dependence on the British Parliament, without any exception whatsoever, either with regard to taxes or any other, is liberty itself; it is British liberty, which is the best of liberty. I answer, who says otherwise in the case of us, who chuse that Parliament; but that in some other cases this proposition may, perhaps, be more liable to question. Our North American colonies are, as to their internal constitution, a very free people, as free as the Venetians, the Dutch, or the Swiss, or perhaps more so than any of them. This proceeds from their Assemblies being not only the nominal, but real Representatives of those whom they govern. These are elected fairly, fully, and often. In these Assemblies their liberty consists, and it is certainly true and genuine. But change the scene a little; let any one colony be taxed and governed, not by their own, but by the assembly of another; what is then become of this their genuine liberty? It is gone and lost with their own assembly. Let all the colonies be so subjected to the assembly of some one among them. That won't mend the matter. Let us take a large scale. Suppose this power over them to be lodged in the Parliament of Ireland. We are never the nearer. Let us come towards home. Were the kingdom of Ireland under the taxture and direction of the British Parliament, would they then think themselves to be very free? for an answer to this question enquire of one of that country. Place then the Irish under one of the assemblies before-mentioned. They would be yet further from home, and it might not be better with them. Let us take our own turn. Suppose Great Britain on the like conditions under the Parliament of Ireland. God forbid. I think that I have but one more point before that I am at an end of my combination. Place over our heads with all these powers in their full force the assembly of Massachusetts Bay, what then? I fancy that we should soon change a certain tune and sing another song than what we do now. Let me then most seriously question any man, from whose breast all candour and justice are not totally banished, where is, as to liberty or property, the difference between any of the cases now supposed, and that original one which has given occasion to them? I speak this no otherwise than with the utmost reverence and respect towards our own legislature; but are we to conceive, or would it be a compliment to them, or does any one mean to say, that they are not men, or that they are to be excepted and exempted from the reasons and the rules which obtain and take place in the case of all the rest of mankind?"

May 17. They write from Madrid, that orders have been sent to the Spanish Governors in the Mediterranean, not to suffer, for the future, any Russian ships of war, on any pretence whatever, to cast anchor in any port in those seas belonging to the crown of Spain.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, April 17.

"It is now the absolute and avowed intention of this Court, to take part against the Russians in the Mediterranean; and for that purpose are the squadrons intended which have been fitted out at Cadiz and Seville, that which was fitted out at Ferrol having sailed for the West-Indies. Orders having been sent to the two first mentioned places to raise 4000 seamen immediately to man the squadrons. This resolution causes much amazement, as it was the opinion of most people, that if Spain should take up arms, it would be in favour of the Russians."

Extract of a private letter from the Hague, May 14.

"We are informed that the Empress of Russia has solicited the States General for leave to take 500 of their engineers into her pay to serve against the Ottoman Porte, and that it has been refused; all which proves that the States General find it prudent to put themselves in the most formidable situation towards the new government in France."

May 19. It may be depended upon, that a material change in the offices of the Secretaries of State, is now under consideration.

Advice is received that a great number of Spanish troops are drawing down on the sea coasts of that kingdom, in order for encampment, but with what view is not known.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, May 20.

"Last night orders came down here for the men to work double tides, till such ships as are fitting out for sea are compleated."

May 21. The Emperor of Germany continues raising troops in every part of his dominions with the greatest expedition, and is filling all his magazines with stores. Various conjectures are formed, but none with certainty.

May 23. The new French King's mode of dismissing his Grandfather's Ministers contained some degree of humour. He sent word to the Duke D'Aiguillon and the Chancellor, that they had been too near Louis the fifteenth to be admitted into the presence of his successor, as he has not had yet the small-pox, and that it was to avoid an infection that he had confined their female friend (Madame Barre) to a Convent.

Orders are sent down to the out-ports for the officers belonging to the Marine corps to keep with their men, and to be ready to embark on board the men of war at the shortest notice.

All the several men of war sloops, now lying up at Chatham and Sheerness are ordered round to Portsmouth and Plymouth to be in readiness to cruise in any station they may be appointed for.

American Peerages and Bishoprics are again talked of, and have been submitted, it is said, to a Great Personage for his approbation.

May 24. On Monday evening Capt. Elphinston arrived in town express from Sir Peter Dennis, Commander in Chief of the King's ships in the Mediterranean, with an account that the Dey of Algiers had behaved with the utmost insolence and contempt to our flag, and peremptorily refused to receive Mr. Fraser as Consul from hence, nor would he suffer him to remain in the city. He concluded, by ordering the English men of war to leave the Bay directly, which the Admiral complied with.

Orders are sent to the Commissioner of Plymouth-yard, for fitting out three ships of the line for immediate service.

From the private Buletin, Paris, May 16.

"Madame de Barre is confined in a convent, with an annuity settled by the King of 3000 livres, all her estates, jewels, wardrobe (shoes excepted) were seized, and will be sold and distributed to the poor.

"The Duke of Richlieu is ordered to retire to his government *sous peine de desobeissance.*

"Messieurs Lebel and Deleborde, jun. Valets de Chambre to the King, are both exiled 100 leagues from Paris.

"The Duke of Nivernois, and the Duke of Choiseul, have given their advice in the Council in favour of the Count of Chatelet Lamont for the *affaires etrangeres*, the Martial Broglio for the war department.

"The Duke of Lavilliere and Monf. Bertin, keep their ground."

It is said that accounts were received last week from Boston, of a very alarming nature to the ministry.

It is imagined there will be interesting news from America, in about a month.

Ever since the death of the late French King has been notified to the States-General, they assembled almost every day, keep sitting till very late at night, and their deliberations are kept in the most profound secrecy.

May 25. A letter from Warsaw, dated May 7, says, "Yesterday a courier arrived here with the most surprising news, that the Prussians have taken the city of Frauenstadt,; that another army of 10,000 Prussians has just entered Great Poland, and that a large Prussian army, with the King at its head, had encamped near Dantzic."

It is positively said, that a fleet of six sail of the line, besides frigates, &c. sailed out of the Harbour of Cadiz on the 28th ult. which, by their course, were supposed to be destined for the Mediterranean.

The late dispatches arrived from Lisbon, it is said, are of an alarming nature, and seem to portend that we are not so far from a war as our Ministry would insinuate.

We hear that the Parliament will actually rise on Tuesday the 14th of June, if some unexpected intelligence from America shall not arrive in the mean time to prevent it.

From the express which is dispatched by government to Boston, the friends of the constitution hope that the olive branch will be extended (conditionally) to our brethren on the other side the Atlantic, which, it is hoped, will be productive of such conciliating measures as naturally should subsist between Great-Britain and her colonies.

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, May 17.

"They write from Berlin, that the King has ordered an army of 20,000 to encamp near Oliva; and that he himself is going to review them; a circumstance which must greatly terrify the Dantzickers."

May 28. A gentleman arrived from Madrid, assures us, that eleven capital ships of war are now building in different dock yards belonging to his Catholic Majesty.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, April 29.

"By all accounts from the coast of Africa, we learn, that the Emperor of Morocco is fitting out 30 large ships of war, which are to be commanded by Renegadoes, and to have the best sailors in the kingdom."

May 30. The unlimited influence which the Junto have obtained over the representatives of the people has rendered them equally giddy in the use or intentional abuse of this unconstitutional power. Not contented with shutting out the Bostonians from the sea, with robbing them of their chartered rights, and authorizing M——r under the appearance of law, grown flushed with success, and confident in imposition, they have ventured to proceed a step further, they have transformed Frenchmen and Papists into Englishmen and legislators. They have armed 17 or 23 Papists (Canadians) with powers sufficient to force every Englishman out of that country; and if in the future progress of their deep-laid plans of despotism, they should find it necessary first to begin in America, a Canadian militia of 20,000 effective men, operating upon a barrier of near three thousand miles in extent, will be extremely favourable to their designs.

The French have at this time no less than 30 sail of ships of the line, besides several frigates and bomb vessels, now in the docks and harbour of Brest.

May 31. The Canada bill (says a correspondent) seems to be a ministerial trick to exalt the prerogative of the crown at the expence of the constitution; and that this is only one instance of many, which have been invariably pursued ever since the beginning of this reign by the counsels of the Thane, to trample upon the liberties of the people, and to promote arbitrary power.

From persons who seem to know the present complexion of French affairs best, we hear that France is as likely to be governed by a *woman* as in the late reign, with this only difference of *mistress* and *wife.*

In the year 1680 the whole number of English Peers consisted of about one hundred; at this time they consist of between 180 and 190 (exclusive of the Scotch Peers); so that their number has been nearly doubled in the course of the last century.

We are assured that many illustrious and popular commoners will decline any farther public services at the dissolution of the present Parliament.

There are now several English gentlemen in the prison called the Chatelet, in Paris. They were sent there for delivering a few innocent thoughts, in company, on the treatment Madame Barre has received from the present King; and notwithstanding the English Ambassador has interested himself in their favour there they are likely to stay.

This morning, about 4 o'clock, a courier arrived at the French Ambassador's house in Great George street, Westminster, from Paris; and at seven Mr. Lescalire, Charges de Affaires, set off for Kew.

June 1. Letters from Dantzic mention, that the magistrates of that city had received intelligence of the King of Prussia's being in such a way that it was past the power of medicine to relieve him; but that they had used every precaution to keep it a secret.

June 3. We are informed, that a Great Personage is again pregnant.

June 4. A gentleman officially connected with the proprietors of Pennsylvania assures us, that during the course of last year upwards of TWENTY THOUSAND *emigrants* from Great Britain and Ireland, arrived and settled in different parts of the province of *Pennsylvania.* If any thing like a proportionable number have emigrated to the other colonies, the conceit of *an American Empire* in embryo will not appear quite so fanciful, so visionary, or utopian, as some men would persuade us to believe.

June 7. Orders were lately sent down from the Admiralty of France, to several of the sea ports, for opening houses of rendezvous for seamen. And it may be depended upon, that a very formidable naval armament will soon be ready for sea.

Four new ships of 70 guns each, are ordered to be laid on the stocks at Brest; and that they may be got ready for sea with the greater expedition, additional number of hands are ordered to be employed on them.

June 8. It is talked, that the King of France has given orders for no more English horses to be imported into his dominions.

Extract of a letter from Dundee, May 28.

"At a numerous meeting of the Burghers and broad cloth merchants of this Burgh, they took under their consideration the vast sum of money sent from this place to England for broad cloths; and unanimously resolved to erect a broad cloth manufactory here, in which they are all to be concerned.

June 9. The Lords of the Admiralty have issued commissions for buying up in Ireland 900 casks of beef and 500 barrels of pork, for the use of his Majesty's navy.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, June 3.

"Letters from Vienna advise, that an express lately arrived there from Petersburgh, which brought some important dispatches, and among them a request from the Empress of Russia to their Imperial Majesties, to use their mediation, in conjunction with the King of Prussia, in order to bring about a peace with the Ottoman Porte: that their Imperial Majesties not only consented to it, but immediately dispatched a person of confidence to the head quarters of the Grand Vizir, in order to make overtures to him upon this subject; and as it is said the King of Prussia is likewise to send a person on the same business, it is hoped the contending powers will be brought to an amicable way of thinking."

June 10. Letters from Venice say, "A very dangerous insurrection broke out lately at Grand Cairo, in which the Governor, with the other Turkish officers were murdered.

A letter from Rotterdam, dated May 31, says, "We have received very melancholy accounts of damages done upon the coast by the storm last Thursday and Friday. A fishing vessel of Katwyk perished with every person on board. Six dead bodies were driven on shore next day. The sea rose so high at Calansoog that upwards of a hundred sheep were drowned, and some horned cattle. Several ships were lost upon the coast near Amsterdam."

A letter from Venice, dated May 14, advises, that a Ragusan vessel, just arrived there, brings word, that the day of his departure a Venetian ship arrived, having on board a great number of Polish officers, who immediately set out for Constantinople, under an escort of a considerable number of Janissaries.

Letters from Trieste advise, that a Russian chebeck having met a Sclavonian ship on the coast of the Morea, the former ordered the latter's captain to come on board, which he refused, and the Russians firing to oblige them to bring to, the latter returned the Russian salute with all their artillery, and sunk them.

June 13. Yesterday a courier with dispatches, said to be respecting an armistice now negociating between the Russians and the Turks, arrived at St. James's from Sir Robert Gunning, K. B. Ambassador to the court of Petersburgh.

Extract of a letter from Petersburgh, June 1.

"Fresh advices have been just received, of the entire dispersion of the rebels, and that tranquility is entirely restored to the provinces. After their late defeat, the rebels formed themselves into several little parties, but by the vigilance and activity of the Imperial troops have been entirely dispersed or taken prisoners. Pugatscheff himself has assuredly found means to escape into Armenia; but it will be made a particular article in any treaty of peace with the Turks, that he shall be delivered up. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke is preparing to set out to inspect the forts on the frontiers towards Sweden."

H O U S E of L O R D S.
P R O T E S T.

Die Mercurij, 18° *Maij,* 1774.

THE order of the day being read for the 3d reading of the bill, entitled, "An act for the impartial administration of justice in the cases of persons questioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the law; or for the suppression of riots and tumults in the province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New-England;" and for the Lords to be summoned:

The said bill was accordingly read a third time.

Moved, That the bill do pass.

Which being objected to,

After a long debate,

The question was put, whether this bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

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Dissentient,

1st, BECAUSE no evidence whatsoever has been laid before the House, tending to prove, that persons acting in support of public authority, and indicted for murder, cannot receive a fair trial within the province, which is the object of this bill. On the contrary, it has appeared, that an officer of the army, charged with murder, has there received a fair and equitable trial, and been acquitted. This fact has happened even since the commencement of the present unhappy dissentions.

2dly, Because after the proscription of the port of Boston, the disfranchisement of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, and the variety of provisions which have been made in this session for new modelling the whole polity and judicature of that province, this bill is an humiliating confession of the weakness and inefficacy of all the proceedings of Parliament. By supposing that it may be impracticable, by any means that the public wisdom could devise, to obtain a fair trial there for any who act under government, the House is made virtually to acknowledge the British government to be universally odious to the whole province. By supposing the case, that such trial may be equally impracticable in every other province of America, parliament does in effect admit that its authority is, or probably may become hateful to all the colonies. This, we apprehend, is to publish to the world, in terms the most emphatical, the little confidence the supreme legislature reposes in the affection of so large and so important a part of the British empire. If Parliament believed that any considerable number of people in the colonies were willing to act in support of British government, it is evident that we might safely trust the persons so acting to their fellow colonists for a fair trial for acts done in consequence of such support. The bill, therefore, amounts to a declaration that the House knows *no means of retaining the colonies in due obedience, but by an army rendered independent of the ordinary course of law in the place where they are employed.*

3dly, Because we think that a miltary force, sufficient for governing upon this plan, cannot be maintained without the inevitable ruin of the nation.

Lastly, Because this bill seems to be one of the many experiments towards an introduction of essential innovations into the government of this empire, The virtual indemnity provided by this bill for those who shall be indicted for murders commited under colour of office, can answer no other purpose. We condsier that to be an indemnity which renders trial and consequently punishment impracticable. And trial is impracticable when the very Governor, under whose authority acts of violence may be committed, is empowered to send the instruments of that violence to three thousand miles distance from the scene of their offence, the reach of their prosecutor, and the local evidence which may tend to their conviction. The authority given by this bill to compel the transportation from America to Great Britain, of any number of witnesses at the pleasure of the parties prosecuting and prosecuted, without any regard to their age, sex, health, circumstances, business, or duties, seems to us so extravagant in its principle, and so impracticable in its execution, as to confirm us farther in our opinion of the spirit which animates the whole system of the present American regulations.

RICHMOND,	PORTLAND
FITZWILLIAM,	CRAVEN,
PONSONBY,	LEINSTER,
ROCKINGHAM,	MANCHESTER.

[*For more London News see the Postscript.*]

ST. C R O I X, *July* 9.

On the 3d of June, about five o'clock in the morning, some small shocks of an earthquake were felt at an Indian village, about six leagues from Guatimala, and very near the coast of the South-Sea, but did then no damge except alarming the inhabitants. The shocks continued with tri-

[illegible]ing intermissions, till seven o'clock in the evening, when the effects of nature began to break forth in all their terrors; lightning and thunder were incessant, attended with a heavier rain than was ever known there; the sea rose in such a convulsive manner, that it overflowed the highest banks, and at the same time the land was so agitated by the earthquake, that the village was solely destroyed in a short time, and not a trace of it left. The major part of the inhabitants, on the first appearances of the tempest, had fled towards the city of Guatimala, but found no shelter there, that unhappy place being involved in more misery than where they fled from. The two famous mountains near that city were in a state of the greatest eruption: the one, which emits a liquid fire and amazing large stones, threw out its most enraged force, on the devoted city; the other, which, in a like manner issues out water, deluged the land about, and was full fraught with destruction. The violent shocks of the earthquake, the lightning, thunder, and rain, made one dreadful scence of confusion not to paralleled. This war of nature commenced in its full force about eight o'clock in the evening, and continued raging till the night of the 7th day, in which time the university, the public courts of justice, the cathedral, the parochial churches, all the public edifices, were destroyed, either by the earthquake, by the fire and stones from the mountains, or by the impetuosity of the river which rose above its banks, and bore every thing before it with the greatest violence. Chasms of a great extent were made in the earth, and many whole houses, with numbers of the miserable inhabitants fell in and were seen no more. But how can the anguish of the unhappy sufferers be described? The acts of devotion which their tortured fears prompted them to use were all in vain; their priests swallowed up, struck dead, or otherwise destroyed in the very moment of administring absolution. Many appalled by the scene, stood fixed, and received the inevitable death that awaited; those who escaped from the city were encircled with dangers and death, the fields afforded no shelter, the earth was convulsed, as with pain, and the volcanos and rocks with which that country abound, were raging with fire, and throwing out stones of a most prodigious size.

"On the night of the 7th, about the hour of ten, the mountain raged excessively, the earth shook with great violence, and the thunder encreased; this lasted about five minutes, when the whole city of Guatimala was destroyed, was swallowed in a wide chasm, a rent in nature; and the fiery earth spread over in a manner which soon obsured it from sight.—The elements now as gratified with their prey, calmed most surprisingly: by the noon of the next day every thing was again calm and serene, but the face of the earth was altered, the city was gone, the burning mountain shook in its base, and other rocks sunk with their tops on the earth; the river was parted in many places, and formed into standing pools of a bitter, smoaky water, and the fine vale was covered with large stones, and the lava (cooled) which had issued from the mountains. The numbers of people lost are not yet, nor possibly ever will be, really ascertained, as those who may have escaped have not yet been heard of, except the President of the audience, the Bishop of the place, and about 170 others, who have providentially escaped to Trimdad, or Sonsonate, about thirty leagues from Guatimala, and about 200 who have arrived here.

"This event may be considered as one of the most dreadful that ever happened: in its beginning, continuance, and consequences equally dreadful and tremendous. The vicious lives of the inhabitants of that fated city, and in fact of many other cities of Spanish America, would justify an opinion that the great Creator of all things did not suffer such a punishment to fall in vain."

CHARLESTOWN, *(South Carolina)* *July* 12.

"We learn from Georgia, that two of the headmen of the Lower Creeks have sent messengers with a talk to his Excellency Sir James Wright, Bart. informing him that they had put to death one of the ringleaders of the gang of Indians who committed the late murders in that province; also two other Indians, one of whom was concerned in the murders committed last October in St. Joseph's Bay, in Florida. A party of Creeks were sent out to kill the last named several months ago, and before Mr. Commissary Taitt and Emistisiguo, left the Indian country. Emistisiguo, who was to have returned to Savannah by this time, is gone, it is said, against the Chactaws, who lately killed a woman near his town. The great distress the Indians labour under from the trade with them being stopped, will, it is thought, compel them to give the satisfaction demanded, especially as they still continue engaged in a war with the Chactaws."

B O S T O N, *August* 1.

At a legal town-meeting held at Cambridge on Thursday last, a committee was chosen to receive donations for the relief of their distressed brethren in the town of Boston.

Last Friday a vessel arrived at Salem from Virginia, the master of whom informs, that the inhabitants of that colony with some of their neighbouring brethren of North-Carolina, had subscribed many thousand bushels of grain, for the support of the labouring poor of this town; and that the crops here this year were remarkably plentiful.

August 4. The Governor of Connecticut, with the advice of his council, has appointed Wednesday the 31st of this month, to be observed as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, throughout that colony, on account of the gloomy prospect of public affairs.

N E W - Y O R K, *Aug.* 11.

On the 2d instant, his Honour Lieut. Governor Colden, by proclamation, prorogued the General Assembly of this province to the 7th of September next.

Yesterday proper persons were appointed for the several wards in this city, to take in subscriptions for the relief of the town of Boston.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *August* 15.

Wednesday last Capt. Wright arrived here from Charlestown, South-Carolina; with whom came passengers, the Hon. Henry Middleton, and Edward Rutledge, Esqrs; who are nominated with three other Gentlemen, to represent that colony at the ensuing congress.—The lady of Mr. Rutledge and Thomas Middleton, Esqrs; with many other passengers, arrived in the same vessel.

We are informed that the inhabitants of North-Carolina and Georgia have had several meetings on American affairs, and propose to chuse deputies to meet those of the other colonies, in Philadelphia, on the first of next month.

Capt. Moore was to sail from Charlestown for this place the 15th inst. and it is expected that Thomas Lynch, John Rutledge, and Christopher Gadsden, Esqrs; who are likewise nominated as delegates for South-Carolina, will take passage with him.

A Correspondent observes, that Lord North is justly entitled to the thanks of America for the firm and happy union of all her councils; an union which no other Minister of the present reign has had the hardiness to effect.

Extract of a letter from Johnson-Hall, dated August 5th 1774.

"Colonel Guy Johnson has been strongly recommended to his Majesty by Sir William Johnson before his death, to succeed him as Superintendant for Indian affairs, to which office he has been since appointed by his Excellency General Gage, till the King's determination is known, that the Colonel has had the good fortune to bring the Congress with the Chiefs of the six nations which was interrupted by the sudden death of Sir William to a favourable issue, and they have sent Delegates to the southward to endeavour at restoring tranquility at this Critical period; the indefatigable pains he has taken to effect a reconciliation will, beyond a doubt, recommend him to his sovereign for that important department, as no man can be more worthy of it; he has in some measure impaired his health by the hurry of business he has had on his shoulders after the death of our late worthy friend."

Capt. Williams from London, on the 7th of June, in lat. 49 : 57, long. 5 : 14, spoke Capt. Lawrence from New-York for London, but could not learn how long out: On the 1st ult. in lat. 43 : 1, long. 30 : 9, spoke Capt. Fenner, in a sloop belonging to Pool, from Fyal for Newfoundland, out 9 days: On the 15th, in lat. 42 : 24, long. 46, spoke Capt. Dalrymple from Carolina for Glascow, out 9 days: On the 18th, in lat. 39 : 23, long. 48 : 28, spoke Capt. Moore from Jamaica for London: On the 19th, in lat. 39 : 40, long. 49 : 39, spoke Capt. Shroudy, belonging to this port, from Virginia for Cadiz, out 11 days: On the 4th inst. in lat. 38 : 52, long. 67 : 26, spoke Capt. Harper, in a sloop from the Grenades for Plymouth in Casco-Bay, out 15 days: And on the 5th, in lat. 38 : 2, long. 69 : 56, spoke a ship, Capt. Bensley, from Virginia for Whitehaven, out 7 days, all well.

Capt. Johnson from Liverpool, on the 11th ult. in lat. 43, long. 43, spoke Capt. Culley, from Jamaica for Liverpool, out 6 weeks: On the 17th, in lat. 44 : 15, long. 52, spoke a brig from Casco Bay bound to Glascow, out 9 days, but could not learn the master's name: And on the 3d inst. in lat. 32 : 45, long. 69, spoke Capt. Spence from New-York for Liverpool, out 4 days.

The public may be assured that the drawing of the Delaware lottery for the sale of lands belonging to the Earl of Stirling, will commence on Wednesday the 25th instant, at the house of John Wilkins, on Burlington island, between Burlington and Bristol.

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

Having fixed up a little poetical lath, I send you a few of the shavings that were last turned off, that you may see what sort of materials I work up, and if you have any orders for any thing in my way I hope to supply you on the most reasonable terms, in any form, whether political, moral, physical, whimsical, or lovesical, at my lodgings in Garret-Lane towards Sky-Hill, where constant attendance and kind words will be given by

TOM GINGLE.

1

WITH graceful air and virtuous mein,
AMERIC rises to the view;
Expands her arms, invites the swain
To bid BRITANNIA's shore adieu.

2

She points where tow'ring forests wave;
Where boundless tracts yet unexplor'd
Await the landing of the brave;
Where food and shelter she'll afford.

3

HIBERNIA's sons, in shackled state,
With all the woes of abject slaves,
Receive from her a new-born fate,
And tempt the danger of the waves.

4

The Highland lads, with bonnets blue
And Tartan plads, attend her call;
Whole clans embark'd, their Lairds may rue,
Her Western climes invite them all.

5

The sons of TAFFY too shall hear,
That fertile Welch like mountains rise;
That Leeks will grow and Goats appear
Beneath her distant Western skies.

6

The main shall foam, the billows yield
To plowing barks from ev'ry coast;
The things decreed, and fate has seal'd
That here shall land a num'rous host.

7

Aghast BRITANNIA shall descry
The Western tow'rs and stately piles,
Which rise expandant to her eye,
And spread beneath fair Fortune's smiles.

8

Extensive plains and green-grown meads;
Golden crops and luscious fruit;
Lowing herds and gallant steeds;
The lofty horn and softer lute.

9

These, these shall meet BRITANNIA's eye:
These, these shall strike BRITANNIA's ear.
And will my native sons, too, fly!
Behold BRITANNIA drops a tear!

10

My hamlets thin, my cities mourn;
My fields and plains remain untill'd;
My flocks they bleat—remain unshorn,
And wander round the bry'r-grown field.

11

The vale which once the oaten reed,
With pleasing sound, pass'd sweetly thro';
Where shepherds taught their flocks to feed—
Where milk-maids sought the friendly dew—

12

These, these are still—no notes are heard—
A solemn silence reigns around—
These scenes, by love so oft endear'd,
Shall hear no more the plaintive sound.

13

With painful step, in anxious mood,
She bends her sad and mournful way,
To view yon ground where *Sheffield* stood—
Sheffield, where Vulcan bore the sway.

14

But ah! behold a sky serene!
No sulph'rous cloud o'er hangs the vale;
No swarthy race compose the scene;
No hammer's sound disturbs the dale.

15

No more shall Donn's obstructed flood
Dash thro' the rattling whirling wheel:
Unseen, unheard, its torrent rude
No more shall pond'rous burthen feel.

16

Distress'd she turns her wat'ry eye,
From scenes like these so big with woes,
To Leeds— to Wakefield—still a sigh
Swells from her heart where'er she goes.

17

The weavers beam—the shuttle too,
Alike forlorn neglected stand;
The busy throng no more in view;
No more the fleecy rolls expand.

18

All, all deserted—all are fled—
Alass, BRITANNIA must resign:
'Tis Heaven's vengeance on thy head
For some black crime—some fault of thine.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Recovery, W. Lawrence, Liverpool.
Ship Sophia, S. Williams, London.
Snow Dickinson, J. Johnston, Liverpool.
Snow Goodwill, H. Richardson, Ditto.
Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, Barbados.
Brig Lowther, M. Power, Ditto.
Ship Peggy, E. Yorke, Lisbon.
Sch. Elizabeth, S. Glover, Montserrat.
Brig Prince of Wales, J. Woods, Tortola.
Sch. Polly, J. Vicary, St. Eustatia.
Ship George, S. Martin, Lisbon.
Ship Mercury, R. Collings, Madeira.
Brig Sally, E. Preston, Jamaica.
Sch. Crosby, J. Bryan, St. Croix.
Brig Peggy, J. Garrigues, Genoa.
Sch. Little Polly, T. Palmer, Martinico.
Ship Sally, G. Wilkinson, Jamaica.
Snow Venus, G. Atkinson, Barcelona.
Sloop Orange, H. Wright, New-York.
Sloop Endeavour, M. Maher, North-Carolina.
Sloop Charlotte, J. Erwin, Virginia.
Sloop Prudence, E. Smith, South-Carolina.
Sch. Ambrose, J. Wootten, Newfoundland.
Brig Charlestown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina.
Ship Renown, W. Keith, Newcastle on Delaware.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Boston Packet, F. Morth, Liverpool.
Ship Jenny, A. M'Ilvaine, Cork.
Ship Rebecca, L. Albro, Falmouth, Great-Britain.
Ship Cæsar, W. Miller, Jamaica.
Sch. Polly, W. Wyer, Dominica.
Sch. Crosby, J. Bryan, St. Croix.
Brig Lowther, J. Smith, Barbados.
Brig Kitty, G. Thomson, Jamaica.
Brig Charlotte, P. Parker, Ditto.
Ship Britannia, J. Souder, Lisbon.
Snow Charlotte, W. Gaffney, Newfoundland.
Sch. Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia.
Sch. Polly, J. Vicary, St. Eustatia.
Ship Mercury, R. Collings, Barbados.
Sch. Ambrose, J. Wooten, Newfoundland.

CLEARED.

Sch. Elizabeth, W. Brown, North-Carolina.
Sloop Dove, J. Beach, St. Eustatia.
Sloop Thomas, W. Worth, Virginia.
Sch. Betsy, D. Kiddle, Hispaniola.
Sloop Mayflower, R. Etheridge, North-Carolina.
Brig Three Brothers, D. Turell, Dominica.
Ship Minerva, C. Lindsay, Dublin.
Brig Susanna, W. Nicholls, Antigua.
Brig Bolton, J. Harr, Lisbon.
Sch. Elizabeth, S. Glover, Antigua.
Sloop Polly, W. Shines, North-Carolina.
Sloop Betsy, V. Wightman, Rhode-Island.

T O - M O R R O W,

At NINE o'clock, at

JAMES LOUGHEAD's VENDUE-STORE,

The upper end of Second-street, will begin the Sale of a very large and general assortment of

M E R C H A N D I Z E,

Consisting of the following ARTICLES, and a variety of others too tedious to enumerate, viz.

COLOURED China grograms, ditto paduasoys, ditto taffaties, ditto damasks, broad black sattins, spotted bandano and other handkerchiefs, light and dark ground 2 purple calicoes, ribbed and plain silk and thread hose, stitching, coloured and nun's threads, moreens, taboreens and taboretts, furniture checks, felt and castor hats, silver watches, best French indigo, gun flints, &c. &c. &c.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in the Northern Liberties, on the 8th instant, (August) an apprentice lad, named JOHN CROCKER, by trade a house-carpenter, about 17 years of age: Had on when he went away, a half-worn slash sleev'd red everlasting jacket, a pair of oznabrugs trowsers, check shirt, good shoes with brass buckles, and an old beaver hat much too large for him in the crown; said lad is about five feet three inches high, fair complexion, wears his own dark brown curled hair, and stoops in his walk. He came from Bristol last April with Captain Seymour Hood.—Whoever takes up said lad, and brings him to his master, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

ISAAC COOPER.

N. B. All masters of vessels are hereby warned not to carry him off at their peril.

LUCY AND CHARITY LEONARD,

In Second street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets, and directly opposite the Golden Fleece tavern,

HAVE just imported in the Sophia, Captain Williams, from London, a variety of European and East-Indian GOODS, amongst which are, brown and white Russia sheetings, low priced 7-8 and yard wide Irish linens, Irish sheetings, callicoes, cottons and chintzes, peelongs, Persians, taffaties, sattins, Mantuas, sarsanets, muslins, a variety of silk and thread gauzes, silk, thread and cotton hose, and a neat assortment of Millenary, &c. &c. which they will dispose of by wholesale or retail on very reasonable terms for cash.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a strong healthy servant girl, that has three years to serve, and is fit for town or country business. Enquire of the Printer.

A PERSON who writes a good hand, understands merchants accounts, and can be well recommended for his sobriety and diligent attention to business, would be glad to have the keeping of a few sets of books, or constant employment in any good compting-house. Enquire of the Printer.

Burlington, August 10, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

THAT valuable Plantation whereon he now dwells, of about 100 acres. It is situated on navigable water, about one mile from Burlington Court-house, and about nineteen from Philadelphia: There is on the premises a new house, two stories high, 36 feet by 16, with a cellar under the whole; likewise a good kitchen and barn; the fencing is chiefly cedar, about three acres of Orchard, about 20 acres of woodland, and about 15 acres of marsh that lies very convenient for banking, and between 8 and 9 acres of clover meadow; the remainder very good land for grain. The place is commodiously situated, is very healthy, and would be very suitable for a gentleman's seat, or a small family. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to the subscriber, who will shew the premises, give a good title, and dispose of the same on reasonable terms. The payment will be made easy to the purchaser, and possession given in two months from the date hereof, if required, by

WILLIAM WHITE.

N. B. If the place is not disposed of by the 7th of September next, it will be set up at vendue; and at the same time and place will be sold at public sale, a number of milch cows, a fine bull of the English breed, a number of yearlings and calves of the same breed; likewise a number of swine of the English breed; houshold furniture, farming utensils, and other things too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock on the said day, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by W. W.

TO BE RENTED,

For a term of years and immediately entered upon,

THE WESTER OGLE MILLS, on a never failing stream of water, laying in Baltimore county, Maryland, within 11 miles west of Baltimore town, in the neighbourhood of an extensive farming county, on the main road to Frederick, and very convenient to the great road to Cumberland and York counties, in Pennsylvania, from whence the greatest quantities of wheat are brought to Baltimore market. The mill-house is built of stone 95 by 35, three stories high. Two merchant mills with French burr stones, and a grist mill with Cologne and overshot wheels to each pair of stones, the grist mill entirely new, and the merchant mills all new except the hust, being this last season compleatly repaired and finished off on the newest and best construction. Any person inclinable to rent may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or of JOHN BROWN, in Philadelphia, WILLIAM LYON.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of MARY HUGG, late of Lewes-Town, in the county of Sussex, deceased, either by bond, note, or book debt, are desired to pay off their respective balances; and those who have any demands against said estate to furnish their accounts properly attested, to JAMES KING, of Philadelphia, or JOHN WESTLEY, of Lewes-Town, Executors.

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW-YORK

STAGE WAGON,

To plye constantly, Winter and Summer.

SETTS out from Mr. WILLIAM DIBLEYS, the sign of the Cross Keys, the corner of Third and Chesnut-streets, every Monday and Thursday, precisely at six o'clock in the morning, and proceeds to Princetown, where it meets the New-York stage, exchanges passengers, and returns next day to Philadelphia, and the other to New-York. Each passenger to pay Twenty Shillings to New-York, and to be allowed fifteen pounds weight of luggage.

N. B. It is one of the best carriages of the kind that has ever travelled the road; and will ensure the publick of as good, carefull and sufficient a driver as any upon the continent of America.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the publick for their past favours, and hopes for a continuance of his former friends; and the public in general, and am their most obedient, and humble servant, CHARLES BESSONETT.

Deer Creek, Harford County, Aug. 15, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 5th inst. a certain MICHAEL JORDAN, an Irishman, by trade a saddler, has been about one year in the country, is slim, strait, and of a fair complexion, appears to be about 35 years of age, and 5 feet 10 inches high, much pitted with the small-pox, and has a very remarkable scar on his left cheek, much in the shape of a horse shoe, the middle part of the scar extending to his mouth; he says it was occasioned by the kick of a horse: He took with him sundry cloaths, though it is likely he may appear in a nankeen coat and breeches, and blue jacket, the fore parts silk; he wears a short wig which seems to have been of one curl, and a beaver hat almost new: As he took sundry cloaths with him it is likely he may change his dress, but the scar is so remarkable that he may be discovered in any dress. He is known to have gone towards Philadelphia. Whoever apprehends the said Michael Jordan, and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols on the continent, on giving information thereof to WILLIAM KENLEY, Deputy Collector of Excise, at the Excise-Office in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber living near Harford town, in Harford county, Maryland, shall be entitled to the above Reward, and reasonable charges if brought to WILLIAM HOPKINS, Jun.

N. B. As it is supposed that he will attempt to get to some distant part of the continent by water, all masters of vessels are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril: And if any such should discover said Jordan, and bring him either to Philadelphia or Baltimore Town, shall, on delivering him up, be entitled to the above Reward, besides being paid for his passage.

BY virtue of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday the 15th day of August inst. at the London Coffee-house, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the township of Passyunk, in the county of Philadelphia, containing about 10 acres and 3-4 of an acre and 39 perches, bounded by ground of Benjamin Harbeson, Christian Diurk and others; late the estate of HENRY ELWES; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday the 15th day of August inst. at the London Coffee-house, at six o'clock in the evening, a certain bank messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, situate on the east side of Front and west side of Water-streets, between Race and Vine-streets in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 25 feet, and extending through to Water-street aforesaid, bounded by messuages and lots of Bryan Wilkinson and others, subject to ground-rents of 20s. currency per annum. —A certain messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, situate on the west side of the Germantown Road, containg 6 acres, bound by ground of Jonathan Mifflin and others.—Also, a certain piece of meadow ground, situate in Moyamensing township, near the Gloucester Road, containing 5 acres, bounded by meadow ground of Enoch Flower and others: The whole late the estate of JOHN JONES; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday the 16th day of August inst. at five o'clock in the evening, at the house of Joseph Price, on Society-Hill, opposite the New-Market, a certain two story brick messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Third-street continued southward beyond the city of Philadelphia, containing in front about 20 feet, and in depth 80 feet, bounded by ground of George Henden and others, subject to a ground-rent of 6l currency per annum; late the estate of WILLIAM WALTERS; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday the 17th day of August inst. at the London Coffee-house, at five o'clock in the afternoon, a certain two story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto appertaining, situate on the east side of Second-street, between Walnut and Spruce-streets, containing in front about 18 feet, and in depth — feet, bounded northward by ground of Isaac Snowden, westward with Second-street aforesaid, southward by ground of the heirs of John Snowden, deceased, and eastward by ground in the possession of Alexander Rutherford, subject to a proportionable part of a certain yearly ground-rent or sum of 3l. 10s. currency per annum; late the estate of JOHN SNOWDEN, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Thursday the 18th day of August instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Rudulph Bunner, in Race-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, a certain frame stable, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Race-street aforesaid, containing in front 15 feet, and in depth 50 feet, bounded by ground of John Biles and others, subject to ground-rent of 1l. 4s. 4d. sterling per annum; late the estate of JONATHAN BILES, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Friday the 19th day of August inst. at the house of Thomas Mushett, on the Five-Mile Round, at four o'clock in the afternoon, all the estate, right, title and interest whatsoever, of a certain Thomas James, (being the term of his natural life) of and in two pieces or parcels of improved meadow ground, situate on Greenwich island, in the township of Passyunk, in the county of Philadelphia, containing in the whole about 9 acres; late the estate of the said Thomas James; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday the 22d day of August inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Edward Barrett, in Southwark, a certain lot or piece of ground situate on the east side of Front-street, in the district of Southwark aforesaid, containing in front 30 feet and in depth 127 feet, bounded by ground of John M'Calla and others, subject to a ground rent of 6l. currency per annum; late the estate of William Sutor, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday the 22d day of August inst. at the house of Elijah Weed, the corner of Arch and Fourth-streets in the city of Philadelphia, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain two story brick messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Fourth-street aforesaid, and between Arch and Race-streets, containing in front on Fourth street aforesaid 12 feet 5 inches, and in depth 49 feet and an half, bounded by ground now or late of Richard Hill and others; late the estate of Jacob Daubendistle, the elder, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 23d of May last, from the subscriber, living in Harford county, Maryland, two convict servant men; one named JOHN HAWKINS, an Englishman, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, is of a fair complexion, wears his own brown hair, and has a red beard: Had on an old castor hat, old coarse shirt and trowsers, a red jacket with sleeves, old shoes, and plated buckles, and has a large scar on each side of his neck. The other named PETER LYNCH, an Irishman, of a sandy complexion, wears his own red hair, and pitted with the small pox: Had on when he went away, an old fur hat, the crown sewed in, coarse shirt and trowsers, old brown surtout coat, old shoes and brass buckles. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them, so that their master may get them again, shall have the above reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for either, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

MANASSEH or JOHN FINNEY.

N. B. They are both good scholars, and it is very likely will forge passes for themselves, and change their names. Lynch is a hatter by trade.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 18th inst. (August) at the house of WILLIAM GESS, near the premises,

A TRACT of land called Prospect, containing one thousand acres; this tract is entirely wood-land, the soil well adapted for farming, being well watered by a constant stream, from which a quantity of good meadow may be made; the road from the Garrison Church to Murray's, where it intersects the Connewago-road, runs through this land; it is convenient to several places of worship, and several merchant mills; the distance from Baltimore only 15 miles, on a good public waggon road, by which the purchaser may attend with ease, the weekly market at Baltimore; where the highest price is given for every article that can be produced and spared from a farm; the land is capable of great improvement, being fresh; it may be divided into three or four plantations. The title and terms of sale may be made known, by applying to ROBERT ALEXANDER, Esq; in Baltimore, or LEVY MARKS, in Philadelphia. Reasonable credit will be given, if required, on giving good security.

GERMANTOWN BLEACHFIELD.

JOHN HUNTER,

At the above Bleachfield,

CONTINUES to whiten all sorts of plain linen, yard wide and under, not exceeding 900 reed at 4d. per yard, 1000 at 5d. per yard, and all above at 6d. per yard; huckabacks and diapers at 4d. per yard, damasks at 6d. per yard, yarn, thread and cotton at 1s. per pound; Russia tweeling and sheeting will be bleached and dressed equal to any imported, for any merchant, at 4d. per yard, and 1s. per piece for dressing; linens that are mildewed, or have lost their colour, will be cleared and dressed at a moderate price.

Goods for said Bleachfield are taken in by the following gentlemen in Philadelphia, viz. Mr. James Stuart, merchant, in Front street, Mr. George Bartram, merchant, in Second street, and Mr. Francis Gurney, merchant, near the Drawbridge; also by John Hunter, at the Bleachfield, at all which places receipts will be given.

N. B. As said JOHN HUNTER has been regularly bred to the manufacturing of linen cloth and sewing threads, and the raising and dressing of flax to perfection, at the most noted places for those different branches in North-Britain and Ireland; and as he can fully demonstrate, that this country has many advantages superior to the former, for carrying on the linen manufacture (the price of labour excepted, and that, he is convinced, could soon be reduced, as a large number of weavers and spinners could be got from Scotland and Ireland upon easy terms) if any gentlemen would encourage an undertaking that would have such an evident tendency to promote the good of the country, he would be glad to enter into a contract of partnership with them, and establish a business that he is convinced would, in a short time, turn to advantage; and as the goods he has already finished has given entire satisfaction, he humbly hopes the public will chearfully encourage such an undertaking.

TRADESMEN and others, whose business will not permit them to keep their own books, and have not writing sufficient to employ a clerk, by applying to JOHN LANG, opposite Israel Pemberton's in Chesnut-street, near Third-street, may hear of one who is well acquainted with book-keeping, and will engage to regulate such tradesmens books either by the year or otherwise, and wait on them at their own houses in any part of the town, or do it at his lodgings, according as it suits their conveniency.

Philadelphia, July 5th, 1774.

THIS is to give notice that JANE, the wife of SIMON MURRAY, of this city, tinman, hath eloped from her husband, and left him in a most deplorable state of health, and has taken up with others: He therefore cautions the public not to credit her on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof. SIMON MURRAY.

Philadelphia, July 4, 1774.

WHEREAS RACHAEL, the wife of ENOCH JAMES, hath eloped from her husband without any just cause; these are therefore to forwarn all persons from trusting her on his account, as he is determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after the date hereof. And these are also to forwarn all persons from harbouring her at their peril, as they shall answer as the law directs. ENOCH JAMES.

N. B. She has kept company for some time past with a certain man who some call a cobler, lately come from Cuckold's Town, which I have reason to believe was one great cause of her eloping from me.

New Providence Township, Philadelphia County, June 29th, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from his bail, on Sunday night last, a certain JOHN MANEARY, a well set fellow, about 5 feet 7 inches high, and about 27 years of age; had on when he went away, a light blue mixed broad cloath suit of cloaths, a new hat, and plated buckles; he also had with him some stockings, check shirts, striped trowsers, &c. he has a thin face, fair hair, and a scar on his upper lip; he has lost three of the fingers of his left hand from the middle joints, and he also wants the toes of his right foot; he is a weaver by trade, a great liar, is fond of strong drink, and a great singer: It is suspected he went over at Cooper's Ferry last Monday, to go to Amboy. Whoever takes up the said Maneary, and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that his bail may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM CONNELY.

Philadelphia, July 16, 1774.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

LOST or STOLEN, somewhere in this city, a small GOLD RING, with an emerald, three sparks on one side and two on the other, one of them having fallen out. Whoever has found said ring, and will bring it to the Printer hereof, shall receive the above Reward.

N. B. Jewellers, Silversmiths, or any one to whom it may be offered for sale, are desired to stop it and give notice to the Printer.

L O S T,

On Wednesday evening, in Second-street, between Spruce and Chesnut-streets,

A PLAIN green shagreen WATCH CASE. Whoever has found the same shall receive a DOLLAR reward, if brought to the Printer.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 18th of July last from the subscriber, a negroe man, named PRINCE, about nineteen years old, five feet four or five inches high, is a smart active fellow, a very black complexion, and is apt to grin and laugh when talked to by his equals, and is fond of strong liquor: Had on and took with him a brown cloth coat and jacket, with red collar and cuffs to the coat, white shirt and trowsers, pretty good shoes, and an old hat: He is a sly fellow, and has run away from his former masters, both here and in New-England, from whence he came, and it is likely he may go that way, as he has before attempted to do, and been taken up and brought home. Whoever takes up and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by JOSEPH FOX, blacksmith and farrier, in Philadelphia, or

DR. ANTHONY YELDALL.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber, in Newtown, Bucks County, on the 24th of April last, a little black COW, with some white about her bag, gives milk, and has a piece cut off her horns.—Whoever secures said cow, so that the owner may have her again, shall receive the above Reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, by

ANDREW M'MINN.

N. B. The said cow was bred in the Forks of Delaware, and is supposed to have gone that way.

Philadelphia, July 16, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of land, situate at the Mouth on the west side of Juniata River, containing 320 acres, with the usual allowance for roads and highways: The land is equal if not superior in quality to any on that river, as there are about a hundred acres of rich bottom which may be made into fine meadow at a small expence. There is also an excellent fishery. For terms apply to

CHARLES LAWRENCE.

A YOUNG MAN who can be well recommended, writes a good hand and understands book keeping, would be glad of employment in a retail or wholesale store, being something acquainted with goods. Any one whom this may suit, by leaving a line at the Printers, will be waited on.

Baltimore, July 5, 1774.

ELEVEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last night from the subscriber, at his mills, on the Great Falls of Gunpowder, an Irish servant man named THOMAS WELSH, not a year in the country, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a thick set fellow, full faced and pretty much freckled, has brown hair, which he commonly wore tied; he took with him, a large black horse, saddle and bridle, with a switch tail and mane, trots, paces, and hand-gallops, has no brand or natural mark, his back is sore on and near his withers; he had with him, a new felt hat, one check, one linen, and one Russia linen shirt, and a pair of trowsers of the latter kind, a light coloured fustian fly coat, a green coat and waistcoat, white cloth breeches, good shoes and stockings, and silver buckles; it is likely he may look for employ in waiting upon a gentleman, as he has been formerly in that way; it is imagined he is gone in company with a supposed Cornelius Cummings, a cooper by trade, about five feet six or 7 inches high, has a long brown coat, flannel waistcoat, striped ticken trowsers, a large round hat, sandy complexion and hair, scarce long enough to tie, he has some cooper's tools with him, and 'tis thought they are bent for the West-Indies. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry them off at their peril. Whoever takes up and secures said servant and horse, with the said Cornelius Cummings, if found together, so as the subscriber may get them again, shall be entitled to the above reward, or FIVE POUNDS for Welsh, THREE POUNDS for the horse, and THREE POUNDS for the supposed Cornelius Cummings, if he is found in company, by

ROBERT CUMMINS.

Baltimore-town, June 25, 1774.

THIRTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from his special bail on Saturday the 18th inst. a certain DOMINICK JOSEPH KAYSER, aged about 28 years; he came from Germany about two years ago, he is of a swarthy complexion, long black hair, black eyes, and is about five feet ten inches high: He took with him a variety of cloaths, and will probably wear a gold laced waistcoat and hat, it is likely he may cut off his hair and wear a wig, as he got several made before he left this place; he understands Latin, and can speak the French and Dutch languages, he likewise speaks broken English, he is a Roman by profession, and is an artful cunning fellow; it is likely he will change his name to JOSEPH KAYSER or JOSEPH DOMINICK: he took with him a great quantity of goods, to the amount of three hundred pounds and upwards, from different people in this place, likewise a woman who says she is his wife, she is a French woman of a dark complexion, is short but very corpulent, she professes a great knowledge in physic, and will probably practise, he will perhaps practise himself, but never practised regular; it is thought he went with a certain Captain Brown to North-Carolina, the said Brown was very intimate with him, and he absconded with all his goods at the time Brown set sail. Whoever takes up the said Kayser and brings him to the subscriber, or puts him into the gaol of Baltimore, shall have the above reward, paid by

VOLERIUS DUKEHART.

June 21, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from Kennet township, Chester county, an Irish servant man named JOHN WINSLEY, about five feet six or seven inches high, a well set fellow, about 33 or 34 years of age, has been in the country about 14 years, wears his own hair of a dark brown colour, cocks one eye a little, the upper part of his nose remarkably crooked, his eyes much bruised with fighting; had on when he went away, an old hat, lapelled sailor-jacket and a strait breasted waistcoat, both of a dirty drab colour, old check shirt, half worn brown plush breeches, old light coloured worsted stockings, and old shoes tied with strings: He talks good English, and can tell of several parts of the country. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above Reward, paid by

FRANCIS TOWNSEND,
Living in East-Bradford township.

Just imported, and to be SOLD by

GEORGE DAVIS,

At his store the north-east corner of Chesnut and Water-streets,

A NEAT assortment of European and East-India GOODS, suitable to the present season.

Imported in the last vessels from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, and to be sold by

JOHN SHIELDS,

At his store on the north side of Chesnut-street, the fourth door below Second-street,

A NEAT assortment of Spring and Summer GOODS; also a parcel of black India lutestrings and sattins, of the best quality, which he will sell very reasonable.

PHILIP MARCHINTON,

At his store the fourth door below the north-east corner of Second and Market-streets,

HATH imported a large and neat assortment of European and East-India GOODS, suitable for the season, amongst which are superfine and fine broadcloths; cassimers and wiltons; striped, changeable and plain lutestrings; ducapes and paduasoys; black, blue, white and cloth coloured sattins and peelongs; silk, cotton and thread hose and breeches pieces, and almost every article commonly imported.

Said MARCHINTON returns his most humble thanks to his friends and the public, for the favours he hath already received, and hopes for a continuance: He also begs leave to assure them, that he hath it now in his power to serve them better than before, and he will make it his particular study to do it, both to increase his sales and merit their esteem.—He hath best hyson, common green, souchong and bohea TEAS for sale.

APOTHECARIES PHIALS,

Sorted in crates from 8 oz. to thumb phials,
To be sold cheap by

ALEXANDER TOD,

In Front-street, two doors above Chesnut-street.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

Hath just imported from Glasgow, via New-York,

A NEAT assortment of silk gauzes, checks, brown Hollands, lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, &c. &c. which he will sell at his store in Front-street, upon reasonable terms.——Those who are indebted to him beyond the usual credit, are requested to discharge such balances.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a Dutch servant lad, about 18 years of age, who has above three years to serve. He has been accustomed to house work, waiting at table, and driving a post chaise; is healthy and strong, sober and honest. Enquire of the Printer.

A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER will meet with EMPLOYMENT for a considerable time, by applying to STEWART HERBERT, Printer, in Lancaster.

July 22, 1774.

THE MANAGERS of the Society for promoting the Culture of SILK, hereby give notice to those persons who have cocoons to dispose of, that unless they bring them into the factory before the 20th day of August next, they cannot be received this season, as the reelers will be discharged about that time.

A LARGE and very compleat assortment of yard wide, 7-8 and 3-4 IRISH LINENS, just received per the Peace and Plenty, Charles M'Kenzie, master, now opening and will be sold remarkably low for cash only, by

MARY EDDY and SON,

In Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, opposite Black-horse Alley; consisting of Goods of the first quality, regularly assorted, from 14d. to 5s. 6d. sterling per yard. They daily expect, via Liverpool, a general assortment of coarse Irish Linens, Dowlass, &c.

Philadelphia, August 1, 1774.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, the 19th of July, an Irish servant lad named JOHN LYNCH, about eighteen or nineteen years old, of a swarthy complexion and down look, has black hair sometimes curled but mostly tied, and has a bend in his walk; he is about five feet seven or eight inches high, well set, can read and write pretty well, much addicted to strong liquor, appears very ignorant, and can scarce give an answer to any question; had on and took with him, a short coat of olive coloured cloth with wooden buttons, wilton waistcoat with white-metal buttons, old beaver hat with white lining and cut in the fashion, black leather breeches, white shirts, oznabrigs trowsers, grey woollen stockings, half worn shoes, and pinchbeck buckles. Whoever takes up said fellow and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols in this province, or returns him to the subscriber, shall receive the above Reward, and reasonable charges.

MARY EDDY.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are requested not to harbour or carry off said lad, as they will answer the same at their peril.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of an indented Irish servant man, who has near four years to serve. He understands dressing of horses, driving post-chaise, &c. He would make a good ostler at an inn. Enquire of the Printer.

Just published (for the first time in all America) and to be sold by

CHRISTOPHER SOWER,

At Germantown (price 3s. and 30s. per dozen)

THAT very useful book the Ready Reckoner (improved) or traders most useful assistant in buying and selling all sorts of commodities by wholesale or retail, shewing in one view the amount or value of any number or quantity of goods and merchandize from one farthing to twenty shillings, either by the long or short hundred, half hundred, or quarter, pound or ounce, ell, or yard, &c. &c. this edition is the most complete ever printed before, and rises from 15s. only by 3d. where all others skip by 6d. from that number to the end.

This book may also be had both in English or German of Mr. George Reinhold, bookbinder, in Market-street, Philadelphia; at New-York of Michael Hoffman near the Oswego Market; at Lancaster of Lauman and Hubely; in Yorktown of Jacob Billmayer; in Fredericktown, Maryland, of Caspar Mantz; at Reading of Adam Wittman; and by many other shopkeepers and bookbinders in the country towns.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP; at the *Newest Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subscriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennsylvania Packet*. No. 147.

LONDON, *May* 27.

Account of the Debates in the House of Commons yesterday, on Sir James Lowther's Motion that the Bill for the better regulating the government of Quebec might be read a second time.

MR. T. Townsend stated many objections to the bill, said it was meant to overturn the present form of government at Quebec, and establish the Roman Catholic religion and French laws, and repeatedly desired to know who were the authors of the bill.—Lord North observed that the government of Quebec, had long been in a disordered state, and it was high time that something was thought of for their benefit; that as to the author of the bill, it was sufficient to say it came from the House of Lords, and if the Commons and King assented to it, it would be a bill of Parliament —Mr. Dunning, in a very long speech, went through the whole of the bill, stated the numerous objections to it, said it was the most pernicious bill ever offered to Parliament, and would give such encouragement to the French, that in case of a future war they would be masters of all the land at the back of our colonies, and thereby annoy us as they pleased; and observed, that vesting a power in the Governor to appoint 17 or 23 Council, which ever number he should chuse to be a legislative body, was a mere farce, for the Governor had not only the power of appointing, but suspending and dismissing, and therefore would have the Council entirely under his command: And as the Minister here would take care to have a creature of his the Governor, the people could expect no good. He spoke much likewise of the pernicious tendency of encouraging the Roman Catholic religion there, almost in preference to the Protestant.—The Attorney General gave the House a chronological history of Canada, the different governments it had, and how dangerous, cruel, and unprecedented it was to establish new laws in a conquered country: he was therefore much for the bill, as it would let them enjoy all the same privileges as when taken.—Serjeant Glynn answered all his objections; as a precedent, where new laws had been given to a conquered country, he mentioned Ireland and Wales, and said that the present bill would affect the King's proclamation in 1763, when he promised that all persons who would go over to Quebec should be entitled to the same laws and protections as they had here; he said this was directly contrary, for it was meant to have French laws and the Roman Catholic religion. The Solicitor General denied that either Ireland or Wales were similar cases.—Col. Barre gave the House much information respecting the situation of the land, and the dangerous tendency that would ensue was the present bill to pass. —Mr. C. Fox objected much to a clause respecting tythes being allowed to be collected by the Roman Catholic Priests, which he said was making it a money bill, and therefore it was highly improper for such a bill to originate in the Lords: His speech was short, but to the purpose.—Mr. Dempster said, the impropriety of the bill struck him, for it certainly was a bill either to take away or impose a tax, and therefore should have originated in the Commons, but he should be glad of the Speaker's opinion.—Mr. Sawbridge said, as he found the Speaker was unwilling to rise, he should not ask his opinion as a favour, but as a part of his duty, and said, if the Hon. gentleman (Mr. Dempster) was willing, he would make it a question, Whether the Speaker would give his opinion or not?—The Speaker said, he was not used to be called on in that manner, and that he did not think it his business to give any opinion on the affair.—A strong but short debate ensued, in which Mr. C. Fox, Mr. Dempster, Mr. T. Townshend, Mr. Dunning, Serjeant Glynn, and Sir George Saville, strongly contended that the bill was, to all intents and purposes, either a bill to impose a tax, or to repeal a part of a tax, and therefore was against a standing order, concerning the privilege of all money bills originating in that House—Lord North, and the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, defended the bill.—At half past nine the question was put, that this bill be read a second time, when the House divided; Ayes 105, Noes 29.

May 30. Lord Howe strongly objected to a clause which extends port-duties and fees of office to the island of Newfoundland. He was seconded by Lord Clare. Lord North answered, that it was only putting the settlers there on a footing with the rest of North-America; that the description in the law alluded to, did not extend to Newfoundland, it being an island; but that by the next year, if there should be any inconvenience found to arise from the present clause, the parties aggrieved might state its nature and extent, and he should be very ready to join in giving any reasonable relief. Mr. Mauger observed, that this was not the only grievance and discouragement the persons who traded to that island had to complain of; that at present they brought home great quantities of oil and seal skins, for which they were obliged to pay a duty; whereas those concerned in the Greenland fishery not only were free from any charge of that kind, but had likewise a bounty of 40s. per ton for every vessel employed in that trade: He added, that our navy being the bulwark of this country, and that depending on sailors, he thought the Newfoundland fishery much more deserving of encouragement than the Greenland, the former making sailors, and the latter only employing them.

The House then went into a Committee of ways and means, on which Lord North informed the Committee, that several port-duties having existed at Quebec at the time of the conquest, which on account of their supposed illegality had never been collected, and that for many reasons it was become necessary the people there should contribute to the support of the civil government, he would call a witness to the bar to confirm this assertion, and move for laying on certain duties upon a few articles of import into that province.

"Sir Thomas Miles, Receiver-General, was accordingly examined. He said, that the duties were endeavoured to be collected; that the right of levying them was denied; that there had been two trials at law on the supposed right, but that the juries in both cases found generally against the crown, on the idea that the duties were not claimed on the specific articles on which they were levied by the French King; and that the most proper article of consumption to tax, would be rums and brandies, which amounted on an average of about 300,000 gallons per annum. As soon as the evidence went from the bar, Lord North, after specifying his reasons for giving the preference to the produce of the West-India islands to that of North-America, proposed the following duties:—On all rums from those islands 3d. per gallon from ditto: From North-America 6d. on rums from any of the islands not belonging to the crown of Great-Britain, 6d. on every gallon of molasses, or syrup, from the sugar islands, 3d. and on the same from North-America, 6d. on British brandies, &c. 3d. on foreign brandies, 1s. and on every licence for selling wine, ale, &c. 1l. 16s. per annum.

That all the above duties be collected towards raising a revenue for paying the civil government, and for the better administration of justice in Canada.

That all the above duties should be collected over and above any duties now in being there.

Mr. Pulteney desired to know what the former duties were.

Lord North and Mr. Grey Cooper answered, the same as was paid in all the other colonies.

He then arose and said, probably some objections might arise to having a distillery in Quebec, as it was a corn country, and that the Canadians, rather than pay the taxes proposed, would distil all their own liquors, and thereby baulk government from receiving any revenue from the duties now mentioned; that in such a case, he said, he had another scheme to propose, that if government found the Canadians really did distil all their own corn, which he believed would be impossible, then he would move for Excise Officers to be appointed, in order to collect the inland duties, which would answer equally the same purpose.

During the late debates on American measures in the Upper Assembly, a Noble Duke, remarkably distinguished for his popularity, in the course of his speech, said, "That if the Americans were thus to be treated, he could not help wishing them success in their resistance." Upon which Lord Mansfield got up, and after apologizing for expressions spoken in heat of argument, said, "he was very sure the Noble Duke would correct himself." His Grace soon after rose, but instead of correcting himself, re-worded his expression, and formally appealed to the Bench of Bishops, whether it did not well become a christian to wish relief to all those who were heavy laden?—[*The above is supposed to be the Duke of Richmond.*]

Extract of a letter from Elsineur.

"The King of Denmark has made some material alterations in the affairs of this kingdom. The Duke of Holstein, his Majesty's uncle, is made Commander in Chief of the army, Admiral Rayter presides over the naval affairs. The Queen Dowager is seldom seen at court, and Prince Frederick is entirely excluded in state affairs. However, there is not the least prospect of an accommodation taking place with the Queen Matilda."

Yesterday arrived a mail from New-York.

The troops that are embarked for America are provided with ammunition equal to 64 rounds per man.

June 1. By a letter from Constantinople we are informed, that a congress is actually held at the army of the Grand Vizir to negociate a peace, and that some Russian officers of rank arrived at Constantinople, and were presented to the Caimacan, after which they returned to the Turkish grand army; so that the intelligence from every quarter agrees, that the peace is very near at hand.

A number of Weavers, for want of employment here, have within these few weeks engaged themselves for Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia.

Monday letters were received in town, from Falmouth, which mention the arrival of the Hon. William Tryon, Esq; Governor of New-York, in the Mercury packet-boat. He has obtained leave of his Majesty to come over, on his own private affairs.

The report that the Parliament will be dissolved soon after the adjournment is not true; Lord North having informed the House, when they went into a committee on the state of the gold coin, on May 9, that he should propose several resolutions, some of which he should move to have passed into laws, others to lay on the table for the discussion of members for some time, and others to lay for next session, which he imagined would commence about October. And on being asked by some members, why the House was to meet so soon again, he answered, that, as the next session would be the last of the present Parliament, it would be proper to meet early, to finish their business, that a new Parliament might be chosen the Spring following.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Baker presented a petition from Thomas and John Penn, owners of great part of the province of Pennsylvania, setting forth, that by a bill depending in that House, for the better securing the civil government of Quebec, they were apprehensive their property in the province of Pennsylvania would be greatly injured, and therefore praying that the said bill might not pass into a law, until they had been heard by themselves, or council, against the bill.——Mr. Mackworth, after a long speech against the bill, moved for leave to present a petition from several merchants in London, trading to Canada, setting forth, that several clauses in the bill, if carried into execution, would materially injure their property, and desired to be heard by themselves, or council, against the bill. Capt. Phipps condemned the bill in the most severe terms; as did Mr. E Burke, Mr. T. Townshend, Mr. Mackworth, Mr. Pulteney, &c. all agreeing that sufficient evidence was not before the House to enable them to go into a committee—— Mr. Mackworth proposed to have the papers of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, and Advocate, of Quebec, likewise the opinions of the Attorney and Solicitor General here, laid before the House, that the House might have some information what those learned persons opinions were respecting the government of Quebec.—An address to his Majesty, to lay the above papers before the House, was accordingly drawn up. Lord North objected to it, and said, that as most of the persons who sent over those papers, were now in England, we had better have them examined at the bar, which would be much more expeditious, as the papers were long, and would take up much time in copying.—A strong debate then ensued, in which Mr. E. Burke, Col. Barre, Mr. Mackworth, Mr. Dempster, Capt. Phipps, &c. were for the papers being produced, as by having them it would enable them to ask the Gentlemen who should attend at the bar, such questions as were proper, which they could not well do without the papers.—But, on the question being put, that the said papers be laid before the House, it was carried in the negative by at least two to one.—The House then went into a committee on the bill, and Mr. Mansfield, council for the merchants of London, petitioners against the bill, was then called in, who, after a very long and sensible speech, setting forth the dangerous tendency of the bill, desired leave to call in Edward Watson. He being accordingly called in, was asked a considerable number of questions by Lord Barrington, Lord North, Lord Clare, Lord Carmarthen, Col. Barre, Capt. Phipps, Mr. W. Burke, Mr. Mackworth, Gov. Johnston, Sir John Molyneux, Mr. Hopkins, &c. as to the French and English laws in Canada, and to which the inhabitants gave the preference? He answered, the English laws; and gave the House much information.—The Solicitor General desired to know if the Canadians did not at first object to the Court of King's Bench being established in Canada, and for what reason? He answered, on account of the exorbitant fees paid to counsellors and attornies; [the answer being so well pointed towards the author of the question, the House was in a laugh for full ten minutes.]—After he withdrew, Mr. Samuel Moretin was called in, who likewise spoke greatly in favour of the English laws being exercised in Canada, they both mentioned that the Canadians, as well as English resident there, highly approved of trials by Jury, and seemed to think that an annihilation of that right (which this bill is meant to take away) would greatly hurt the colony. [The former of the witnesses had been nine years resident in Canada, the latter eleven.]—After the witnesses and council had withdrawn, Lord North moved, that the Chairman would leave the Chair, report a progress, and ask leave to sit again on Thursday, which was agreed to, and William Hay, Esq; Mr. Mazzeur, &c. &c. who have been in office in Canada, are ordered to attend the House of Commons on that day.

June 3. A bill was brought in, pursuant to the resolutions of the committee of ways and means of Friday, which were agreed to by the House on Tuesday last, for levying duties on certain articles of import into the province of Quebec. It was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Yesterday, by virtue of a commission from his Majesty, the royal assent was given to the following bills, viz.

The bill for raising a certain sum by loans on Exchequer bills.

The bill to provide *commodious* quarters for the officers and soldiers in America.

The bill for continuing an act for allowing the exportation of rice from Carolina and Georgia to the southward of Cape-Finistere.

The following are the heads of Lord Chatham's speech in the House of Lords on Friday last, on the third reading of the Bill for the quartering of the soldiers in North-America.

He began by taking a very extensive and philosophical view of the first settlements in America, which, he said, had they been planted by any other kingdom than ours, the inhabitants would have probably carried with them the chains of slavery, and a spirit of despotism; but as they were, they ought to be remembered as great instances to instruct the world to what a stretch of liberty mankind will naturally attain when they are left to the free exercise of themselves. He then con-

demned several parts of the late conduct of the Americans, particularly that of the Bostonians relative to the tea, which he said was contrary to all the laws of policy, civilization, and humanity; but though he thus, in the candour of opinion, and on an important question, when every thing should be laid open and impartially examined into, condemned some part of the American conduct, he must reprobate the whole of government's acts relative to taxation; that this was his former opinion, and he should maintain it till death. That this country had no right under Heaven to tax America; that it was contrary to all the principles of justice and civil policy, and that neither the exigencies of the state, the growth of power, nor even the acquiescence in the taxes, could justify it upon any occasion whatever. He concluded by going into the conduct of the Rockingham party, which he severely reprehended.

He spoke for an hour and ten minutes, seemed no way impared in his voice, strength, or oratorical abilities, and was listened to with profound attention.

The States General have been repeatedly applied to by Sir Joseph York, on account of some encroachments on several parts of our trade in the East Indies, but could never obtain any but evasive and indefinite answers.

The following seems a convincing proof that the negociation between the Turks and Russians for a peace, is now a real one. A young Gentleman who applied the other day at the Russian Ambassador's, received for answer, that his Excellency had received instructions not to engage any more persons either for the navy or army of her Imperial Majesty.

The council held yesterday at St. James's, we are told, was employed on some interesting advices received from America the preceding evening.

June 6. On Saturday his Excellency William Tryon, Governor of New-York, attended at the court for the first time since his arrival from that province, and was most graciously received by his Majesty.

This day came on in a committee of the whole House of Commons the further consideration of the bill for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America.

The following is a copy of the city petition against the bill:

To the Hon. the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament.

The humble petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common-Council assembled.

"SHEWETH,

"That your petitioners are deeply concerned and much alarmed to find there is now a bill depending before this Hon. House, intituled, "An act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America," which in all civil cases takes away the exercise of the English law, and that sacred part of it, the trial by Jury, and substitutes in its stead the French law of Canada, whereby the freedom of the person, and security of the property of his Majesty's subjects, are rendered very precarious.

"That if this bill passes into a law, the Roman Catholic will be the only legal established religion, without any provision being made for the free exercise of the Protestant religion, which may prove greatly injurious and oppressive to his Majesty's protestant subjects, who do now, or may hereafter reside in the said province.

"That the legislative power is vested solely in persons appointed during pleasure by the crown, which is totally inconsistent with the liberty and principles of the English constitution.

"Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray, that the said bill may not pass into a law."

The real design of the Quebec bill, we hear, is to make it a military government, by way of check to several provincial assemblies and proprietary rights of the other provinces on that continent, and for this purpose it is certainly very properly situate, as it lays behind New-England, New-York, Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, and on all occasions may be of great use in keeping up that superiority of the Mother country over the colonies, which government has, of late, found to be very difficult. In the present political state of Quebec, it is likewise surprisingly adapted to this purpose:—the Canadians, sensible of the freedom they have hitherto enjoyed under the British Government, prefer it much to their former French government; and at the same time, sensible of the commotions and squabbles between the Governors and assemblies of several provinces around them, look upon assemblies and civil government as the means of stirring up dissentions between the King and his subjects, which the peaceable Canadians wish above all things to avoid, and are therefore very well content to have a military government established, having hitherto been so happy under one, and not yet contaminated with what is called the American spirit of liberty and independency.

The projector of the Quebec bill that now makes so much noise, being kept so industriously a secret, causes many conjectures, and several persons are talked of as the father of this despotic bantling, which no one cares to own; among these are a member of the treasury bench, a great civilian, and an unpopular Nobleman.

The following has been proposed by a noble Lord (not in administration) for terminating the disputes with the Americans: the Tea Act to be repealed, and a certain stipulated sum to be raised by the House of assembly in each province annually: and an act of oblivion to pass for all that has happened since the passing that act.

Letters from Genoa, by the last Flanders mail advise, that the misunderstandings between the courts of London and Morocco, became more serious every day, and that the Emperor would not permit the English to carry from thence any provisions without discharging all the duties laid on them.

June 8. Governor Johnstone, after stating his objection to the principles of the Canada bill, and to the extension of Canada (which another Member informed the House was no less than eleven millions four hundred thousand acres more than was claimed by France) read a list of propositions, which, he said, appeared to him to be contained in the bill, among which are—

That a state of slavery is better than a state of freedom.

That the Popish religion is better than the Protestant.

That Juries are unnecessary, and therefore to be disused.

That monopolies are useful to trade.

That French laws and commercial regulations are preferable to English.

And that the constitution, which our ancestors had framed, with so much wisdom, and establi ed at the expence of so much blood and treasure, is to be destroyed by their wiser sons.

Yesterday Lord North proposed several blanks in order to fill up a clause, some of which were objected to by Mr. Dempster, as to the number of souls in Quebec, to which objections Lord North agreed. The next objection was to a part of the preamble of a clause which says, "it will be highly expedient to grant them the same laws by which their lives and property have been heretofore governed, protected, and ordered."—Mr. Dempster and Mr. E. Burke objected to the word "protected," as it was, in their opinion, not true, and was at the same time paying the French too great a compliment. Lord North, Lord Beauchamp, and Mr. Grey Cooper, insisted the word was proper, and that the law that governed protected. The next objection was made to the clause which repeals all the ordinances granted by the King's proclamation in 1763. A very strong debate ensued, in which Mr. Dunning spoke for near an hour and an half against it; he was supported by Mr. E. Burke, Capt. Phipps, Mr. Howard, &c. Lord North, Mr. Cornwall, Lord Clare, Mr. Rice, &c. &c. as strongly supported the clause; but about half past eight o'clock the House divided nearly three to one in favour of the clause.—The next objection was made to the clause which settles, tythes and dues shall be paid to the Romish Clergy.—A very strong debate here ensued, in which Mr. E. Burke, Mr. Baker, Mr. Dunning, Mr. W. Burke, Mr. C. Fox, Capt. Phipps, &c. strongly opposed not only the whole clause, but particularly an alteration proposed by Lord North, which was, "that his Majesty should have power to appropriate, when he thought proper, the said tythes unto the establishing a Protestant Clergy."—Lord North, the Attorney and Solicitor General, &c. &c. as strongly supported the clause with the amendment and they were left debating it at 11 o'clock.

June 10. Yesterday there was a grand levee at St. James's, and also a privy council, said to be in consequence of dispatches received from Boston. Sir Jeffery Amherst attended, and had a long conference with his Majesty.

All the Officers belonging to the regiments in the West-India Islands who are absent upon furlow, are ordered to join their respective corps immediately.

June 13. The Lords yesterday read a first time the bill for redeeming one million of the 3 per cent. annuities, and for establishing a lottery, and also an expiring law bill.

Read a second time the bill for establishing a fund for the support of the Government of Quebec.

Summary of Friday's PROCEEDINGS *in the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS.

THE Speaker took the Chair at half past 2 o'clock; very little private business was done.

At about four o'clock, the order of the day for receiving the report of the Committee on the Quebec Bill was ordered to be read, when a short conversation passed between Mr. E. Burke and Mr. Jackson, concerning fixing the boundary line to be drawn between the Colonies of Quebec and New-York, which was amicably settled.

The clauses of the bill were then read a first time, without any opposition, but upon the second reading Mr. Mackworth arose, and in a long speech said much in favour of the petitioning Merchants of London, against the bill, and likewise in favour of *Juries*, proposed a clause for the establishing an *optional Jury* in Canada for civil cases, in order that the English Merchants might have some remedy to protect their property.

The clause was brought up and read a first time, but on the question being put, "that this clause stand a part of the bill," Lord North in a long speech spoke much against the measure.

Serjeant Glynn answered all his Lordship's objections, and spoke of Juries with the highest respect, and condemned the bill in the most spirited manner possible.

The Attorney General answered him, and spoke against the clause being inserted, as it would repeal a clause that is already in the bill.

Mr. Dunning answered all the objections of the noble Lord and Attorney General, passed many panegyricks on Juries, and recommended the clause.

The Solicitor General was much against the clause being inserted, he said he made no doubt but trial by Jury was right, yet this was not the proper time to establish it.

Mr. Byng spoke very much in favour of the clause, saying, it was not so much as he could wish, yet he would by all means have that as a protection for the British merchants.

Mr. Ambler spoke both for and against about five minutes, but finished with giving his negative to the clause.

Mr. E. Burke, in a speech of upwards of an hour, condemned the bill, and the framers of it, in the highest manner; he took a retrospective view of all the evidence that had been given, and argument used, during the whole of the business, and answered all the objections with great judgment; he finished with saying, the Canadians undoubtedly were greatly astonished to think, that people who had such powerful arms to gain their colony, should have such weak heads as not to know how to govern it.

At ten o'clock the question was put, "that that clause should stand a part of the bill;" upon which the House divided; for the clause 40, against it 83. After which the bill was ordered to be engrossed; the House then adjourned.

Mr. T. Townsend proposed a clause to make it a temporary bill, and to limit its duration to seven years. This produced a short debate, but it passed in the negative without a division.

Mr. Dempster next proposed three clauses, one for giving notice of all laws to be passed, and the other two of the same tendency; and the question being put on them, they likewise passed in the negative.

Mr. C. Fox proposed a clause to secure to the religious orders their rights and properties, as a corporate body claiming under the capitulation, which shared the same fate with the preceding.

Lastly, when all the clauses were rejected or agreed to, and the Speaker was reading over the bill, Mr. Dempster proposed an amendment for extending the Habeas Corpus law to that province; and the question being put, it passed in the negative.

Mr. Dunning, in his speech on the Quebec Bill, a few days past in the House of Commons, observed, that as the Noblesse of Canada are the only persons which object to trials by Jury, he sincerely wished, for the good of the Colony at large, that the Noblesse, consisting of 150, were all whipped out of the province.

From the ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE *of May* 28.

To the PRINTER,

SIR,

I HAVE perused the intended act of Parliament for the government of Quebec, and I think it the boldest stride of despotism that has been made by any set of men since the restoration.

It establishes the Roman Catholic religion from the streights of Bellisle to the farther end of Lake Superior, and from the limits of the Hudson's Bay company to the banks of the the Ohio; containing a tract of land near as large as what is possessed by all the Roman Catholics in Europe; and at present, exclusive of the French Roman Catholic inhabitants that came by conquest, there are within the intended bounds of the government of Quebec at least five and twenty thousand Protestants of his Majesty's natural-born subjects, who, for any thing that appears in this act, may not even enjoy the toleration of the Protestant religion, and may be hanged or burned as heretics, if they are proved to perform or attend divine service, according to the rites of the Church of England, or any other Protestant persuasion. * * * * * * * * * *

This large tract of country is to be governed by the arbitrary laws of France, executed by a Governor and Council of seventeen persons appointed by the King; every one of whom may be Roman Catholics and Jesuits, if his Majesty pleases: Indeed they must be Roman Catholics by the laws of France, which are now to become the laws of Quebec.

There are no less than three hundred thousand pounds due to the Merchants and Traders of Great-Britain and Ireland from that province; in the course of such large transactions some part of them must be litigated; and though these credits were given on the faith of the King's Proclamation, and other public and solemn instruments, establishing the laws of England in all the countries conquered last war, especially in Quebec, yet this bill makes no provision for the recovery of debts already contracted under the faith of the English laws by those laws, but leaves the creditors either here or there to seek redress in Courts instituted after the French form, guided by the French laws, and tried by Judges only without the benefit of a Jury.

It is to be presumed likewise that these Judges for some time must be either French hirelings sent for from France, or men both ignorant of the French laws and language; for in the government of Quebec at present, though the English Judges are unexceptionable men in the stations they hold, yet it has not been in their way to know any thing of the French laws, and but very little of the language; and all the men of character of the law that were in Canada during the French government have long since removed themselves to France.

I hope this bill will either be thrown out of the House of Commons, or meet with such amendments as may secure his Majesty's natural born subjects in a full enjoyment of their civil and religious rights in as ample a manner as their fellow-subjects in Great-Britain, or in any of the colonies.

Your's, &c. Q.

POSTSCRIPT EXTRA to the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET. No. 147.

At a very full meeting of Delegates from the different counties in the colony and dominion of Virginia, begun in Williamsburgh the first day of August, in the year of our Lord 1774, and continued by several adjournments to Saturday the 6th of the said month, the following association was unanimously resolved upon and agreed to.

WE his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the delegates of the freeholders of Virginia, deputed to represent them at a general meeting in the city of Williamsburg, avowing our inviolable and unshaken fidelity, and attachment to our most gracious Sovereign, our regard and affection for all our friends and fellow-subjects in Great-Britain and elsewhere, protesting against every act or thing, which may have the most distant tendency to interrupt, or in any wise disturb his Majesty's peace, and the good order of government, within this his ancient colony, which we are resolved to maintain and defend, at the risque of our lives and fortunes, but at the same time affected with the deepest anxiety, and most alarming apprehensions, of those grievances and distresses by which his Majesty's American subjects are oppressed, and having taken under our most serious deliberation, the state of the whole continent, find that the present unhappy situation of our affairs is chiefly occasioned by certain ill-advised regulations, as well of our trade as internal policy, introduced by several unconstitutional acts of the British Parliament, and, at length, attempted to be enforced by the hand of power; solely influenced by these important and weighty considerations, we think it an indispensible duty, which we owe to our country, ourselves, and latest posterity, to guard against such dangerous and extensive mischiefs, by every just and proper means.

If, by the measures adopted, some unhappy consequences and inconveniencies should be derived to our fellow-subjects, whom we wish not to injure in the smallest degree, we hope and flatter ourselves, that they will impute them to their real cause—the hard necessity to which we are driven.

That the good people of this colony may, on so trying an occasion, continue steadfastly directed to their most essential interests, in hopes that they will be influenced and stimulated by our example to the greatest industry, the strictest œconomy, and frugality, and the exertion of every public virtue; persuaded that the merchants, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of Great Britain, and, above all, that the British Parliament will be convinced how much the true interest of that kingdom must depend on the restoration and continuance of that mutual friendship and cordiality, which so happily subsisted between us, we have unanimously, and, with one voice, entered into the following resolutions and association, which we do oblige ourselves by those sacred ties of honour and love to our country, strictly to observe; and farther declare, before God and the world, that we will religiously adhere to and keep the same inviolate, in every particular, until redressof all such American grievances, as may be defined and setled at the general congress of delegates from the different colonies, shall be fully obtained, or until this association shall be abrogated or altered by a general meeting of the deputies of this colony, to be convened, as is herein after directed. And we do, with the greatest earnestness, recommend this our association, to all gentlemen, merchants, traders, and other inhabitants of this colony, hoping that they will chearfully and cordially accede thereto.

1st. We do hereby resolve and declare that we will not either directly or indirectly, after the first day of November next, import from Great-Britain, any goods, wares, or merchandizes, whatever, (medicines excepted) nor will we, afrer that day, import any British maufactures, either from the West-Indies, or any other place, nor any article whatever, which we shall know, or have reason to believe, was brought into such countries from Great-Britain, nor will we purchase any such articles, so imported, of any person or persons whatsoever, except such as are now in the country, or such as may arrive on or before the said first day of November, in consequence of orders already given, and which cannot now be countermanded in time.

2dly. We will neither ourselves import, nor purchase any slave, or slaves, imported by any person, after the first day of November next, either from Africa, the West-Indies, or any other place.

3dly. Considering the article of tea as the detestable instrument which laid the foundation of the present sufferings of our distressed friends in the town of Boston, we view it with horror, and therefore resolve that we will not, from this day, either import tea of any kind whatever, nor will we use or suffer, even such of it as is now at hand, to be used in any of our families.

4thly. If the inhabitants of the town of Boston, or any other colony, should, by violence or dire necessity, be compelled to pay the East-India company for destroying any tea, which they have lately by their agents, unjustly attempted to force into the colonies, we will not, directly or indirectly, import or purchase any British East-India commodity whatever, till the company, or some other person, on their behalf, shall refund and fully restore to the owners all such sum or sums of money as may be so extorted.

5thly. We do resolve, that unless American grievances are redressed before the 10th day of *August*, 1775, we will not, after that day, directly or indirectly, export tobacco or any other article whatever, to Great-Britain; nor will we sell any such articles as we think can be exported to Great-Britain with a prospect of gain, to any person or persons whatever, with a design of putting it into his or their power to export the same to Great-Britain, either on our own, his, or their account. And that this resolution may be the more effectually carried into execution, we do hereby recommend it to the inhabitants of this colony, to refrain from the cultivation of tobacco as much as conveniently may be, and in lieu thereof, that they will, as we resolve to do, apply their attention and industry, to the cultivation of all such articles, as may form a proper basis for manufactures of all sorts, which we will endeavour to encourage throughout this colony to the utmost of our abilities.

6thly. We will endeavour to improve our breed of sheep, and increase their number to the utmost extent, and to this end, we will be as sparing as we conveniently can in killing of sheep, especially those of the most profitabel kind, and if we should at any time be overstocked, or can conveniently spare any, we will dispose of them to our neighbours, especially the poorer sort of people, upon moderate terms.

7thly. Resolved, that the merchants and others venders of goods and merchandizes within this colony, ought not to take advantage of the scarcity of goods that may be occasioned by this association, but that they ought to sell the same, at the rates they have been accustomed to for twelve months past, and if they shall sell any such goods on higher terms, or shall in any manner, or by any device whatever, violate or depart from this resolution, we will not, and are of opinion that no inhabitant of this colony ought, at any time thereafter, to deal with any such persons, their factors, or agents, for any commodity whatever; and it is recommended to the deputies of the several counties, that committees be chosen in each county, by by such persons as accede to this association, to take effectual care that these resolves be properly observed, and for corresponding occasionally with the general Committee of Correspondence in the city of Williamsburg. Provided, that if exchange should rise, such advance may be made in the prices of goods as shall be approved by the Committee of each county.

8thly. In order the better to distinguish such worthy merchants and traders, who are well-wishers to this colony, from those who may attempt, through motives of self-interest to obstruct our views, we do hereby resolve, that we will not after the first day of November next, deal with any merchant or trader, who will not sign this association, nor until he hath obtained a certificate of his having done so from the county Committee, or any three members thereof. And if any merchant, trader, or other person, shall import any goods or merchandize after the first day of November, contrary to this association, we give it as our opinion, that such goods and merchandize should be either forthwith re-shipped, or delivered up to the county Committee, to be stored at the risk of the importer, unless such importer shall give a proper assurance to the said Committee, that such goods or merchandizes shall not be sold within this colony during the continuance of this association: and if such importer shall refuse to comply with one or the other of these terms, upon application and due caution given to him or her, by the said Committee, or any three members thereof, such Committee is required to publish the truth of the case in the Gazettes, and in the county where he or she resides, and we will thereafter consider such person or persons as inimical to this country, and break off every connexion and all dealings with them.

9thly. Resolved, that if any person or persons shall export tobacco, or any other commodity, to Great-Britain, after the 10th day of August, 1775, contrary to this association, we shall hold ourselves obliged to consider such person or persons as inimical to the community, *and as an approver of* American *grievances*; and give it as our opinion, that the public should be advertised of his conduct, as in the 8th article is desired.

10thly. Being fully persuaded that the united wisdom of the General Congress may improve these our endeavours to preserve the rights and liberties in British America, we decline enlarging at present, but do hereby resolve that we will conform to, and strictly observe, all such alterations or additions, assented to by the Delegates for this colony, as they may judge it necessary to adopt, after the same shall be published and made known to us.

11thly. Resolved, that we think ourselves called upon by every principle of humanity and brotherly affection, to extend the utmost and speediest relief to our distressed fellow-subjects in the town of Boston, and therefore most earnestly recommend it to all the inhabitants of this colony, to make such liberal contributions as they can afford; to be collected and remitted to Boston, in such manner as may best answer so desirable a purpose.

12thly, and lastly. Resolved, that the moderator of this meeting, and, in case of his death, Robert Carter Nicholas, Esquire, be empowered, on any future occasion, that may in his opinion require it, to convene the several Delegates of this colony, at such time and place as he may judge proper; and, in case of the death or absence of any Delegate, it is recommended that another be chosen in his place.

Peyton Randolph, Ro. C. Nicholas, Richard Bland, Richard Henry Lee, George Washington, Benjamin Harrison, Edmund Pendleton, Patrick Henry, Junior, *Southy Simpson, Isaac Smith, J. Walker, Thomas Jefferson, John Tabb, John Winn, William Cabell, Joseph Cabell, Frederick Macklin, Henry Tazewell, Henry Bell, R. Rutherford, Willaim Acrill, P. Carrington, James Speed, Archibald Cary, B. Watkins, Henry Pendleton, Henry Field,* Junior. *William Fleming, John Mayo, Robert Bolling, John Banister, Francis Slaughter, Henry King, Worlich Westwood, James Edmenson, W. Roane, Meriwether Smith, Charles Broadwater, Thomas Marshall, James Scott,* junior. *Isaac Zane, George Rootes, Thomas Whiting, Lewis Burwell, Thomas M. Randolph, John Woodson, Nathaniel Terry, Micajah Watkins, J. Syme, Richard Adams, Shmuel Du Val, William Norwell, John S. Wills, John Day, Richard Hardy, Joseph Jones, William Fitzhugh, George Brooke, George Lyne, Carter Braxton, William Aylett, James Selden, Charles Carter, Francis Peyton. Thomas Walker, Thomas Pettus, Edmund Berkeley, James Montague, Robert Burton, Bennet Goode, Lemuel Riddick, Benjamin Baker, Burwell Basset, B. Dandridge, Thomas Newton,* Jun. *James Holt, Adiel Milby, John Bowdoin, Peter Presley Thornton, Rodham Kenner, Thomas Barbour, William Bibb, John Morton, Peter Poythress, William Robinson, Christopher Wright, Henry Lee, T. Blackburn, Robert Wormeley Carter, Francis Lightfoot Lee, Edwin Gray, Henry Taylor, George Stubblefield, Mann Page,* jun. *John Alexander, C. Carter, Allen Cocke, Nicholas Faulcon,* jun. *David Mason, Michael Blow, William Harwood, William Langhorne, Richard Lee, Dudley Digges, Thomas Nelson* jun. *Champion Travie, Joseph Hutchings, J. Mercer.*

Instructions for the DEPUTIES *appointed to meet in* GENERAL CONGRESS *on the part of the Colony of* VIRGINIA.

THE unhappy disputes between Great-Britain and her American colonies, which began about the third year of the reign of his present Majesty, and since, continually increasing, have proceeded to lengths so dangerous and alarming as to excite just apprehensions in the minds of his Majesty's faithful subjects of this colony that they are in danger of being deprived of their natural, ancient, constitutional, and chartered rights, have compelled them to take the same into their most serious consideration; and being deprived of their usual and accustomed mode of making known their grievances, have oppointed us their representatives to consider what is proper to be done in this dangerous crisis of American affairs. It being our opinion that the united wisdom of North-America should be collected in a general congress of all the colonies, we have appointed the Honourable *Peyton Randolph*, Esquire, *Richard Henry Lee, George Washington, Patrick Henry, Richard Bland, Benjamin Harrison,* and *Edmund Pendleton*, Esquires, Deputies to represent this colony in the said congress, to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday in September next.

And that they may be the better informed of our sentiments, touching the conduct we wish them to observe on this important accasion, we desire they will express, in the first place, our faith and true allegiance to his Majesty King George the Third, our lawful and rightful Sovereign; and that we are determined, with our lives and fortunes, to support him in the *legal* exercise of all his just rights and prerogatives; And however misrepresented, we sincerely approve of a constitutional connexion with Great-Britain, and wish most ardently a return of that intercourse of affection and commercial connexion that formerly united both countries, which can only be affected by a removal of those causes of discontent which have of late unhappily divided us.

It cannot admit of a doubt but that Brtish subjects in America are entitled to the same rights and privileges as their fellow subjects possess in Britain; and therefore, that the power assumed by the British Parliament to bind America by their statutes, in all cases whatsoever, is unconstitutional, and the source of these unhappy differences.

The end of government would be defeated by the British Parliament exercising a power over the lives, the property, and the liberty of the American subject; who are not, and from their local circumstances, cannot, be there represented. Of this nature we consider the several acts of Parliament for raising a revenue in Americ, for extending the jurisdiction of the courts of Admiralty, for seizing American subjects and transporting them to Britain to be tried for crimes committed in America, and the several late oppressive acts respecting the town of Boston, and province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

The original constitution of the American colonies possessing their assemblies with the sole right of directing their internal polity, it is absolutely destructive of the end of their institution that their legislatures should be suspended, or prevented, by hasty dissolutions, from exercising their legislative powers.

Wanting the protection of Britain, we have long *acquiesced* in their acts of navigation restrictive of our commerce, which we consider as an ample recompence for such protection; but as those acts derive their efficacy from that foundation alone, we have reason to expect they will be restrained so as to produce the reasonable purposes of Britain, without being injurious to us.

To obtain a redress of those grievances, without which the people of America can neither be safe, free, nor happy, they are willing to undergo the great inconvenience that will be derived to them from stopping all imports whatsoever from Great Britain after the first day of November next, and also to cease exporting any commodity whatsoever to the same place after the 10th day of August 1775. The earnest desire we have to make as quick and full payment as possible of our debts to Great-Britain, and to avoid the heavy injury that would arise to this country from an earlier adoption of the non-exportation plan, after the people have already applied so much of their labour to the perfecting of the present crop, by which means they have been prevented from pursuing other methods of clothing and supporting their families, have rendered it necessary to restrain you in this article of non-exportation; but it is our desire that you cordially co-operate with our sister colonies in general congress in such other just and proper methods as they, or the majority, shall deem necessary for the accomplishment of these valuable ends.

The proclamation issued by General Gage, in the government of the province of the Massachusetts Bay, declaring it treason for the inhabitants of that province to assemble themselves to consider of their grievances and form associations for their common conduct on the occasion, and requiring the civil Majistrates and officers to apprehend all such persons to be tried for their supposed offences, is the most alarming process that ever appeared in a British government; that the said General Gage hath thereby assumed and taken upon himself powers denied by the constitution to our legal Sovereign; that he, not having condescended to disclose by what authority he exercises such extensive and unheard of powers, we are at a loss to determine whether he intends to justify himself as the representative of the King, or as the commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in North-America. If he considers himself as acting in the character of his Majesty's representative, we would remind him that the statute 25th Edward III. has expressed and defined all treasonable offences, and that the legislature of Great-Britain hath declared that no offence shall be construed to be treason but such as is pointed out by that statute, and that this was done to take out of the hands of tyrannical *Kings*, and of *weak* and *wicked ministers*, that deadly weapon which constructive treason had furnished them with, and which had drawn the blood of the best and honestest men in the kingdom and that the King of Great-Britain hath *no right* by his proclamation to subject his people to imprisonment, pains, and penalties.

That if the said General Gage conceives he is empowered to act in this manner, as the commader in chief of his Majesty's forces in America, this *odious* and *illegal* proclamation must be considered as a plain and full declaration that this *despotic Viceroy* will be bound by *no Law*, nor regard the constitutional rights of his Majesty's subjects, whenever they interfere with the plan he has formed for oppressing the good people of the Massachusetts-Bay; and therefore, that the *executing*, or *attempting to execute*, such Proclamation, will justify RESISTANCE and REPRISAL.

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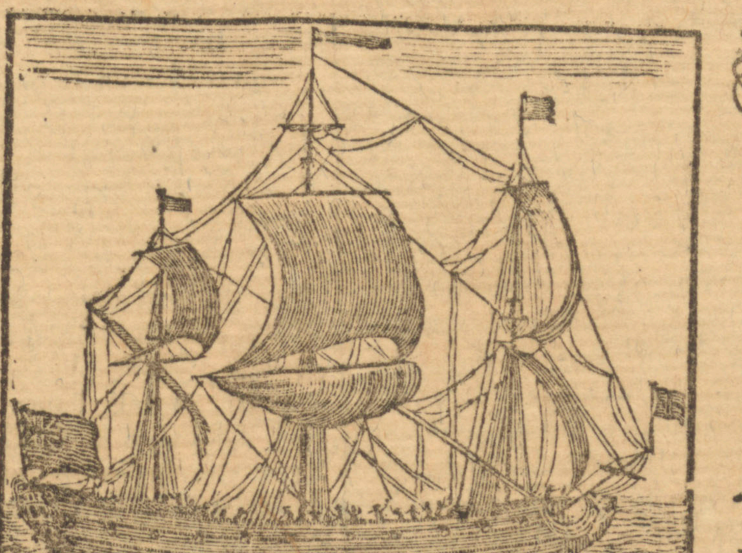
DUNLAP's

Pennſylvania Packet,

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22d, 1774.



To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

By giving the following chapter from the Book of Judges a place in your Paper you will oblige one of your Readers.

1. NOW the people of Judea were rich, and had waxed ſtrong, and had built cities and towers, and their mighty men dwelt therein.

2. And they forgot the Lord their God, and did evil in his ſight, and profaned his Sabbaths, neither did they regard the voice of the poor, nor did they withhold themſelves from the oppreſſion of the needy, even the children of their brethren that dwelt upon the ſea coaſt.

3. They bought them with ſilver, and with a pair of ſhoes, and cauſed them to labour like unto the beaſts of the field. When they cried they refuſed to hear them. They gave them ſtripes inſtead of meat, yea, they muzzled them, even as the ſtrangers muzzle the ox, which is an abomination among my people, ſaid the Lord.

4. They parted the wife from the huſband, and the breaſt of the mother was dried up, for her ſuckling child was delivered to a ſtranger.

5. And they refuſed to teach them the ways of the Lord; how he brought forth Moſes and their fathers out of the land of Egypt, and the mighty works he did for them in the wilderneſs.

6. And it came to paſs that the King of Aſſyria ſent forth a decree againſt the tribe of Zebulun who dwell at the haven of the ſea. He cauſed their ſhips to lye on the dry land, and he ſent his choſen bands, and his Captains of thouſands into their city to rule over them with a rod of iron, and all the people were ſore amazed.

7. And all the tribes of Judea were troubled, and the voice of lamentation was heard in every part of the land.

8. And the Elders, and the wiſe men, and the Judges aſſembled themſelves together in the city of Judah, and took counſel together, how they might bring the counſels of the King of Aſſyria to nought.

9. And one of the Elders aroſe, and ſaid, let us go to the Lord our King with ropes round our necks, and let us fall down at his feet and worſhip him and it may be, he will have mercy on us, and remove the evil which he has brought upon us.

10. And the men of the north and of the ſouth were mighty in ſpeech, for they feared God, but they feared not man. And they opened their mouths with wiſdom, and ſaid, let us no more buy our purple, and fine linen of the Aſſyrians, and when they cry out for lack of bread, the King our Lord will hear them, for he feareth his own people, but he regardeth not the afflictions of his people who dwell afar off.

11. And all the Elders, and the wiſe men, and the Judges did accordingly—and they ſaid with one voice, let us quit ourſelves like men.— We will eat and drink of the fruit of our own land—and we will not obey, in all things, the commandment of the King of Aſſyria.

12. And in the midſt of theſe counſels there was a ſound heard like the ruſtling of mighty winds, and there went forth a loud voice like unto thunder, ſaying,

13. Hear, O! ye Elders, and wiſe men, and Judges of my people. I am the Lord your God, who brought forth your fathers out of the land of Egypt, and out of the houſe of bondage, and led them through the wilderneſs, and brought them into this land flowing with milk and honey.

14. I drove the Canaanites from before them, and I broke the jaws of the Chaldeans who formerly divided with them the lands of Judea.

15. But ye have forgotten the rock from whence ye were hewn, and the pit from whence ye were digged, and have forſaken my ordinances, and have oppreſſed the poor and needy among your brethren with ſore burdens.

16. And their cries have come up before me, and I have ſtirred up the King of Aſſyria to take vengeance upon your iniquities. And the evil which ye have brought upon your brethren, is it not come upon yourſelves?

17. Now repent therefore, and remove out of your land the oppreſſions of the needy, that your faſt days, and new moons, may no more be an abomination in my ſight.—For if ye regard this iniquity in your hearts I will not liſten to the cry of your ſupplications in the day wherein trouble cometh upon you.

18. Cauſe your brethren to be circumciſed, and teach them in all the knowledge which Moſes my ſervant taught your fathers, and cauſe them to dwell among you as children, and to worſhip in my holy temple.—Then will I bleſs you, and make you a great people, and enlarge your borders, and confound the counſels of the King of Aſſyria.

19. And the Elders, and the wiſe men, and the Judges were ſore aſtoniſhed at the voice which came forth from the Heavens, and fear fell upon them all, and they ſmote upon their breaſts, and cried, we are guilty, O Lord, before thee this day.

20. And they offered ſacrifices unto the Lord, even an hundred bullocks, and five hundred rams, and they rent their garments, and cloathed themſelves with ſackcloth.

21. And they publiſhed a decree throughout all the land commanding every one to circumciſe the children of the Bondſmen, and to teach them the ordinances of the Lord, and to deal kindly and juſtly with them.

22. And whoſoever ſhall exchange gold or ſilver, or any of the merchandize of Aſſyria, or Judea, for his brethren, ſhall not enter into the congregation of the Lord. He ſhall not dwell in our land. He ſhall not defile it with his abominations.

23. Now when the King of Aſſyria heard of their doings, and of the kindneſs which they had ſhowed to their brethren whom they had oppreſſed, he was ſore afraid, and he repented of the evil which he had brought upon Judea, and he commanded his ſhips, and his hoſts to depart from Zebulun, and God gave him an underſtanding heart, and he put evil counſellors from before his throne.

24. And the land of Judea flouriſhed; and their wine and their corn and their oil abounded beyond meaſure, and their children multiplied greatly, ſo that no man could number them.

25. And they became a mighty people, for the Lord was a wall of fire round about them, and the glory in the midſt of them.

From the LONDON EVENING POST.

QUESTIONS *concerning our American colonies. Addreſſed to* LORD NORTH.

1. HAVE not our colonies in America, for more than an hundred years, been perfectly peaceable and quiet, loyal and affectionate to the crown of England? And have they not greatly contributed towards the increaſe of the commerce, navigation, and ſtrength of their mother country?

2. Was it good policy in government to break ſuch concord and union, and to adopt ſuch meaſures, as muſt leſſen, if not deſtroy thoſe great benefits and advantages, which this kingdom reaped from them?

3. Are not our fellow ſubjects in America, entitled to all the common rights and privileges of Engliſhmen?

4. Is it not a common right of all Engliſhmen, according to the conſtitution of this kingdom, not to be obliged to pay any taxes, but ſuch as they themſelves ſhall give their conſent to, by their repreſentatives in Parliament?

5. Have not our American fellow-ſubjects the ſame common right? And ought, therefore, a Britiſh Parliament to impoſe taxes upon them, without their being repreſented therein, and giving their conſent thereto?

6. Was impoſing taxes, the proper and natural advantages which this country was to reap from their colonies in America, or was not the increaſe of its commerce, its navigation, and its ſtrength, the apparent benefits which were to accrue from them to this kingdom?

7. Was it not the higheſt pitch of impolicy, to throw away all thoſe great advantages, for the ſake of impoſing a trifling tax? Was it not loſing the ſubſtance for the ſake of the ſhadow?

8. Was it not the moſt erroneous policy in government to bring ſuch a queſtion upon the carpet, as, whether the Parliament of Great-Britain have, or have not a right to impoſe taxes upon our American fellow-ſubjects; becauſe even the diſcuſſion of ſuch a queſtion, however decided, could not fail of creating ſuſpicions and jealouſies between our colonies, and their mother-country?

9. Does not ſuch impolicy in government prove, that all the great and ſolid advantages which have ariſen to this kingdom, from her American colonies, are to be riſqued, if not relinquiſhed, for the ſake of extending the arbitrary power of the crown?

10. Are not the people of Boſton entitled to enjoy that common right of all Engliſhmen and freemen, of being heard what they can ſay in their own defence, before they are condemned and puniſhed?

11. Does not the bill, now paſſed, for blocking up the port and harbour of Boſton, and depriving the inhabitants of it of the benefits of trade and commerce, take away the common right of all free ſubjects, by condemning and puniſhing them for a ſuppoſed offence, *unheard?*

12. Would it not ſhew more reaſon and prudence to give up a point, grounded upon the greateſt injuſtice and impolicy, than to purſue it with obſtinacy?

13. Is it not worthy your Lordſhip's moſt ſerious conſideration, whether the conſequences of your conduct towards the Boſtonians, may not produce ſuch a junction and union amongſt all our American colonies in defence of their common rights and freedom, as may cut off all future dependence and connection between them and their mother-country, and whether you may not, in ſuch caſe, juſtly expect, that the heavy vengeance of this nation will be hurled upon your head?

BRUTUS.

STANDLEY AND SYNG,

Hath for ſale at their ſtore in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, and a few doors above the Black-Horſe,

JAMAICA ſpirits; Weſt India, New-England, and Philadelphia rum; Teneriffe wines; cordials, molaſſes, loaf and lump ſugars; Muſcovado ſugar by the hogſhead, tierce and barrel; bohea tea, coffee, chocolate, rice, pepper, alſpice, ginger, glew, copperas, allum, brimſtone, redwood, raiſins, lamp and tanners oil, Boſton mackarel, roſin, tar, &c. &c.

Alſo a few hogſheads of Lancaſter geneva, of excellent quality.

WANTED,

A PARTNER in a large diſtillery, with a capital as large as the utenſils, which are fit to diſtil fourteen hogſheads of rum per week: The ſtill houſe is very convenient as all the pump work goes by a horſe. Enquire of the printer.

Marcus Hook, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, Auguſt 15th, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber purpoſing to travel this fall, intends ſelling by public vendue, at his houſe near Marcus Hook, on Thurſday the firſt day of September next, chiefly all his ſtock of high bred and country HORSES, amongſt which is the great and much admired covering horſe called GIANT; ſeveral of the beſt high bred breeding MARES, one of which is the celebrated NANCY DAWSON, bred by Col. William Armſtrong; ſhe won the purſe at Bridgetown, Charleſtown and three other different places the ſame ſeaſon; a variety of fine COLTS of the very beſt blood, ſome got by Dove, ſome by Figure, and others by the great beauty Pennſylvania Farmer; alſo ſeveral genteel HACK and CARRIAGE HORSES. The above horſe Giant is a genuine DRAY HORSE, imported from England; he is near 18 hands high, 17 inches round the knee joint, and is allowed to exceed any horſe on this continent for ſize, ſtrength and abilities in drawing; his breed therefore from half bred or country mares are vaſtly approved of for the draught or carriage. The purchaſers on paying one half of the money down will be allowed ſix months credit for the remainder, giving ſecurity if required. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock, when attendance will be given.

ARCHIBALD DICK.

TO BE SOLD BY

EZEKIEL LETTS, TAYLOR,

In Third-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Harp and Crown tavern, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

A REPLY to a DEFENCE of the Divine Right of INFANT BAPTISM: By PETER CLARK, A. M. Miniſter at Salem; in a letter to a friend at Boſton in New-England. To which are added, ſome Strictures on a late treatiſe, called "A fair and rational vindication of the right of infants to the ordinance of Baptiſm," written by DAVID BOSTWICK, A. M. late miniſter of the Preſbyterian Church in the city of New-York. By JOHN GILL, D. D.

Mill Creek Hundred, Auguſt 15th, 1774.

ALL perſons that are any ways indebted to the eſtate of Doctor ROBERT BINES, late of Mill Creek Hundred, in the county of Newcaſtle on Delaware, deceaſed, whether by bill, bond, note, book account or otherways, are hereby requeſted to come to the houſe of SAMUEL YOUNG, ſtorekeeper in ſaid Hundred, between Monday the 12th and Saturday the 17th day of September next, and pay the ſame to the ſubſcribers without fail, otherwiſe they may depend on it that, without further notice, each and all of their accounts, without any reſpect of perſons, will immediately be put into the hands of an Attorney to recover the ſame according to law. And all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their ſeveral accounts at the ſame time, that they may be adjuſted by

SAMUEL YOUNG, and
JAMES WILSON, } Adminiſtrators.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or ſtolen out of the ſtable of William Weſt, in Cheſter county, a likely dappled brown bay horſe, with a blaze down his face and white hind feet, about 14 and an half hands high, remarkably ſharp on the withers, with a fine riſe to his head, he has a bold eye, is rather high on the rump, and appears to go lame behind occaſioned by his hind ſhoes being taken off. Whoever brings him to the aforeſaid William Weſt, or the ſubſcriber at Duffield and Delany's in Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

THOMAS ROAN.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Penns-Neck, Salem county, on the 11th day of Auguſt laſt, a Scotch ſervant man named JAMES DICK, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a ſandy complexion and red beard, ſtraight thick hair, a freſh colour, down look, and talks coarſe: Had on when he went away an iron collar, an old beaver hat, tow ſhirt and trowſers, a good homeſpun wove twilled jacket of a lead colour, lined with ſtriped lincey, and ſhoes about half worn with ſtrings in them. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by me

THOMAS CARNEY, jun.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 18, 1774.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS the houſe of the ſubſcriber was opened laſt night, by a perſon unknown, and robbed of a ſum of money to the amount of about twenty-two pounds, chiefly conſiſting of the laſt emiſſion on loan, a ſheet of ſaid money being of the number 16417, the number of the others not known, but are nearly following the above-mentioned ſheet: Some part of ſaid money was in an old pocket-book made of gartering, conſiſting of one Half-Joe. and ſmall change to the amount of about twenty ſhillings; likewiſe a note of hand from Charles Jolly, Eſq; to Jeſſe Jones, and ſome other papers which will be but of little value to any perſon but the ſubſcriber. Whoever takes up ſaid thief, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that he may be brought to conviction, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS *Reward, and for the thief and the money, if recovered,* TWENTY DOLLARS, *and all reaſonable charges, paid by*

ELIJAH WEED.

PAPER HANGINGS,

Of the neweſt and beſt patterns, juſt imported by

WILLIAM TRICKET,

Oppoſite Black-horſe Alley, in Front-ſtreet;

WHERE merchants and others may be ſupplied with all kinds of accompt books, ruled to any pattern, and bound in the beſt manner, in leather or vellum, or with Ruſſia bands.——Alſo, Stationary of all kinds, ſuperfine India Ink, and an aſſortment of Books and Prints for children.

N. B. Rooms hung in the compleateſt manner, on the ſhorteſt notice.

ALEXANDER RUSSELL,

DANCING-MASTER,

INTENDS on the firſt Monday of September next to open ſchool at the Aſſembly room in Lodge alley, for the inſtruction of young ladies and gentlemen.—Said Ruſſell takes this opportunity to return his moſt grateful acknowledgments to thoſe ladies and gentlemen who have been pleaſed to favour him with the inſtruction of their children, and at the ſame time ſolicits a continuance of their favours, while his utmoſt endeavours ſhall be exerted to merit them.

He teaches the minuet, double minuet, rigadoon, bretagne, ſingle, double and triple hornpipes, cotillon, with a variety of the neweſt country dances.

WANTS A PLACE,

A WET NURSE with a good breaſt of milk, who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Glouceſter, Auguſt 5, 1774.

WHEREAS a certain JAMES CARUTHERS obtained from the ſubſcriber, a bond for the ſum of one hundred and ninety-ſix pounds ten ſhillings, dated January 15th, 1774, for which ſaid Caruthers was to make a good warranted deed for 300 acres of land and meadow, which he has not done according to his bargain, and there is reaſon to fear that his deſigns are diſhoneſt: This is therefore to forwarn all perſons from taking ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay it. CONSTANTINE SMITH.

This day is Publiſhed, Printed and Sold by

R. AITKEN, BOOKSELLER,

Oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, Front-Street, Philadelphia.

The Propriety of ſinging the Pſalms of David, in New Teſtament Worſhip.

A SERMON Preached at Middle-Octorara, April 13th, 1774, at the opening of the aſſociate Preſbytery of Pennſylvania. By WILLIAM MARSHALL, Miniſter of the Goſpel to the Scotch Preſbyterian Church in Philadelphia.

All Scripture is given by inſpiration of God, and is profitable for Doctrine, for Reproof, for Correction, for Inſtruction in Righteouſneſs. 2 Tim. iii. 16.

Bridge town, Cumberland county, Weſt-Jerſey, July 25, 1774.

DELIVERED into my cuſtody, the 17th inſtant, a certain negro man that calls himſelf RICHARD THOMPSON, and ſays he came from Black River, otherwiſe called Black Creek, in Virginia, in the ſchooner Sally, Captain Weatherſhald, bound to New-York, and was caſt away on Cape May about ſix months ago. The negro ſays he is a freeman; is about 24 years of age, and about 5 feet 4 inches high. His maſter is deſired to come, pay charges and take him away in ſix weeks, or he will be ſold for the ſame.

ELIAS WHITECAR, *Gaoler.*

Philadelphia, July 12, 1774.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS LOST, about the firſt of laſt June, or carried to a wrong place through miſtake, a PINE BOX, ſtained blue with indigo, three feet long, one foot deep, and one foot wide, containing the following goods—half a pound of light drab ſewing ſilk, two dozen padlocks, four groce of buttons, one dozen of burnt bone handled knives, two dozen of hinges, 18 pewter mugs and canns. Whoever has the ſame in poſſeſſion, and will bring it to the ſubſcribers, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward. COX AND FURMAN.

TO-MORROW,

At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT

JOHN HART's

VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a neat aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

S I R,

Pleaſe to inſert in your next paper, the following extracts from a report of a Committee of the Houſe of Lords on American affairs.—Theſe extracts will ſhew in what an odious light American petitions are conſidered at Weſtminſter; and may ſerve to convince ſome, who affect the garb of moderation, that the moſt probable means of obtaining redreſs will be our old friend Non Importation.

On the fifteenth of December, 1768, the Houſe came to the following reſolutions:

I. RESOLVED, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, That the votes, reſolutions and proceedings, of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of Maſſachuſett's Bay, in the month of January and February laſt, reſpecting ſeveral late acts of Parliament, ſo far as the ſaid votes, reſolutions and proceedings, *do import a denial of, or to draw into queſtion, the power and authority of his Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament aſſembled, to make laws and ſtatutes of ſufficient force and validity, to bind the colonies and people of* America, *ſubjects to the crown of* Great-Britain, *in all caſes whatſoever,* ARE ILLEGAL, UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND DEROGATORY OF THE RIGHTS OF THE CROWN AND PARLIAMENT OF GREAT-BRITAIN.

II. *Reſolved,* by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, That the reſolution of the ſaid Houſe of Repreſentatives of the province of Maſſachuſett's Bay, in January laſt, to write letters to the ſeveral Houſes of Repreſentatives of the Britiſh colonies on the continent, deſiring them to join with the ſaid Houſe of Repreſentatives of the province of Maſſachuſett's Bay, *in petitions,* which do deny or draw into queſtion the right of Parliament to impoſe duties and taxes upon his Majeſty's ſubjects in America; and, in purſuance of the ſaid reſolution, the writing ſuch letters, in which certain late acts of Parliament, impoſing duties and taxes, are ſtated to be infringements of the rights of his Majeſty's ſubjects of the ſaid province, *are proceedings of a moſt unwarrantable and dangerous nature, calculated to inflame the minds of his Majeſty's ſubjects in the other colonies, tending to create unlawful combinations repugnant to the laws of* Great Britain; *and ſubverſive of the conſtitution.*

III. *Reſolved,* by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, That it appears, that the town of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, has, for ſome time paſt, been in a ſtate of great diſorder and confuſion; and that the peace of the ſaid town has, at ſeveral times, been diſturbed by riots and tumults of a dangerous nature, in which the officers of his Majeſty's revenue there have been obſtructed by acts of violence, in the execution of the laws, and their lives endangered.

IV. *Reſolved,* by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, That it appears, that neither the Council of the ſaid province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, nor the ordinary Civil Magiſtrates, did exert their authority for ſuppreſſing the ſaid riots and tumults.

V. *Reſolved,* by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, that in theſe circumſtances of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and of the town of Boſton, the preſervation of the public peace, and the due execution of the laws, became impracticable, *without the aid of a military force to ſupport and protect the civil magiſtrates, and the officers of his Majeſty's revenue.*

VI. *Reſolved,* by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, that the declarations, reſolutions, and proceedings, in the town meeting at Boſton, on the 14th of June and 12th of September, were illegal and unconſtitutional, and calculated to excite ſedition and inſurrections in his Majeſty's province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

VII. *Reſolved,* by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, That the appointment at the town meeting, on the 12th of September, of a *convention to be held in the town of Boſton on the 22d of that month, to conſiſt of deputies from the ſeveral towns and diſtricts in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and the iſſuing a precept, by the Selectmen of the town of Boſton, to each of the ſaid towns and diſtricts, for the election of ſuch deputies, were proceedings ſubverſive of his Majeſty's government, and evidently manifeſting a deſign, in the inhabitants of the ſaid town of Boſton, to ſet up a new and unconſtitutional authority, independent of the crown of Great-Britain.*

VIII. *Reſolved,* by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, That *the elections, by ſeveral towns and diſtricts in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, of deputies to ſit in the ſame convention, and the meeting of ſuch convention in conſequence thereof, were daring inſults offered to his Majeſty's authority,* AND AUDACIOUS USURPATIONS OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

Lieutenant Governor Hutchinſon, in his letter to the Earl of Hillſborough, April the 27th, 1770, complains, "That he has never been able to obtain the advice or conſent of the council, to any propoſal made for the diſcountenancing the uſurpation of the powers of government by the town of Boſton: that he had uſed the negative powers given him by charter, in excluding Mr. Hancock from being Speaker *pro tempore,* and Mr. Cuſhing from the office of Commiſſary General, to which offices they had been elected;" but adds, "That this was doing but little, as he could not remove any of thoſe who were actually in office, ſome of whom were more inflammatory than any out of office." He further ſays, "That they were then attempting to compel all the importers of what they call the contraband goods, to ſend them back, and that he was not ſure they would not ſucceed: that all goods which they have not enumerated, are called *contraband.* That tea from Holland may lawfully be ſold: that it is a high crime to ſell any from England: That Mr. Hancock offered to ſend one or more of his ſhips back, and to loſe the freight: that ſeveral of the importers (during the non importation ſcheme) pleaded, that they ſhould be utterly ruined; but that the Boſton zealots had no bowels; and gave for anſwer, that if a ſhip was to bring in the plague, nobody would doubt what was neceſſary to be done with her; but the preſent caſe is much worſe than that. In the ſame letter, the Lieutenant Governor obſerves, that the Boſton principles obtain more and more in the remote parts of the province, and the repreſentatives of ſeven-eighths of the town appear, in the preſent ſeſſion, *to be favourers of the non-importation meaſures*: That their internal diſtreſſes may, in a courſe of years, force them to deſiſt; but that *the diſtreſs at preſent,* and it may be for ſome time to come, lies principally *upon the friends to government, who run the riſk of importing goods,* and then are compelled by the ruling power to keep them unſold, or to ſhip them back: *That he made an attempt that day to prevail upon a merchant of the firſt eſtate and character, to induce him to promote an aſſociation,* but to no purpoſe; and that he gave him for anſwer, that until Parliament made proviſion for the puniſhment of the confederacies, all would be ineffectual, and the aſſociates would be expoſed to popular rage." He obſerved further, "that the laſt year, when the King's ſpeech, and the addreſſes of the Lords, and of the Houſe of Commons, firſt came to them, the heads of the oppoſition were ſtruck with terror, and the ſeditious News-paper writers laid aſide their pens for five or ſix weeks; but as ſoon as the apprehenſion of vigorous meaſures ceaſed, their fears were over, and they became more aſſuming and tyrannical than before; and although the terror was not ſo great the preſent year, yet it was viſible; but now that they expect nothing will be done, they are recovering their ſpirits, knowing there is no power within the government to reſtrain them.

Extracts from an excellent Pamphlet,) which was particularly recommended to the Houſe of Lords,) called, "Conſiderations on the Meaſures carrying on with reſpect to the Britiſh Colonies in North-America."

"YOU cannot force them, nor is there any appearance that you can. The number of free people in thoſe colonies is reckoned at towards two millions. The common calculation is of one fencible or fighting man in five perſons, and this is ſuppoſed to be rather under than over the truth. This will give us at leaſt between three and four hundred thouſand fighting men on the number before mentioned. Mr. Rome tells us indeed in ſome letters, &c. lately publiſhed in oppoſition to the colonies; "that there is hardly "any thing more common, than to hear them "boaſt of particular colonies that can raiſe on a "ſhort notice 100,000 fighting men." However to have nothing to do with theſe exaggerations and to take only the number before mentioned; what expectation can there be of ſending from hence an army fit to ſubdue that continent, a country not defended indeed on the ſide of the ſea with forts and caſtles built by men, but extremely ſtrong within by the natural fortifications of foreſts and rivers.

"But can they arm ſo many? In any country very greatly taxed and much more ſo than its inhabitants would willingly bear with, it is impoſſible conſiſtently with ſuch a ſtate of things to arm the whole body of the people. Theſe might be apt to count noſes and to conſider who were the ſtronger, they themſelves or the tax-gatherers and the red-coats or white-coats or black-coats or any other, who ſupport them. The difficulty would be yet greater, were there any further diſſatisfaction. But theſe are all democratical governments, where the power is in the hands of the people and where there is not the leaſt difficulty or jealouſy about putting arms into the hands of every man in the country.

"But are they united among themſelves? In the cauſe of not being taxed by us it is well underſtood, how much they are ſo. All accounts and reports from thence of all men and of all parties run in that ſtile and concur in that circumſtance. It was ſo experienced to a very great degree concerning the ſtamps and has now been found the ſame on the occaſion of the tea. Their conduct has in the caſe been every where alike and correſpondent. The tea is either returned without being landed or received without being ſuffered to be ſold, at New-York, at Pennſylvania, at Carolina, at all the places to which it was ſent. We reckon entirely without our hoſt, if we don't expect to have to do with a union of that continent or depend on any meaſures inſufficient to ſubdue the whole.

"But let me aſk; how can we expect otherwiſe? They are not unacquainted with the hiſtory of the mother country. They know the weight of the taxing hand here. They have heard of our debt of one hundred and forty millions of pounds ſterling incurred ſince the revolution, beſides other hundreds of millions ſpent currently within the ſame period. The time to come is to be judged of by the time paſt. Will our brethren of America expect, that this hand ſhould be lighter on them at a diſtance or that our breaſts will feel more for them than for ourſelves? Let an Engliſhman make the caſe his own and queſtion himſelf; what he ſhould think were he of that country and his whole fortune and concerns there. Would not he believe his all to be at ſtake upon the caſt? Does any one in America or in England imagine, that all theſe diſputes and feuds are only at the bottom about a duty of threepence upon a pound of tea? How can then any candid man doubt, whether there will be a general union and concurrence on the ſubject or wonder if there is ſo?

"They are ſaid to have already committees of correſpondence and no doubt neceſſity will teach them other means of moving and acting together. Every thing is there by choice and election; they will probably have at their head, as capable and as wiſe men, as are to be found among them. The power and influence of Governors and other civil officers appointed from hence, muſt on an open rupture have an end. Our authority would perhaps then extend little further than where it was enforced by our own troops.

"But what are an untrained and undiſciplined multitude? Could not an experienced officer with a few regular regiments do what he would in America? I anſwer, that a different ſtory may be told. In the war before laſt our meaſures directed at home were every where unſucceſsful. The plains of Flanders were fattened with ſome of the beſt blood of Britain and of Ireland. Our government was ſhaken almoſt to the foundation by a rebellion contemptible in its beginning. Were we more fortunate in our attempt by ſea againſt Pondicherry or that afterwards againſt Port l'Orient? *but the people of New-England maintained at that time the honour of our arms. It is well known that they carried on with their own counſels and with their own ſoldiery and under the command of one of their own planters againſt Cape Breton and Louiſbourg, an expedition, the event of which need not now be told.* We did not begin in a much better manner the laſt war. I am unwilling to call to mind our firſt campaigns in Germany, our ſituation and treaty of Cloſter-Seven, the fate of Minorca or the hiſtories of Bradock and Abercrombie. But who were at that time the firſt to ſtem the tide of our ill-fortune? Was it not an American militia, who commanded by Sir William Johnſon, a Gentleman at that time of the country, met, fought, and beat the French and Indians under Monſieur Dieſkau, and made priſoner their commander? But what wonders were afterwards done by our people properly conducted and directed? It is very true, and I am ſure, that I have no inclination to depreciate them. But neither did thoſe of America want their ſhare therein. However the courage of our countrymen was never yet queſtioned; but may they always unite and employ it againſt our common enemies, and never be encamped or embattled againſt one another either in America or any where elſe.

"But we are maſters at ſea and wherever our ſhips can come. We may do whatever a fleet can. Very true; but it cannot ſail all over North-America. It is ſaid, that Marſhal Saxe had before the declaration of the laſt war but one, and at the time of our army being in Germany, conceived a deſign to have landed on our coaſt with ten thouſand men, and to have tried the fortune of a briſk march to London. He did not find this ſo eaſy to execute, as he thought for. He was moſt happily diſappointed. But there was an object. No one can tell the conſequence, had he ſucceeded. The preſent is a very different matter. No immediate impreſſion upon the town of Boſton nor poſſeſſion taken of it by means of a fleet, nor the ſame circumſtance with regard to any other towns of America, liable thereto by their ſituation, will carry the command of that whole continent, or force it to ſubmit to meaſures ſo univerſally againſt their bent and inclination.

"Some ſay, that all the contradiction and oppoſition of America originates from home and that it is only the faction of England, which catches there. Nothing perhaps teſtifies a greater ignorance of the true ſtate of that country, than ſuch a notion. What is all the ſpirit of patriotiſm or of liberty now left in England, more than the laſt ſnuff of an expiring lamp? It is not longer than three and thirty years ago, that it was otherwiſe with us. But who can ſay whether the ſame flame, the ſame ſacred flame may not at this time burn brightly and ſtrongly in America, which once ſhow'd forth ſuch wonders in Greece and in Rome and from whoſe aſhes it ſtill enlightens a great part of mankind, I mean, all who are not ſunk in ignorance or barbarity. They have certainly there excellent and free forms of government and which partake perhaps in ſome degree of the principles, whereon were framed the ancient ones of thoſe eminent cities. They are themſelves as yet a new and uncorrupted people. They carried with them formerly the ſpirit of liberty from England, at the time that it was in its greateſt purity and perfection there, nor has it ſince degenerated by the climate. Whoever ſhall judge of their temper by that at home and proceed accordingly, will perhaps in the end be ſcorched by that flame, which he may find to burn too powerfully for him, and of the nature and of the means to extinguiſh which, he was totally ignorant."

(*The above pamphlet ſuppoſed to be written by Lord* CAMDEN, *may be had at the Printer's next Wedneſday.*)

A L G I E R S, *April* 24.

AN Engliſh man of war and two frigates, commanded by Admiral Dennis, arrived in our road the 22d of this month, having on board Mr. Frazer, the Engliſh Conſul; this ſquadron was ſaluted with twenty one guns, which were returned. The ſame day an officer came on ſhore with a letter from the King of England to the Dey, in which his Majeſty inſiſts upon the Dey's agreeing to the three following articles, which were the cauſe of Mr. Frazer's being ſent back. Firſt, That neither the Conſul, nor any of the King of England's ſubjects reſiding here, ſhall be obliged to kiſs the Dey's hand. Secondly, That the Conſul and his Chancellor may wear ſwords when and where they pleaſe. Thirdly, That all chriſtian ſlaves, who ſhall take refuge in any cutter or boat, belonging to an Engliſh man of war or frigate, ſhall be free, and not liable to be reclaimed. In ſhort, that Mr. Frazer ſhould reſide here again as Conſul: but the Dey refuſed to agree to theſe three articles, and returned for anſwer that if the Commander choſe to come on ſhore he might, but that Mr. Frazer muſt not on any account; and that if theſe conditions did not pleaſe the Engliſh Commander, he might ſet ſail again.

Peterſburgh, April 29. We are aſſured, that the Swediſh miniſter hath received from Stockholm certain advice, that the King his maſter will come hither in June next, and that his Swediſh Majeſty, in order to keep himſelf the more incognito, will lodge with his ſaid Ambaſſador.

Vienna, May 14. The differences ariſen ſome time ago, on account of the damage done by the Ruſſian fleet to ſome merchant ſhips of a certain Power, are juſt terminated; Admiral Spiritow hath engaged to pay 54,000 piaſtres to the proprietors of thoſe veſſels.

Paris, May 20. His Majeſty ſignalizes the beginning of his reign by his prudence, wiſdom, and benignity; and his acceſſion to the throne is conſpicuous by the love of his people. In paſſing through the city, the people loaded him with bleſſings. "Now," ſaid they, "vice will diſappear, behold the pattern of virtue!"

Paris, May 30. Various are the accounts given of the King's behaviour, expreſſive of the goodneſs of his heart. It is reported that he ſaid to the two Princes his brothers, 'I inſiſt upon it 'that you neither make uſe of *Sire* nor *Majeſty,* 'in ſpeaking to me; I ſhould loſe too much in the 'name of *Brother,* to which you have accuſtomed 'me.' There is to be for the future but one table at court, the King being determined to eat with his family.

L O N D O N, *May* 21.

The new French King is ſuppoſed to be a great Bigot, what will become of d'Alembert, Diderot, &c. in the reign of a Prince who wiſhes perhaps to reſtore the Jeſuits, and to baniſh the Philoſophers?

The power of France was greatly augmented during the minorities of the three laſt Kings, Louis the XIIIth, XIVth, and XVth. The firſt, indeed, was a minor all his life time; for though he hated Cardinal Richlieu, he was perpetually governed by him. Cardinal Mazarino ruled France deſpotically, till Louis the XIVth took on himſelf the reins of government at the Cardinal's death. The Dukes of Orleans and Burgundy, in the infancy of the laſt King, never loſt ſight of the intereſt of France; and Cardinal Fleury purſued their plan as far as was conſiſtent with his own and Sir Robert Walpole's pacific diſpoſition.

It is ſomething remarkable, that there have been no more than five Kings in France during the ſpace of two hundred years. The two laſt monarchs reigned one hundred and thirty-one years.

It is not the length of a King's reign which gives dignity to the monarch, unleſs his actions beſtow a luſtre upon his government. The ſhort adminiſtration of Titus Veſpaſian, of two years and a half, will be honourably diſtinguiſhed by every writer that has occaſion to ſpeak of it; while the very long period of ſeventy two years, during which time Louis the Fourteenth enſlaved his ſubjects, and oppreſſed his neighbours, will be mentioned with diſguſt and diſapprobation.

May 23. It is ſaid that a bill for obliging farmers and graziers to enter the number of their cattle in the public regiſters of the county they reſide in, is preparing to be ſubmitted to the conſideration of Parliament.

May 25. A few days ago overtures were made to Lord Chatham to take a poſt in adminiſtration, but they were rejected, as being upon too narrow a foundation.

The greateſt ſtretch of power that has been ever attempted in this country (ſays a correſpondent) is the bill for providing for the more effectual government of Quebec. It in the firſt place veſts a power in the crown of creating legiſlators: it eſtabliſhes the French laws inſtead of the laws of England: it gives the Romiſh religion a parliamentary ſanction: it authorizes the crown to appoint French papiſts to the council board, and unites with that appointment the power of enacting laws by which Engliſhmen and Proteſtants are to be bound, and by which they may be liable to ſuffer penalties, and even the pains of death; but more than all (beſides thoſe poſitive powers) it authorizes the King, by implication, to diſpenſe with or ſet aſide every act of Parliament paſſed againſt Papiſts, from the reign of Edward the Sixth to this day.

May 28. Yeſterday the Duke of Leinſter was at Court and had the honour of a conference with his Majeſty.

A letter from Stockholm ſays, "our naval and military forces are ſupported and maintained at the leaſt expence of any in Europe; as both are regulated under the immediate direction of his Majeſty."

May 30. A letter from Stockholm, dated May 6, has the following paſſage: "His Majeſty has confirmed the liberty of the preſs on the footing it was eſtabliſhed in 1766."

Since the commencement of the Stamp Act in Ireland, the following news-papers have dropped in Dublin; the Public Advertiſer; the Monitor, or the New Freeman's Journal; the Oracle of Liberty; the Ledger; Theatrical Chronicle; and the Advertiſer.

May 31. During the late debates on American meaſures in the Upper Aſſembly, a noble Duke, remarkably diſtinguiſhed for his popularity, in the courſe of his ſpeech ſaid, "That if the Americans were thus to be treated, he could not help wiſhing them ſucceſs in their reſiſtance." Upon which Lord Mansfield got up and after apologizing for expreſſions ſpoken in the heat of argument, ſaid, "he was very ſure the noble Duke would correct himſelf." His Grace ſoon after roſe but inſtead of correcting himſelf, reworded his expreſſion, and formally appealed to the Bench of Biſhops, whether it did not well become a chriſtian to wiſh relief to all thoſe who were heavy laden.

The Captain of a Dutch veſſel, arrived a few days ſince at Havre de Grace from Ferrol, reports that on the 16th of laſt month he ſaw four Spaniſh men of war of the line, two frigates and ſeveral tranſports, which were ſteering their courſe Weſtward.

A letter from France gives an account, that the Felicite, Captain Du Clois, bound from the coaſt of Africa to Guadaloupe, with ſlaves gold duſt and elephant's teeth, was cut off on the coaſt by the natives, who, after murdering all the crew, ſcuttled the ſhip.

June 2. Two Algerine pirates were lately brought into Gibraltar, who were taken in an attack on an Engliſh merchant ſhip.

Copy of a private letter from Berne.

"The Council of the Deputies from the united Cantons of Switzerland have agreed, in an unanimous determination, that after May 1, 1774, no recruits ſhall be raiſed for any power, except Holland and Sardinia; and that upon July 1, 1774, all Swiſs troops in the ſervice of any foreign power, excepting Holland and Sardinia, are to return to Switzerland, to be diſbanded in their ſeveral Cantons; and upon their neglect of obedience to ſuch orders, are then no longer to be regarded as the ſubjects of the united Thirteen Cantons."

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, May 20.

" Our letters from France say, that the brother of the Countess du Barry has fled the country, notwithstanding the vigilance of the spies."

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, May 20.

" There hath subsisted for some time past a strong correspondence between the Courts of Vienna and Stockholm. We are assured, that when the Emperor granted his suffrage to the King of Denmark for the Duchy of Holstein, in the College of the Princes at the Dyet of Ratisbonne, his Imperial Majesty reserved, in express terms, the rights of the King of Sweden and of the Princes his brothers."

From the ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE.

IN a neighbouring kingdom, of whose fashions we are too fond, they have been said to have this motto inscribed upon their great guns, *Ratio ultima regum*, i. e. in plain *Highway* English, give your money or we'll blow your brains out. Heaven forbid this fashion should disgrace either the great or little guns of Old England, particularly those we are now sending over to New England, a country which has formerly been a city of refuge to persons persecuted for their religion in this and other countries, as it is at present to many who are driven from their native country for want of bread and trade at home. But we seem to be taking out a statute of lunacy against them, as incapable of managing their own domestick affairs, that we may take that management off their hands. How this will end God knows! I confess myself one of those who wait the event of such measures with dread, lest they should turn out to the lasting reproach of one country I cannot but love, and the ruin of both. In that case, will not the *non compos mentis*, if not a less innocent charge, be retorted upon *Old England?*

BOSTON, *August* 8.

Last Tuesday morning came to town from Marblehead, twelve cart loads of good salt fish, also a quantity of oil, being the generous donation of our sympathizing brethren of that place.—The above *provisions* having been judged by the revenue officers not to be " *victua's*, [the word in the Port Bill] for the necessary use and sustenance of the inhabitants of the town of Boston," it was therefore not permitted to be brought into this port " coastwise."—The benefaction of rice from South-Carolina, has, since its arrival, remained there in the same predicament; but, we hear, that it is *now* allowed to be an article of *food*, and not solely of merchandize, and may be brought in by water; also that permission is given for launching the vessels that are on the stocks here; which liberty, for some time past, has been refused.

Aug. 11. Yesterday morning the Hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq; Mr. Samuel Adams, John Adams, and Robert Treat Paine, Esqrs. the Delegates appointed by the Hon. Commons House of Assembly, for this province, to attend the general Congress to be holden at Philadelphia, some time next month, sat out from hence, attended by a number of gentlemen, who accompanied them to Watertown, where they were met by many others, who provided an elegant entertainment for them; after dinner they proceeded on their journey, intending to reach Southborough last evening.

We hear that the Delegates from New-Hampshire, sat out yesterday morning, from Portsmouth, on their way to Philadelphia.

The following act for the better providing suitable quarters for officers and soldiers in his Majesty's service in North-America, has passed both Houses of Parliament, and received the royal assent.

WHEREAS doubts have been entertained, whether troops can be quartered otherwise than in Barracks, in case Barracks have been provided sufficient for the quartering of all the officers and soldiers within any town, township, city, district, or place, within his Majesty's dominions in North America: and whereas it may frequently happen, from the situation of such Barracks, that, if troops should be quartered therein, they would not be stationed where their presence may be necessary and required: Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, in such cases, it shall and may be lawful for the persons who now are, or may be hereafter, authorised by law, in any of the provinces within his Majesty's dominions in North-America, and they are hereby respectively authorised, impowered, and directed, on the requisition of the officer who, for the time being, has the command of his Majesty's forces in North America, to cause any officers or soldiers in his Majesty's service to be quartered and billetted in such manner as is now directed by law, where no barracks are provided by the colonies.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if it shall happen at any time that any officers or soldiers in his Majesty's service shall remain within any of the said colonies without quarters, for the space of twenty-four hours after such quarters shall have been demanded, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of the province to order and direct such and so many uninhabited houses, out-houses, barns, or other buildings, as he shall think necessary to be taken (making a reasonable allowance for the same) and made fit for the reception of such officers and soldiers, and to put and quarter such officers and soldiers therein, for such time as he shall think proper.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act, and every thing herein contained, shall continue and be in force, in all his Majesty's dominions in North-America, until the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and seventy six.

Extract of a letter from one of the first and best of men in a distant colony to his friend at Boston.

" You and your worthy fellow sufferers would receive a glimpse of joy amidst your distresses to know, with what sympathy the inhabitants of this province consider your case. What never happened before, has happened now. The COUNTRY PEOPLE have so exact a knowledge of facts and of the consequences attending a surrender of the points now in question, that they are, *if possible*, more zealous than the citizens who lay in the direct line of information. Doubt not, that *every thing bears a most favourable aspect.*

" May God Almighty bless you, and my beloved brethren in Boston and Massachusetts Bay. My heart is full. The time will come, I hope, when I may congratulate them on a more stable security of their liberty, than they ever yet have enjoyed.

" Our COUNTRY PEOPLE appear to me to be very firm: They look to the *last extremity with spirit*. It is right they should—if they will submit their resentment to the guidance of reason."

SALEM, *August* 9.

The following is a list of the gentlemen appointed by his Majesty, Counsellors of this province, agreeable to a late act of Parliament.

Thomas Oliver, Esq; Lieutenant Governor. Thomas Flucker, Esq; Peter Oliver, Esq; Foster Hutchinson, Esq; Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; Harrison Gray, Esq; Samuel Danforth, Esq; John Erving, sen. Esq; James Russel, Esq; Timothy Ruggles, Esq; Joseph Lee, Esq; Isaac Winslow, Esq; Israel Williams, Esq; George Watson, Esq; Nat. Ray Thomas, Esq; Tim. Woodbridge, Esq; William Vassall, Esq; William Brown, Esq; Joseph Green, Esq; James Botineau, Esq; Andrew Oliver, Esq; Josiah Edson, Esq; Richard Lechmere, Esq; Joshua Loring, Esq; John Worthington, Esq; Timothy Paine, Esq; William Pepperrell, Esq; Jeremiah Powell, Esq; Jonathan Simpson, Esq; John Murray, Esq; Daniel Leonard, Esq; Thomas Palmer, Esq; Isaac Royall, Esq; Robert Hooper, Esq; Abijah Willard, Esq; John Erving, jun. Esq;

Province of *Massachusetts-Bay*, } *Salem, August* 8, 1774.

HIS Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Hon. THOMAS OLIVER, Esq; to be Lieutenant Governor of this province; his Honor's commission was accordingly this day published in the Council Chamber, and the several oaths administred to him, by his Excellency the Governor. After which the following gentlemen took the oaths necessary to qualify themselves for a seat in Council, being appointed by mandamus from his Majesty.

Hon. THOMAS OLIVER, Esq; Lieut. Governor. Thomas Flucker, Esq; Foster Hutchinson, Esq; Harrison Gray, Esq; Joseph Lee, Esq; Isaac Winslow, Esq; William Brown, Esq; James Boutineau, Esq; Joshua Loring, Esq; William Pepperrell, Esq; John Erving, Jun. Esq;

NEW-YORK, *Aug.* 18.

The inhabitants of North Carolina and Georgia propose to send deputies to meet at the General Congress at Philadelphia on the 1st of September.

Last Friday afternoon, about 25 leagues south of Sandy Hook, Capt. Thomas Fanning, of Norwich, in Connecticut, from Egg Harbour, came across a schooner from Maryland, late commanded by Amero Andre, of this city; the people on board acquainted him they lost their Captain overboard the preceding Wednesday night, and had determined to run the vessel on shore, if they could not meet with assistance to bring her in, on which Captain Fanning kindly lent them a hand to affect it; she is hourly expected in this port.

We hear from Montreal, that an attempt was made in the night of the 20th of July, to set the city of Montreal on fire, and that Lieutenant Governor Cramache has issued a proclamation, with a reward of two hundred dollars for the discovery of the persons concerned in that pernicious design.

We have authentic intelligence that Joseph Thorp, advertised in this paper with a reward of 50l. on conviction, and ten per cent. on the sum recovered; was at Thomas Allen's, innholder, at New-London, on Saturday the 2d of July, with the money upon him; from whence he went to Newport, Rhode-Island, and gave out that he was going to Nantucket, or somewhere to the eastward, to buy a vessel and cargo, to go with to the Streights. It is most earnestly requested of those who can communicate any further intelligence of the villain, that they acquaint any of the persons mentioned in the said advertisement, or George Rome, Esq; of Newport, Rhode-Island.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 22.

Captain Styles, from Madeira, on the 17th ult. in lat. 30 : 37, long. 45 : 11, spoke the sloop Sally, Capt. Tuffis, from Casco Bay for Barbados, out 33 days: On the 22d, in lat. 31 : 31, long. 52 : 49, spoke the schooner Venus, from Falmouth in New-England for Barbados, out 31 days: On the 25th, in lat. 31 : 16, long. 58 : 12, spoke the brig Ann, from Tortola for Liverpool, out 14 days: On the 1st inst. in lat. 34, long. 63, spoke the snow La Neade Du Bourdeaux, from Port-au-Prince for Bourdeaux, out 25 days; and on the 7th, lat. 34, long. 69, spoke the brig Elizabeth and Mary, Capt. Leybourne, from Maryland for Barbados, out 4 days, all well.

*** The Committee will meet this afternoon, at four o'clock precisely, at the Carpenters-Hall; at which time and place every member is earnestly desired to give a punctual attendance.

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

In looking over an old file of English news papers, I met with the inclosed: As it is applicable to the present situation of affairs, please to give it a place in your paper. *I am Your's, &c.*

I. S.

Inscription on a column at Runnemede, *by Dr.* AKINSIDE.

THOU, who the verdant plain dost traverse here
While Thames among his willows, from thy view
Retires; O stranger! stay thee, and the scene
Around contemplate well: This is the place
Where England's antient Barons, clad in arms
And stern in conquest, from their tyrant King
(Then rendered tame) did challenge and secure
The charter of thy freedom. Pass not on
Till thou have blest their memory, and paid
Those thanks which God appointed the reward
Of public virtue; and if chance thy home
Salute thee with a father's honoured name,
Go call thy sons! instruct them what a debt
They owe their ancestors, and make them swear
To pay it, by transmitting down entire
Those sacred rights, to which themselves were born.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, Jamaica.
Ship Lyon, J. Wilson, Corunna.
Brig Sally, A. Hunter, Honduras.
Snow Polly, H. Butterfield, Hispaniola.
Snow Ceres, N. Bodkin, Lisbon.
Brig Adrian, J. Duncan, St. Croix.
Sch. Favourite, S. Lightbourn, St. Kitts.
Snow Harmony, J. Clifton, Lisbon.
Ship Minerva, D. Gregory, Jamaica.
Brig Broker, G. Giffin, Hispaniola.
Sch. Experiment, D. Livingston, Grenadoes.
Snow Nancy, P. Robinson, Jamaica.
Brig Bachelor, H. Styles, Madeira.
Brig Industry, P. Hodgkinson, Dominica.
Sloop Sally, B. Carman, Jamaica.
Brig Lucy, J. Pyner, Hispaniola.
Brig Tobago, J. Scott, Grenadoes.
Ship Fame, J. Gensell, St. Croix.
Sch. Hetty, B. Dunn, Hispaniola.
Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, Virginia.
Sloop Two Pollys, E. Carpenter, Rhode-Island.
Ship Hannah, J. Mitchell, Newcastle on Del.
Sloop Peace & Plenty, R. Mumford, Rhode-Island.
Sloop Peggy and Betsy, D. Ferguson, New-York.
Sloop Fame, J. Hilton, Falmouth, N. England.
Sloop Polly, W. Burt, Rhode Island.
Sch. Polly, C. Joyne, Virginia.
Sloop Hope, J. Fanning, St. Augustine.
Sloop Sally, W. Martin, Ditto.
Sloop Cedar, M. Murphy, Virginia.
Sch. North Island, J. Hannah, South-Carolina.
Sch. Polly, J. Buck, North Carolina.
Sch. Betsy, T. Savage, Virginia.
Snow Sally, S. Jones, London.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Charlestown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina.
Brig Recovery, J. Lockton, Bristol.
Ship King of Prussia, W. Potts, Cadiz.
Sloop Peace & Plenty, R. Mumford, Rhode-Island.
Sch. Experiment, D. Livingston, Antigua.

CLEARED.

Sloop Hawke, A. Thaxter, North-Carolina.
Sloop Elizabeth and Sarah, R. Bedlow, St. Croix.
Sch. Crosby, J. Bryan, Ditto.
Sch. Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia.
Sch. Sukey, J. Hunt, New-Providence.
Sch. Prudence, W. Harris, New-London.
Snow Charlotte, W. Gaffney, Newfoundland.
Sloop Endeavour, M. Maher, North-Carolina.
Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, Virginia.
Brig Dolphin, J. Randall, London.
Snow Sarah, R. Jones, Madeira.
Ship Rebecca, L. Albro, Falmouth, Great-Britain.
Ship Jenny, A. M'Ilvaine, Cork.
Brig Lowther, J. Smith, Barbados.
Sch. Polly, C. Joyne, Virginia.
Ship Elizabeth, J. Brown, Jamaica.
Sch. Ambrose, J. Wootten, Newfoundland.
Sloop Polly, W. Burt, New-York.
Brig Joseph, R. Pye, North-Carolina.
Brig Friendship, F. Illingworth, Dominica.
Ship Two Brothers, R. Adams, Virginia.
Ship George, S. Martin, Jamaica.
Brig George, W. Hayman, Madeira.
Sch. Polly, W. Paul, St. Eustatia.
Ship Mercury, R. Collings, Barbados.
Sch. Polly, J. Green, North Carolina.

City of Philadelphia, August 17, 1774.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Sixpence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS, at *Eighteen Shillings and Six-pence, to Nineteen Shillings* per Ct.

RYE, at *Eleven Shillings and Six-pence*, per Ct.

Whitebread	lb.	oz.	*Midd. do.*	lb.	oz.	*Rye do.*	lb.	oz.
1d. loaf is	0	6 3/4	1d. loaf is	0	7 1/4	1d. loaf is	0	10 1/4
2d. ditto,	0	13 1/4	2d. ditto,	0	14 3/4	2d. ditto,	1	4 1/2
4d. ditto,	1	10 1/2	4d. ditto,	1	13 1/2	4d. ditto,	2	9
8d. ditto,	3	5	8d. ditto,	3	11	8d. ditto,	5	2
12d. ditto,	4	15 1/2	12d. ditto,	5	8 1/2	12d. ditto,	7	11

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A WHITE or black Servant, that can be well recommended for honesty, sobriety, and industry, and will undertake to wait at table, and drive a post-chaise. Enquire of the Printer.

MRS. WELLS's curious collection of WAX-WORK, with considerable improvements, may be seen in Front-street, opposite the Royal White Oak, among which are, their Majesties of Great-Britain, the Reverend Messrs. Whitefield and Westley, Abraham and his son Isaac, the Angel, the Mizer and Thief, the Friar with provisions for the convent, the Prodigal Son, with sundry other curious additions too tedious to mention.

TO BE LET,

For a TERM of YEARS,

THE place called GRAVELLY RUN, in Turnern's Lane, belonging to the estate of STEPHEN CARMICK, deceased, containing about fifteen acres of land, whereon is erected a very good brick dwelling-house, two rooms on a floor and two stories high, a frame barn and stables, and many other conveniences: It hath on it a valuable young bearing orchard, part of which has lately been put in clover. The premises are in good order, and would suit either for a gentlemans country seat, or a person inclinable to supply the Philadelphia market with its produce, it being distant only about three miles from the same.

Likewise a Stable in Elfrith's Alley, calculated for three horses and a carriage, over which is a large loft for hay.

Also a piece of meadow ground, containing four acres, in Moyamensing township, on Greenwich-Island. Any person inclinable to rent any or all of the above described places, may know the terms by applying to ANNA CARMICK, Executrix.
JOSEPH SWIFT, Executor.

A LAD about fifteen years of age came to the stall of the subscriber, on the morning of the 14th instant (August) with a Fifty Shilling Bill, which he desired to have changed; on being accused of stealing it, he declared that his sister gave it to him, and went in order to fetch her, but did not return. Now the owner of said bill may have it, by applying to the subscriber at stall No. 18, in the Butchers market.

VALENTINE REESE.

Burlington, 8th Mo. (August) 13, 1774.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING *by* SUBSCRIPTION *(under the appointment of the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY*)*

A NEW EDITION of the

LAWS

Of the COLONY *of* NEW-JERSEY.

To which will be added,

The ORDINANCE establishing the FEES *of the Court of* CHANCERY, *and a well digested INDEX.*

CONDITIONS.

I. *THIS work, to be comprised in one volume, folio, of about 600 pages, including the preface and index, to be printed on a beautiful new type, and good paper.*

II. *The price to subscribers not to exceed Thirty-five Shillings, neatly bound in calf, and lettered.*

III. *Two Dollars to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on the delivery of the book.*

IV. *If more than one thousand should be subscribed for, a proportionable abatement to be made in the price.*

V. *Great care and pains will be taken to render this edition as complete as possible.*

*** *The price to other purchasers will be considerably higher than to subscribers.*

This volume it is expected will include the laws of the next session of Assembly, but as they will naturally be placed at the end of the book, its publication will not be thereby retarded after the number of subscribers is known. And as the work will be attended with great expence, is much wanted by the public, and almost ready for the press, the Editor requests those who are desirous of becoming subscribers to be speedy in their applications, that he may be able the sooner to ascertain the number necessary to be struck off.

SUBSCRIPTIONS *to be taken in by* Cortland Skinner, John Combs *and* John Smith, *Esquires, of the city of Perth-Amboy*; John Wetherill *and* John Moores, *Esquires, of Middlesex*; Edward Taylor *and* Richard Lawrence, *Esquires, and* Edmund Williams, *merchant, of Monmouth*; Stephen Crane, Henry Garritse *and* Elias Boudinot, *Esquires, of Essex*; Hendrick Fisher, John Roy *and* Jonathan D. Sergeant, *Esquires, of Somerset*; Theunis Dey *and* John Demarest, *Esquires, of Bergen*; James Kinsey, Thomas Polgreen Hewlings, John Lawrence *and* Samuel Allinson, *Esquires, and* Isaac Collins, *printer, of the city of Burlington*; Henry Paxson *and* Anthony Sykes, *Esquires, of the county of Burlington*; John Hinchman *and* Robert F. Price, *Esquires, and* Samuel Shaw, *attorney at law, of Gloucester*; Grant Gibbon *and* Benjamin Holme, *Esquires, of Salem*; John Sheppard *and* Theophilus Elmer, *Esquires, of Cumberland*; Jonathan Hand *and* Eli Eldridge, *Esquires, of Cape-May*; Samuel Tucker, John Mehelm *and* Isaac Allen, *Esquires, of Hunterdon*; Jacob Ford *and* William Winds, *Esquires, of Morris*; Nathaniel Pettit *and* Thomas Anderson, *Esquires, of Sussex*; Joseph Reed *and* Miers Fisher, *Esquires, in Philadelphia*; *and* James Duane, *Esquire, and* George Bowne, *merchant, in New-York.*

N. B. The Editor, SAMUEL ALLINSON, *begs the favour of the above-named Gentlemen, to forward to him their respective lists of subscribers, so that he may receive them by the first day of the 11th month (November) next.*

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN from the lower house on Raccoon Creek, on the night of the 15th instant (August) a silver WATCH, with a silver face, maker's name J. Williamson, No. 3838; also a quantity of bacon and dried beef, and a saddle made by Henry Moses, in Market-street. Whoever will apprehend the thief, and bring him before 'Squire Hinchman, near the mouth of Raccoon Creek, or any other magistrate, shall have the above Reward, from JOB KAY.

Philadelphia, August 22, 1774.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from on board the ship Renown, ROBERT IRWIN, a carpenter by trade, a low set man, marked with the small-pox and much freckled, about thirty years of age; he wore a reddish wig, a fine English hat, a brown coat, a drugget jacket striped with red and blue, and leather breeches: He had a woman with him whom he called his wife. Whoever takes up said servant and lodges him in any gaol in this province, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN PRINGLE.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Turbut township, Northumberland county, an indented mulatto servant, called JERRY, a stout, impudent, talkative fellow, speaks very plausible, is addicted to drinking, and is a great liar: Had on when he went away, a spotted flannel jacket, striped trowsers, and a check shirt; had also some white shirts and trowsers, and took with him a powder horn and shot-pouch, and will, if possible, procure a gun, as he boasts much of his hunting. He was sold and indented about sixteen months ago out of the prison of Lancaster, by the name of JEREMIAH CLARK. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, if in the county, shall have FOUR DOLLARS, and if out of the county, the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN HAMBRIGHT.

A SOBER sedate Widow, about thirty years of age, lately come from London, would be glad to serve in any gentleman or tradesman's family in the capacity of a Nurse: She has been used to children, and understands needle-work. Enquire for Mrs. CONNER, at THOMAS CROXFORD's, heel-maker, in Coates's Alley, facing the Buck tavern in Second-street, Philadelphia.

N. B. The same person would be glad to know if JONATHAN LONG (of Scots descent) or any of his family, to whom she is related, or THOMAS GAVEN, Cooper, who sailed from London for Baltimore on board the Speedwell, Capt. Clarke, be living or not.

On Wednesday next will be published by

BENJAMIN TOWNE,

In Front-street, near the London Coffee-house,

(Price only 1s. 6d.)

CONSIDERATIONS

ON THE

MEASURES CARRYING ON

With respect to the BRITISH COLONIES in NORTH-AMERICA.

There is neither King or Sovereign Lord on earth, who has beyond his own domain power to lay one farthing on his subjects without the grant and consent of those who pay it, unless he does it by tyranny and violence.

PHILIP DE COMMINES, Chap. 108.

WANTED,

A WET NURSE; she must be a healthy, cleanly woman, her character unexceptionable, if within two or three miles of town, the more agreeable. Enquire of the Printer.

For CHARLESTOWN, (S. Carolina)

The Brigantine
CHARLESTOWN PACKET,
SAMUEL WRIGHT,
Master;

WILL ſail with all convenient ſpeed, having great part of her cargo ready to go on board. For freight or paſſage apply to Uriah Woolman, William Sykes and Co. or ſaid maſter on board at Thomas Clifford's wharf.

N.B. A ſmall parcel of CINNAMON to be ſold. Enquire as above.

PLAN of an English Grammar School for Young Misses.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to ſolicit the attention of the public to the following plan of an Engliſh ſchool, for the inſtruction of young miſſes in the Engliſh language, taught grammatically, and as a language; which he propoſes to open, if he meets with due encouragement, on Monday the 9th day of Auguſt, at the corner of Fourth and Market-ſtreets, oppoſite the Collector's.

1. In the firſt, or loweſt claſs will be arranged the children who have been but imperfectly taught to read; with whom the utmoſt pains ſhall be taken to correct all bad habits in reading, and to form a juſt pronunciation.

2. In the ſecond claſs the miſſes ſhall be initiated into the grammatical inſtitutes; and theſe ſtrongly impreſſed upon the mind by frequent parſings of the moſt approved ſentences and leſſons.

3. In the third claſs, the fair pupil ſhall be introduced to an acquaintance with the ſyntax and government, each of which ſhall be inculcated, in a courſe of reading ſuch authors, as may engage the attention, and amuſe, as well as inſtruct the opening mind; as Croxall's Æſop, the Moral Miſcellany, the Britiſh Plutarch. In this claſs the pupils will be frequently exerciſed in the declenſion of irregular and defective verbs; and the exerciſes of parſing will be continued.

4. The fourth claſs will be formed out of thoſe ſcholars, who, being moſt perfect in their grammatical exerciſes, are ready to be inſtructed in the proper and elegant method of reading proſe. The books uſed in this claſs will be chiefly, the Hiſtory of the World, Introduction to Polite Learning, Oeconomy of Human Life, Seneca's Morals, collection of improving paſſages from ancient and modern hiſtories.

5. In the fifth claſs the young ladies ſhall be taught to read with propriety and elegance ſome of the beſt poetical compoſitions in rhime and blank verſe, ſelected from the works of Milton, Pope, Young, Thompſon, Maſon and Gray.

The ſcholars of the fourth and fifth claſſes ſhall alſo be accuſtomed to write familiar letters, by way of evening exerciſes. And thoſe who require it ſhall be inſtructed in writing, and the rudiments of arithmetic.

A chapter in the bible ſhall be read every morning and evening, in rotation, by all the ſcholars who are capable of reading diſtinctly, and without heſitation.

That the ſubſcriber may have it in his power to do juſtice to his pupils, he means to take no more than thirty, on the moderate terms of fifteen ſhillings entrance, and fifteen ſhillings per quarter.

If any parents or guardians ſhould chuſe to have their children or wards privately inſtructed in the Engliſh grammar, in reading with propriety, and writing familiar letters, the ſubſcriber will wait upon them at their own houſes, at any time from ſeven to nine in the forenoon, and from five to eight o'clock in the evening.

The indulgence of the public to this undertaking ſhall meet with the utmoſt care and diligence on the part of its devoted ſervant,

JAMES TWIFOOT.

N. B. Any perſon who is deſirous to know of the ſubſcriber's character and abilities, by applying to him ſhall have competent ſatisfaction, and from gentlemen of the firſt reputation in this city.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Bella, Captain Jones, from London, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM RICHARDS,

At the ſign of the Spread Eagle in Market-ſtreet, near the Court-Houſe, Philadelphia,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, among which are, beſt Peruvian Bark, Jalap, Ipecacuana; camphire, epſom and Glauber ſalts; antimony, borax; ſalt petre; manna; magneſia; ſago; ſalop, and pearl barley; patent medicines; Anderſon's, Lockyer's and Hooper's pill's; Daffy's elixir; Turlington's balſam; Britiſh oil; Jeſuits and Bateman's drops, &c. lavender, Hungary, Italian, orange, flower, and damaſk roſe waters; excellent ſallad oil; and genuine Straſburgh rappee: Alſo a compleat aſſortment of painters colours, with bruſhes, tools, camels hair pencils; water colours in ſhells; marble ſlabs, with mullers for grinding paint, &c. window glaſs by the box or ſmall quantity; ſhop furniture; marble and glaſs mortars; pill boxes; ſyrup; ointment and galley pots, phials, &c. &c.

Orders from phyſicians and ſtore-keepers in town or country will be thankfully received and ſtrictly complied with, and the beſt price given for clean muſtard ſeed.

Said Richards has erected a manufactory at Lamberton, about half a mile below Trenton, for making the uſeful Dutch ſtone ware, and ſand crucibles equal to any imported from Holland, and at twenty five per cent. leſs. Orders are received in town or at ſaid works, and will be compleated in fourteen days for any moderate quantity made in ſuch form as may be required.—He has at ſaid Lamberton, pickled Sturgeon and fine Maryland Herrings cured for families private uſe, much better than thoſe put up in the common way; alſo a quantity of RICE.—He has alſo a new veſſel built on purpoſe to ſuit ſaid place, with proper ſtores to receive any goods.

This Day is publiſhed, printed for, and ſold by

R. AITKEN,

Bookſeller, Stationer and Bookbinder, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A NEW, correct and handſome octavo edition of DOMESTIC MEDICINE, or the FAMILY PHYSICIAN, being an attempt to render the medical art more generally uſeful, by ſhewing people what is in their power, both with reſpect to the prevention and cure of diſeaſes, by regimen and ſimple medicines: By WILLIAM BUCHAN, M.D. of the Royal College of Phyſicians, Edinburgh. The ſecond American edition, carefully printed from the new London edition, witd all the new corrections, by the author, with very conſiderable additions.

General Poſt-Office, New-York, July 15, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that for the further improving of correſpondence, a Rider will ſet out from Philadelphia for Baltimore every Saturday, on the arrival of the Poſt from New-York, and return to that place on Thurſday morning following.

By command of the Dep. Poſt-maſter General.

R. N. COLDEN, D. Secretary.

A WOMAN who is capable of performing all ſorts of COOKERY, would be glad to go out to dreſs dinners or ſuppers in gentlemens families. Enquire at John Krib's, in Fourth-ſtreet, three doors from the corner of Walnut-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

Or RENTED for a long term of years,

ABOUT four or five hundred acres, or a leſs quantity of land, in Virginia, near the great falls of Potowmack, where it is ſaid may be very conveniently built a long range of mills, and other water works. Thoſe who incline to purchaſe or rent the ſaid land, may know the terms by applying or writing to the ſubſcriber, living near the ſaid Falls. BRYAN FAIRFAX.

ABINGTON MINERAL WATER.

SO uſeful in chronic diſeaſes; ſituated in the moſt healthy part of the province of Pennſylvania; where good accommodations, at a moderate expence, may be had at the houſe of WILLIAM FRENCH, and at ſeveral other commodious houſes in the neighbourhood of ſaid ſprings.

N. B. Of ſaid French may be had, Dr. Ruſh's Experiments and Obſervations on the above Mineral Water, with particular directions in what diſeaſes and in what manner it ſhould be uſed.

The noted TAVERN, the ſign of the Riſing Sun, commonly called the Red Houſe, about ſix miles from Baltimore Town, on the main road to Philadelphia, is now in every reſpect neatly fitted up and kept by

DUNCAN CARMICHAEL,

WHO flatters himſelf, as he is determined to be always furniſhed with all kinds of liquors of the beſt quality, and tea and coffee of the beſt kind, with good ſtables and oats for horſes, that all ladies and gentlemen, who ſhall pleaſe to divert themſelves with riding ſo far, will be pleaſed with their entertainment; and he begs leave to aſſure the generous public, that he will continue with an unremitted aſſiduity to maintain their good opinion of him, and ſhall be ever obliged to all who may favor him with their cuſtom.

TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS LAKE,

In Second-ſtreet, near the New-Market, for caſh,

BEST SAILCLOTH, from No. 1 to 8, ſail twine; a quantity of ſtout Jamaica ſpirit, tierces of ſugar, coffee in tierces and barrels; a few Jamaica hides; mahogany in plank and boards, and a large quantity of mahogany ſlabs, logwood, &c.

SPEAKMAN and CARTER,

CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS,

On the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets,

HAVE removed, for the ſake of carrying on their buſineſs in a more commodious manner, thirteen doors nearer Second-ſtreet, on the ſame ſide of the way, and nearly oppoſite the end of Strawberry Alley.——They eſteem themſelves much obliged to their friends and the Public, for the encouragement they have already received, and hope for the continuance of their favours, which it ſhall be their endeavours to merit, by ſelling medicines of the beſt qualities, and on as low terms as can be afforded.

A few ſets of fine Crayons tobe diſpoſed of low.

THIS is to inform Mr. THOMAS CARLILE, who ſometime ago lived with Mr. Edmund Mawes, in Annapolis, that his brother William died inteſtate the 9th of January laſt, in the houſe of Mr. William Beats, Tullamore, King's county, Ireland; by which the following profit rents devolve to the ſaid Thomas Carlile, being next heir, viz. the profit rent of the freehold of Green Hills, or Killnomanagh, in the county of Dublin, amounting to 113l. per annum; alſo three freehold leaſes in the town of Tullamore, two of which are rented at a profit of 31l. 10s. per annum, the other, ſaid William Carlile held in his own poſſeſſion, and built thereon a ſlated houſe, 3 ſtories high; it could be let for 29l. per annum, with the land belonging to it.—It is earneſtly requeſted by the friends of the ſaid Thomas Carlile, that he will immediately return home, and take poſſeſſion of the ſame.—Mr. Carliſle may be informed of ſome other matters, by applying to R.M. at Mr. Philip Marchinton's, merchant in Philadelphia.

N.B. An advertiſement to this purpoſe has been iſſued from Tullamore, ſigned Robert Beats, Ally Booth.

TO BE SOLD BY

SAMUEL DAVIS, Hatter,

At the corner of Church Alley, in Third-ſtreet,

A SUITABLE PRESENT for every freeborn Engliſhman, or the Peoples antient and juſt Liberties aſſerted, in the trial of William Penn and William Mead, at the ſeſſions held at the Old Bailey, in London, the 1ſt, 3d, 4th and 5th of September, 1670, againſt the moſt arbitrary procedure of that Court. To which is added, a REHEARSAL of the moſt material parts of our great Charter (which is the great bulwark of Britiſh liberty) with the formalities of grant, and alſo the curſe which the clergy were directed to pronounce againſt all the breakers thereof. Likewiſe ſome uſeful obſervations; together with Judge Keeling's caſe, and a recital of the Bill of Rights. The whole abſolutely neceſſary to be known by every Engliſhman, eſpecially at a time when our rights and privileges have been openly invaded.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1774.

THOMAS BATT,

HAS removed to the large bank houſe and ſtore belonging to Peter Turner, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, where he has for ſale, a moſt valuable collection of old Wines of all kinds, Rum, Spirits and Porter, in any quantity.——The repeated orders he has been favoured with from the country, afford him the higheſt ſatisfaction, as thoſe he has ſerved are approved judges; and the Public may be aſſured, that his liquors ſhall ever be *pure* and *unmixed*.

July 26, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Woolwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, a ſervant man, named JAMES LAND, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has black hair and black eyes, middling well ſet, this country born; had on and took with him an old raccoon hat, oznabrigs ſhirt, two pair of oznabrigs trowſers, a pair of white yarn ſtocking, half worn ſhoes with braſs buckles, and an half worn broadcloth jacket and under ditto. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, or brings him to his maſter again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL ELLIS.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 18th of July laſt from the ſubſcriber, a negroe man, named PRINCE, about nineteen years old, five feet four or five inches high, is a ſmart active fellow, a very black complexion, and is apt to grin and laugh when talked to by his equals, and is fond of ſtrong liquor: Had on and took with him a brown cloth coat and jacket, with red collar and cuffs to the coat, white ſhirt and trowſers, pretty good ſhoes, and an old hat: He is a ſly fellow, and has run away from his former maſters, both here and in New-England, from whence he came, and it is likely he may go that way, as he has before attempted to do, and been taken up and brought home. Whoever takes up and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by Joseph Fox, blackſmith and farrier, in Philadelphia, or

Dr. ANTHONY YELDALL.

WANTED,

To HIRE by the YEAR,

A SOBER elderly or middle aged man, well acquainted with farming, to live on a farm near this city. Alſo a woman who underſtands the management of a dairy. Enquire of the Printer.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,

Being about to decline the buſineſs he hath been in for ſome years paſt, informs the Public that he hath for ſale, at his ſtore on Stamper's wharf, the following GOODS, by the quantity, viz.

COTTON, Jamaica ſpirits, Weſt India and country rum, cherry rum two years old, beſt French brandy in anchors; Madeira, Liſbon, Malaga and Teneriffe wines; coffee, alſpice, ginger by the caſk, ſpermaceti candles, rice, beef by the barrel, anchors warranted good, bar iron; ſhad and herrings by the barrel, half barrel or quantity; feathers by the bag, tobacco by the hogſhead, ſugars of the beſt quality, waſte paper, ſcythe-ſtones, indigo, Weſton ſnuff, allum, and many other articles, which will be ſold low for caſh or a ſhort credit. And as he means to quit trade as ſoon as the ſtock on hand is diſpoſed of, he requeſts all thoſe indebted to him by bond, note or book account, to make ſpeedy payment, that he may be enabled to ſettle his affairs.

DESERTED,

From his Majeſty's 18th or Royal Iriſh regiment of foot, and Major Isaac Hamilton's company,

ROBERT JEFF, 36 years of age, five feet nine inches and a half high, born in Fleetham, Yorkſhire, England, by trade a taylor, brown hair, brown eyes, freſh complexion, thin long viſage, and a remarkable long noſe, went off in a red ſhort jacket, buck hat bound with black tape, and a Ruſſia ſheeting waiſtcoat. Whoever apprehends, or cauſes to be apprehended, the ſaid Robert Jeff, and lodges him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that he may be brought back to the regiment, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, over and above what is allowed by act of Parliament, by applying to Major Hamilton, or officer commanding ſaid regiment in the barracks of Philadelphia.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 27th inſtant (June) from the ſubſcriber, living in Princeton, a ſervant boy named PETER MURPHY, about five feet ten inches high, brown curled hair, of a reddiſh complexion, ſpeaks good Engliſh, and very little upon the Iriſh, his native language; had on a brown ſagathy coat, and a pair of white drilling breeches; alſo had with him, a rough beaver hat, and a half-worn caſtor ditto. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid fellow, if within this province, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, and if out of it, the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JONATHAN BALDWIN.

New-York, July 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of June laſt paſt, a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum in Half Johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at Quebec, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of England, about ſix feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmall pox, of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, with ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in Boſton, from whence he removed to Quebec, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in New-Caſtle, Virginia, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board Captain John F. Pruym, for Albany, and took with him a blue caſimer, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of cloaths.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Joseph Thorp in any of his Majeſty's gaols on this continent, ſhall be entitled to ten per cent. on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of FIFTY POUNDS when convicted. Apply to Curſon and Seton of New-York, Joſeph Wharton, jun. of Philadelphia, Robert Chriſtie, of Baltimore, James Gibſon, and Co. Virginia, John Bonfield, of Quebec, Melatiah Bourne, or John Rowe, of Boſton. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this Joſeph Thorp, ſince the 19th of June laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons, which will be gratefully acknowledged.

All Maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

TO BE SOLD,

A STOUT healthy Negro Man, about 27 years of age; he has had the ſmall pox and meaſles, and is a good farmer. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may be informed of the reaſons for his being ſold, and the price aſked for him, by applying to Mr. Charles Stedman, merchant, in Philadelphia.

Baltimore, July 12, 1774.

WHEREAS an advertiſement appeared in the Pennſylvania Packet, of the 4th inſtant, ſigned THOMAS EWING, deſiring all perſons to take notice, that the partnerſhip of Thomas Ewing and Walter Hall, under the firm of Ewing and Hall, diſſolved the 1ſt of June laſt: And as ſaid advertiſement was inſerted without my knowledge or conſent, I think proper to inform the public, that the ſame is falſe; for by our articles, our co-partnerſhip cannot be diſſolved under three months notice in writing, without mutual conſent, under the penalty of ten thouſand guineas.

On the 3d of June laſt, I gave ſaid Ewing notice in writing, that I would in three months from that time diſſolve ſaid partnerſhip, and verbally told him in the preſence of two or three gentlemen, that provided he would ſettle, and pay the balance due me on the Company's books, I would conſent to diſſolve ſaid partnerſhip immediately, which he has not yet complied with; and I call on ſaid Ewing to comply with the award given from under the hands of two reſpectable merchants of this place, indifferently choſen arbitrators by us, under bond of ten thouſand guineas penalty, which hitherto the ſaid Ewing has refuſed to perform, and left himſelf open to the law.

WALTER HALL.

Baltimore, July 22, 1774.

MY late partner, Mr. *Walter Hall*, having by advertiſement in the public papers, contradicted the notice I lately publiſhed of the partnerſhip of *Ewing* and *Hall* being diſſolved, and inſinuated that I refuſed to ſettle the accounts of our Company, I am under the diſagreeable neceſſity of ſubmitting ſome facts to the public, which may enable them to judge of the matter.

Early in the ſpring, Mr. *Hall* and I mutually agreed on a diſſolution of our partnerſhip, and on Sunday the third of April, Mr. *Hall* told me, in the preſence of Mr. *Jacob Hart*, that he had thoughts of moving to Alexandria, that he liked the place, and had a houſe in view, which he intended taking; that he believed he and Mr. *Bernard O'Neal*, of George-Town, would enter into partnerſhip.—On the 26th of April, we entered into arbitration bonds for the final end and determination of all matters ſubſiſting between us. He choſe Mr. *J. Aſhburner*, and I Mr. *T. Uſher*, whoſe final award was to be given in, on or before the 20th of May, who, in caſe they did not ſettle the accounts againſt that time, were authorized to chooſe a third perſon as an umpire, whoſe final audit, or award, was to be given in on or before the firſt of June.—Mr. *Hall* evaded a ſettlement before the 20th of May, by not poſting the books, agreeable to his promiſe. On the 23d he ſent me the books, with a note, ſignifying his deſire, that as ſoon as I had peruſed the books, he would be glad of a final ſettlement, that the partnerſhip might be diſſolved; accordingly Monday the 30th of May was appointed, Mr. *Gildart* was choſe as umpire, they met; when ſeveral entries made in the books were examined by Meſſ. *Uſher*, *Aſhburner* and *Gildart*, in the preſence of Mr. *Hall* and me——Mr. *Uſher* wanted to commit to writing what they had agreed on, but Mr. *Aſhburner* would not ſtay, Mr. *Uſher* preſſed Mr. *Aſhburner*, Mr. *Gildart*, and Mr. *Hall* very much to ſtay, but they would not. The next day Mr. *Hall's* ſon, who lives with Mr. *Aſhburner*, and Mr. *Gildart*, came to me for *Ewing* and *Hall's* daybook, which I gave him; the next morning, the firſt of June, Mr. *Hall* ſent his clerk to me for the company's journal and ledger, which I ſent him, accompanied with the following note,

"SIR,

"THIS day our arbitration bonds expire, therefore muſt requeſt your ſpeaking to Mr. *J.* "*Aſhburner*, and Mr. *Gildart*, to ſee if they will "attend, ſo as we may have a final ſettlement of "all our affairs, which will greatly oblige yours &c.

THOMAS EWING."

Wedneſday morning, 8 o'clock.

I waited very impatiently, till 4 o'clock, without receiving an anſwer; I then wrote and ſent Mr. *Hall* the following note,

"SIR,

"I SHOULD be glad to know what time it will be agreeable to you, Meſſ. *Aſhburner* and *Gil-*"*dart* to meet this evening, that Mr. *Uſher* and I "may attend you. THOMAS EWING."

To which I likewiſe received no anſwer. The next day, the 2d of June, I was told, Mr. *Aſhburner* and Mr. *Gildart* had given in their award, I ſpoke to Mr. *Uſher* about it, who told me they had not ſpoke to him on the ſubject, nor conſulted him ſince the meeting of the 30th of May—Mr. *Hall* is pleaſed to ſay, "I refuſe to comply with the award given from under the hands of two reſpectable merchants, indifferently choſen by us." Would not every one who reads this, at leaſt, conclude that the arbitrators had made a final ſettlement between us, which I refuſe to comply with? The caſe is far otherwiſe. The gentlemen who gave in their award, *confined* themſelves barely to ſome points that were conſidered at the meeting of the 30th of May, without framing any general ſtate of the accounts, or ſtriking a balance betwixt us, which it is not ſuppoſable they would do, without a further conſultation with me and the other arbitrator. Mr. *Hall*, in his advertiſement ſays, he told me in the preſence of two or three gentlemen, that if I would ſettle, and pay him the balance coming to him, he would conſent to diſſolve the copartnerſhip immediately; this muſt have been the evening of the 30th of May, in the preſence of the arbitrators, as I have not been in company with Mr. *Hall* ſince, I told him then I would give him any ſecurity he pleaſed, for the immediate compliance with the award—when Mr. *Uſher* directly offered to be my ſecurity. Mr. *Hall* cannot be more deſirous than I am to avoid diſputes and ſettle our affairs without troubling the public. Every point on which the arbitrators gave their opinion, I am willing to abide by, ſave one article, and in that Mr. *Hall* has declared his willingneſs to accept of my propoſal. Every other account depending betwixt us I am willing to ſubmit to arbitration as ſoon as poſſible.

THOMAS EWING.

June 25, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN from the ſubſcriber living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, in the night of the 23d inſtant, a likely quarter-blooded dark brown MARE, about fourteen hands and an half high, ſix years old this graſs, a ſtar and ſnip, both her hind feet white, ſhort docked, with a ſwitch, carries her head and tail well, a natural trotter, ſhod all round, but partly worn out. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to the owner, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS, if fifty miles from home, FIFTY SHILLINGS for a leſs diſtance, or the above reward for both thief and mare, on conviction of the thief, with reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN CLOYD.

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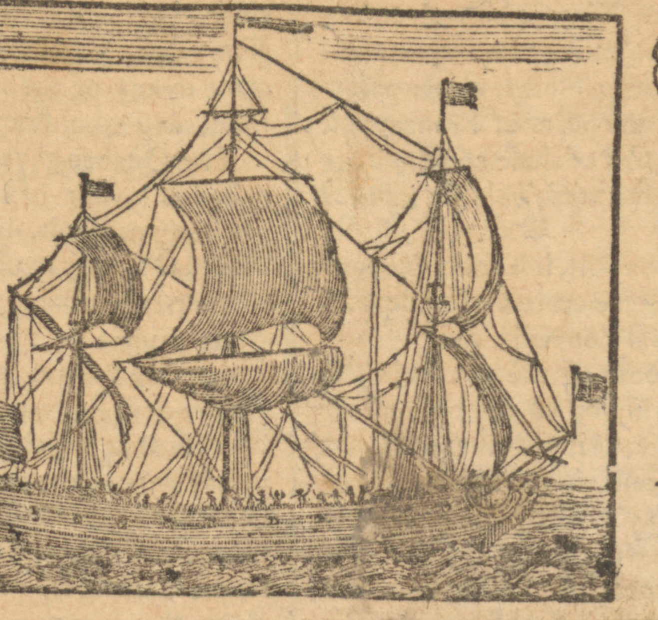
DUNLAP's Pennsylvania Packet,



OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, AUGUST 29th, 1774.

PHOCION's LETTER *to the* K——.

WHEN a ſubject from your Majeſty's once happy American dominions, ſhall dare to advance to your throne, much has he to encounter: The prejudices in your royal breaſt will divert your attention, and caſt an unpropitious biaſs on the natural honeſty of your mind. A Prince ſurrounded by adulating courtiers, and flattering favourites, may be expected to receive with ungracious mein, the humble application of obſcurity; but I mean nevertheleſs, to attempt the paſſage, and force an entry to your royal ear. You have been bred up under the courtly influence of that ill-framed ſentiment, *that the King can do no wrong*; and when the meaſures of your government have been odious to your people, their modeſty of opinion, and reverence of royalty, have taught them to level at your Majeſty, through the heart of your miniſter: The virulence of *faction*, as courtiers are pleaſed to term it, has ever ſpent its force on your ſervants, and kept a reſpectful diſtance from your royal perſon; but the times, may it pleaſe your Majeſty, call for more explicitude of ſentiment; and ungrateful as the addreſs may prove, to an Engliſh monarch, a ſubject will now boldly introduce himſelf to your royal preſence, and tell you truths, which, though they may be unpleaſing to hear, are neceſſary for you to know. Your Miniſtry I ſhall releaſe, and charge on your Majeſty alone, the execution of meaſures, which promiſe to diſgrace your government, and diſturb your throne.

Know, royal Sire, that your ſtation at the head of a mighty empire, is an appointment under Heaven, for the happineſs of the people, and that whenever you conſent to the exerciſe of a power that will diſtreſs your ſubjects, *that hour* you pervert the end and intention of your government, and weaken the ſupports of royalty. Your ſubjects, royal Sire, have a title to happineſs, equal with their Sovereign, and will dare to tell you ſo, whenever you attempt to deprive them of it.

It is your Majeſty's ſingular fortune to be placed at the head of an empire, which, for ſplendour and extent, will probably exceed all the nations of the globe; but by the ſtrange fatality of your genius, I fear you are about to reduce a ſet of loyal, generous ſubjects to the dread alternative, of oppoſition to your Parliament, or diſgraceful ſlavery. What glowing honors can your Majeſty wiſh to derive from ruling a nation of ſlaves? or what mighty atchievements do you expect to perform againſt a people above three thouſand miles diſtant, who are nearly half the number of your ſubjects in Britain: diſtreſs them I confeſs you may, but conquer their opinions you can't, tho' all the choiceſt flower of your youth, and the ſtern vigour of age, ſhould embark in the unjuſt and unnatural cauſe: Why, then, will your Majeſty perſiſt in an attempt which will involve ruin on innocent thouſands abroad, and ſo weaken your government at home, that your Majeſty and your royal line may mourn too late at the event; an event which your inveterate enemies will avail themſelves of with joy.

Your Parliament, it is true, give a ſeeming ſanction to the nation for your conduct, but as ſole head, and ultimate deciſive finiſher of their proceedings, to *you* we look for protection—*You* are our Sovereign and Ruler, and not our fellow-ſubjects in Parliament: If *they* unjuſtly tempted you with the property of others, the virtue of Royalty ought to have rejected the propoſal with diſdain. Their deſign ſeems to have been to wreſt our effects into their own hands, in order, thereby, ultimately to preſerve their own, and the more effectually to induce your Majeſty to join in the robbery, they have offered you a part of the ſpoil. It was in your Majeſty's power to have rejected it, a power which, by every tie of honor and intereſt, you ought to have exerciſed. You are not only the formal but accountable head of government; if your Miniſters recommend wrong meaſures, 'tis all they can do; 'tis from your Majeſty alone that they are to receive their eſſence, and to you, royal Sire, and not to them, we look for redreſs.—It is impoſſible for us to reſt ſatisfied with cenſuring a Miniſter of State, the mere tool of a day: Our duty to ourſelves, our diſcernment as men, demand of us a cloſer inveſtigation of the cauſe of our grievances: We trace them up to the throne, from whence, tho' they might not originate, they have ultimately iſſued, nor could they have affected us without your approbation. Your prerogative, as King, inveſted you with power to ſuppreſs the unjuſtifiable invaſions of our fellow-ſubjects the Parliament, and we claim it as our unalienable right to ſtep forth with firmneſs, and prefer our complaints.

The oſtenſible cauſes of our preſent uneaſineſs, ſuch as the Revenue acts, extenſion of the juriſdiction of the Courts of Admiralty, &c. &c. and the juſt abhorrence which they have excited in every American breaſt, long ſince have reached your royal ear, as they have been echoed from one end to the other of your extenſive American dominions, and re-echoed through the Britiſh iſles.

I mean not to animadvert on thoſe acts but to confine my obſervations, royal Sire, to the later proceedings of your government.

When the news of the unjuſtifiable outrage in Boſton upon the property of the Eaſt India Company arrived at your court, would it not have been conſiſtent with every idea of natural juſtice, and conſonant to the ſtrict principles of the Engliſh conſtitution, to have cited the offenders to anſwer the charge. If individuals were not to be found, why was not a demand of reſtitution made to the town. Had France or Spain inſulted your kingdom would you immediately have made repriſals without the formality of a complaint?—No—we know you would not. Your conduct to the Spaniards when they diſſeized you of Falkland Iſlands and degraded your Britiſh flag, at a time when the nation raged at the affront, convince us that you preferred the enjoyment of a prudent peace, to the uncertain iſſue of a bloody war. Why then are your own ſubjects to be treated with leſs juſtice, with leſs humanity?

Let us examine the late American edicts, perhaps we may there develope the cauſe. Your firſt act called the *Boſton Port Bill*, after depriving the town of its trade and thereby involving the innocent with the guilty, winds up with a clauſe impowering your Majeſty virtually to repeal the ſaid act by proclamation, with the reſervation to your Majeſty, your heirs and ſucceſſors, of the right "*to aſſign and appoint the* EXTENT, BOUNDS *and* " LIMITS *of the port or harbour of Boſton*," and alſo to appoint "SUCH AND SO MANY *open places*, "*quays and wharfs within the ſaid harbour, creeks*, "*havens and iſlands for the landing, diſcharging*, "*lading and ſhipping of goods*" as you or they "*ſhall judge neceſſary and expedient*."

Here the moſt incautious obſerver muſt diſcover that the Parliament have veſted your Majeſty with the abſolute poſſeſſion of the eſtates of that extenſive harbour, with power to beſtow them on whom you pleaſe, for you are not to be informed that the value of landed eſtates in a trading town ariſes purely from their ſituation. Thoſe of Boſton have been created and eſtabliſhed at an immenſe expence, but by the late Port Bill reſt now in your Majeſty's breaſt to affix their value, by determining where and on whoſe land the trade of the port ſhall be carried on; and further, the ſaid act impowers your Majeſty to remove the trade FOREVER from the ſaid town, and to eſtabliſh the ſame in ſuch other parts of the ſaid harbour as your Majeſty ſhall think proper, whereby any of your favourites, by purchaſing beforehand, at a low rate, ſuch tracts within the ſaid Bay as you ſhall determine to aſſign for the "*landing, diſcharging, lading* "*and ſhipping of goods*," may become great and mighty landlords to the diſtreſs and ruin of the preſent landed intereſt of the ſaid town. A clauſe ſo big with power to your Majeſty, muſt certainly alarm the ſubject. Your favourites, or Princes of the blood if you pleaſe, may have veſted in them for a trifling conſideration the whole lands of a town whoſe trade muſt be equal to the town of Boſton, unleſs from a retroſpective view of broken charters and forfeited royal faith, the wretched inhabitants ſhould ſeek a ſurer ſuſtenance in other climes.

As the law was deſigned to puniſh paſt crimes, and the conditions of pardon were therein enacted; when thoſe conditions are once complied with, in what page of juſtice are we to ſeek for the reaſons of this cruel reſerve? Is it the more effectually to rob you of your peoples love, or to render you more abſolute by ſo vaſt an acquiſition of power. When a judge is to reap benefit from the deciſion of a cauſe, the laws of the land require him to deſcend from the bench; but as the nature of your ſtation, royal Sire, denies ſuch a deſcent to your Majeſty, ought you not ſo far to have amended the act in queſtion as to remove every doubt and ſcruple of your being intereſted in the event; as it now ſtands, you have poſſeſſed yourſelf by a cruel edict of the actual property of your innocent ſubject, for *ſo long* as you deprive an innocent citizen of the right of uſing his eſtate, *ſo long* you keep an unjuſtifiable poſſeſſion of it, a poſſeſſion which in any man, leſs than a King, would be deemed a robbery and a fraud; though theſe may be harſh terms to a Princely ear, and terms which monarchs but ſeldom meet with, yet when Kings deſcend to act the unfatherly part of diſtreſſing their ſubjects by affixing the imperial ſignate to cruel decrees, it will extort the voice of murmur from the mildeſt breaſt.

We beſeech you, royal Sire, to look round your dominions at home, and give one inſtance of ſimilar exertions of power: ſimilar offences we can find many. Your militia act was oppoſed with open force. Your turn-pike laws have been condemned, and toll-bars broken down. Your metropolis has been diſtracted with mobs, and tumults, and your royal perſon inſulted, yet when have you ſhewn ſuch a keenneſs of reſentment, and ſuch an attack upon the property of innocent individuals? —Bluſh, royal Sire, for ſo unkingly a partiality. We are all equally your ſubjects, and if preference is due to any it is to your Americans, men who have never revolted againſt your family, as your ſubjects in Britain have done, but are warmly and religiouſly attached to your intereſts; and were you, royal Sire, to viſit your weſtern dominions, you would find amongſt them more true reverence and dutiful allegiance to your perſon and family than in the land which boaſts you for their native King. Your guards might be caſt off, for every man would vie in protecting you. I will not preſume to treſpaſs too long at my firſt interview: but beſeeching you to ponder on the probable event and effect of ſuch a law, I ſhall beg leave to retire from your royal preſence, aſking permiſſion to renew my viſit at a future day.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN AND PETER CHEVALIER,

ABOUT fifty thouſand feet of excellent mahogany and thirty tons of logwood; alſo Liſbon wine, Jamaica ſpirits, molaſſes and coffee.——They have in their poſſeſſion three boxes marked AT P number 1 to 3, lately imported in the ſhip Two Brothers, Robert Adams, maſter, from Briſtol. The owner is deſired to call or ſend for them.

SAMUEL HOWELL deſires all perſons indebted to him for German paſſengers, or otherways, whoſe debts are due, to call and diſcharge the ſame, or they may expect to have their bonds and accounts put into the hands of an Attorney, to be put in ſuit.

Said HOWELL has for ſale, a quantity of Jamaica ſpirit, beſt GB wool cards, ſheathing paper, and a few hogſheads of American hollow glaſs ware, well ſorted.

On Wedneſday next will be publiſhed, and ſold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
A FEW
POLITICAL REFLECTIONS,
Submitted to the CONSIDERATION of the
BRITISH COLONIES,
By a CITIZEN of PHILADELPHIA.

THESE Reflections were periodically publiſhed in this paper; and the Printer having had a call for all the ſurplus numbers remaining on hand after ſupplying his ſubſcribers, he has ventured to republiſh them, and turn them abroad without comment or recommendation.

IF Mr. CHARLES HARVEY, who came from Cheſter in England, and of late years kept the Joiners Arms in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, is living, he may hear of his nephew GEORGE HARVEY, late from London, by enquiring of Mr. HENRY MILLER, Printer, in Race-ſtreet.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A YOUNG MAN of good character, to ſerve a gentleman as a waiter in travels or at home, which buſineſs he has followed from his youth. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 25, 1774.
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
In Second-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, and near the Red Lion tavern.

THE INTELLIGENCER informs his kind friends, and the Public in general, that for the more conveniently doing the buſineſs of his Office, he has removed into his houſe in Second-ſtreet, ſituated as above-mentioned, where he is determined to give conſtant attendance, and to ſupply appliers on the ſhorteſt notice.

Wanted on hire, ſeveral maids; alſo wet nurſes wanting places, and ſeveral lads to go apprentices.

To be ſold, the times of ſeveral Dutch and Engliſh ſervants.

I have to ſell, a large aſſortment of American flint glaſs, wholeſale or retail, exceeding cheap; alſo ſome articles of books and ſtationary, and black ink by the quart or ſmaller quantity; alſo a handſome table ſet of blue and white China.

Deeds, wills, indentures, bonds, powers of attorney, articles of agreement, and other writings drawn, letters and advertiſements wrote, accounts ſtated and adjuſted, and books poſted; alſo debts collected, bills of exchange and any kind of goods ſold on commiſſion, money procured on intereſt, and the Brokers buſineſs done in all its branches, and buſineſs in general tranſacted and done to ſuit moſt perſons, with ſecrecy, care and punctuality at ſaid office, by JAMES HUME,
Intelligencer and Broker.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the night of the 25th of Auguſt inſt. from the ſubſcriber living in Third-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia, a black man ſlave, named GLASGOW, but may probably change his name to GLOUCESTER, having been ſome part of his life known by that name as his owner has been informed, Virginia born, about 48 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, is lively and active of his age, a good groom, coachman and houſe-ſervant, having been from his infancy bred in thoſe ſeveral ways: He took with him an old negro cotton coat and lapelled jacket, a pair of buckſkin breeches dyed purple, a white linen ſhirt, brown thread ſtockings, good ſhoes, and an old beaver hat. He is ſuppoſed to have gone towards Wincheſter in Virginia, having a wife there who is a very indifferent huſſey, and only left that laſt fall with the ſubſcriber. Whoever takes up and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN MAGILL.

THE potent enemies of America laid open, being ſome account of the baneful effects attending the uſe of *diſtilled ſpirituous liquors*, and the *Slavery* of the *Negroes*, to be ſold by HALL AND SELLARS, JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, and JOHN DUNLAP, Price Two Shillings, half bound.

Kingſeſs, Philadelphia County, Aug. 17, 1774.
SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a Dutch ſervant lad, named CASPAR FINCE; he is 18 years of age, about 5 feet high, has ſhort reddiſh curled hair, a freckled face, ſmall blue eyes, and has at times a caſt in them: Had on an old felt hat, a white and red ſpotted handkerchief, an old white ſwanſkin jacket (mended before) with white metal buttons, homeſpun ſhirt, tow trowſers, and old ſhoes with braſs buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by
JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Grazier.

Cæcil County, Auguſt 21, 1774.
FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

ESCAPED from the ſubſcriber, on Monday the 8th inſtant, a certain JOHN YORKE, by trade a carpenter, about 43 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, well ſet, of a ſandy complexion, and red eyes. Whoever will apprehend him, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, from
JOHN HAMILTON, Sheriff.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

A SUMMARY VIEW of the RIGHTS of BRITISH AMERICA. Set forth in ſome RESOLUTIONS intended for the inſpection of the preſent DELEGATES of the people of Virginia, now in convention. By a NATIVE and MEMBER of the Houſe of Burgeſſes.

It is the indiſpenſible duty of the ſupreme magiſtrate to conſider himſelf as acting for the whole community, and obliged to ſupport its dignity, and aſſign to the people with juſtice, their various rights, as he would be faithful to the great truſt repoſed in him.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold by
BENJAMIN TOWNE,
In Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-houſe,
(Price only 1s. 6d.)
CONSIDERATIONS
ON THE
MEASURES CARRYING ON
With reſpect to the BRITISH COLONIES in NORTH-AMERICA.

There is neither King or Sovereign Lord on earth, who has beyond his own domain power to lay one farthing on his ſubjects without the grant and conſent of thoſe who pay it, unleſs he does it by tyranny and violence.
PHILIP DE COMMINES, Chap. 108.

Juſt imported in the Sophia, from London,
A parcel of
PORT WINE,
In hampers of three dozen each, warranted of the vintage 1769, and of an excellent quality,
TO BE SOLD BY
JOSEPH WHARTON, Junior,
In Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge;

WHERE alſo may be had, genuine Madeira, Liſbon and Sherry WINES, in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant man named WILLIAM BAILEY, about five feet ſeven inches high, of a ſmooth complexion, mild addreſs, knows ſomething of the weaving buſineſs, writes a good hand, has kept a ſchool for ſome time paſt, and 'tis probable may have a forged paſs with him: Had on a white coat and waiſtcoat, and old fuſtian breeches: He was ſeen in Philadelphia in May laſt, and it is ſuppoſed is gone either towards Baltimore or Lancaſter. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall have the above Reward, on giving notice to Mr. JOHN KENNEDY, merchant, in Baltimore, Mr. JOHN BOYLE, merchants, in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, merchant, of New-York, who will pay all reaſonable charges to conveying him to gaol and bringing the account in
JOHN SHAW.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the eſtate of STEPHEN CARMICK, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book debt, are deſired to pay off their reſpective balances: and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to furniſh their accounts properly proved.
ANNA CARMICK, Executrix.
JOSEPH SWIFT, Executor.

TO-MORROW,
At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT
JOHN HART's
VENDUE-STORE,
At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of a neat aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE.

By the LORD HYDE *Packet, Captain* JEFFERIES, *arrived at* NEW-YORK *from* FALMOUTH, *we have the following advices.*

BRESLAW, *May* 21.

WE learn from Poland, that the Regimentary Kraczewſki having oppoſed the Pruſſian troops, and even pulled down the Eagles which had been ſet up, a ſtrong detachment of Infantry and Huſſars has been ſent againſt him with one piece of cannon.

Warſaw, June 1. We this moment learn, that the city of Thorn is environed on all ſides by Pruſſian troops, which ſuffer no perſon to go in or out without a paſſport.

Leghorn, June 1. They write from Palermo, that a new commotion has happened in that city, in which 900 men were killed and wounded on both ſides.

Vienna, June 1. They write from Upper Auſtria, that the town of Mondſee, conſiſting of 177 houſes, is entirely burnt down, together with the pariſh church, two chapels, and the convent. The inhabitants are reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs.

Thorn, June 5. Certain advice being received that the King of Pruſſia will in a few days paſs by Czarnowa, in his way to the Viſtula, a deputation is nominated to compliment his Pruſſian Majeſty. The Pruſſians have eſtabliſhed an exciſe office at Liſſomitz, about a mile from hence, and likewiſe ſet up a barrier, through which nobody can paſs by night, which is a great reſtraint upon us.

Leghorn, June 15. Some accounts from Corſica mention, that the 30th of laſt month, there was a ſmart battle between the Corſicans and the provincial Corſican regiment in the French ſervice; in which the latter were beaten, and Col. Gaſſori, and ſome other officers killed; and on the ſame day the famous Pace Marie, with his men, cut to pieces a French picquet; which ſo encouraged them that they marched immediately to Caccia, in order to attempt taking the French military cheſt, which is depoſited there.

Hamburgh, June 24. They write from Wiſmar, that the Princeſs of Eutin, future conſor to the Duke of Sudermanland, arrived there the 21ſt, that her marriage by proxy was celebrated the following day, and that that Princeſs was to proceed towards Stockholm as this day.

Paris, June 25. The King ſaid the other day to a placeman, who often preſents him papers written in his praiſe: "When I am well ſpoken of, I don't want to know any thing of the matter; but if any evil is ſaid of me, I ſhall be glad to know it, that I may amend."

LONDON, *June* 7.

The following is a ſketch of a popular Nobleman's ſpeech on American affairs.

"My Lords, Want of health has hitherto prevented me from giving my ſentiments on the ſeveral bills which have come under your conſideration with reſpect to America; I hope I may therefore be indulged in the opportunity of travelling out of the line of the preſent matter of the day. I ſhall endeavour to ſpeak with tenderneſs and caution; I know your Lordſhip's can't bear much; I will be, if poſſible, void of offence.—Was I in Boſton I would ſay they were wrong, to deſtroy the property of the India Company: I ſay here, you have been the original aggreſſors; a law is paſt which may ſeal my lips, but were I to ſpeak what I think, and what I know to be conſtitutional, I would tell you—you have in weakneſs written a dead letter—you have ſet up an image which you dare not own, and which the people of America laugh at: I would tell you, you have no right to touch the pocket, much leſs the life, of a fellow ſubject in America; he ſubmits himſelf to the neceſſity of your laws relative to trade, and the regulation of a national commerce, becauſe he ſees the neceſſity; he agrees to buy the wool, employ the weaver, and to be meaſured by the taylor you recommend; but when he has put on his cloaths, he ſays they are his own; he ſays, you ſhall not have his coat, becauſe he is no longer ſure of his waiſtcoat and breeches.

"My Lords, you have lived upon the ſupport and induſtry of America theſe forty years; you have the great materials of commerce, not only cheaper from America than you uſed to have them from other countries, but you pay for thoſe materials with wrought goods, which over-balances the account, and draws from them every ſhilling they have. This is the great, the ſolid, the ſupporting, the ſalutary contribution which America pays, and which ſaves this venerable fabric from falling into duſt. They will either laugh at, or reſent your preſent meaſures with equal ſucceſs: if they have coolneſs they will make you ſenſible of what you loſe; if they have recourſe to arms, you muſt be the firſt, perhaps the only ſufferers; you muſt be undone; they may work out their ſalvation. I am an old man in public buſineſs, my advice ariſes from experience; it may be worth ſomething; recal your ſcanty forces from the wretched employment of murder; they are neither able or willing to execute your commands; be friends with America for your own intereſt and your own ſafety; you will want her affection when her ſword is turned againſt you; a few ragged Highlanders obliged you to call upon a royal General, and a body of diſciplined troops, to ſave this country; half a million of brave and deſperate men nurſed to arms muſt eventually prevail. I have one word for that Rev. Bench. I want to know how they reconcile it to the true principles of chriſtianity, to ſpill the blood of America like water?"

June 9. An American remarks, that Philip the ſecond, King of Spain, endeavoured for 70 years to reduce the brave Hollanders, and notwithſtanding he ſent the Duke d'Alba, well known for his cruelties, that after having murthered one hundred thouſand people, and executed two thouſand more by the hands of the common hangman, yet theſe brave and ſpirited ſeven United Provinces became a free and independent republick, and are ſo to this day. Query, ſays he, if the Americans may not hold out as long, and at laſt become a free and independent empire, while Great-Britain in leſs than that time, as it now goes on, may become abject ſlaves.

June 16. The French King publiſhed an ordinance the 30th ult. prohibiting the importation of all ſorts of linen and cotton cloths, either painted or printed, into any of the ports of France, and has allowed perſons poſſeſſed of theſe commodities which are not home-manufactured, only ſix months to diſpoſe of them.

Our Cuſtom-Houſe laws will, it is ſaid, undergo a reviſion, in order to receive certain amendments eſſential to our commercial convenience.

It is reported, that ſome of the ableſt in the Miniſtry were againſt bringing on the buſineſs of the Quebec bill at this time, as it will throw a great weight in the popular ſcale at the next general election, and will coſt many of the preſent majority their ſeats in Parliament.

When we conſider generally the impious and cruel ambition of Princes, their fooliſh pride, their incoherent projects, and almoſt univerſally their deſire of arbitrary ſway, ſhall we not wonder that they can find, among the baſeſt, any aſſiſtance; but it is even ſo—*Miniſters have ambition as well as Kings.*

It is the grandeſt, the moſt noble principle a monarch can maintain, to make the happineſs of mankind his only care; but, alas! it ſeems as in theſe days ſuch a glorious principle were unknown; Monarchs are now like the conquerors and heroes of old, prompted by no other motive than intereſt and ambition.

The generous, the benevolent ſpirit of the Turk, who alone ſtood forth the defender, the friend of the oppreſſed kingdom of Poland, throws the ſtrongeſt ſhame on thoſe Chriſtian powers who ſtood the tame ſpectators of rapine, injuſtice, and oppreſſion.

June 18. Yeſterday the Duke of Glouceſter was preſent in the Houſe of Lords at the debate on the Quebec government bill. Lord Mansfield attended likewiſe at the determination of an appeal from the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, but went away as ſoon as the order of the day was read.

The preſent Gallican Monarch has done more for the eaſe and benefit of his ſubjects in ten days, ſince his acceſſion, than any of his predeceſſors in the courſe of two centuries have done during the whole of their reſpective reigns. The duties already remitted, and which fell chiefly on the middling and lower orders of the people, amounting at the loweſt computation to 25,000,000 of livres, or a ſum little ſhort of 1,200,000 l. ſterling.

Such was the tyranny and unfeeling diſpoſition of the late French King, that in the third day of his illneſs, on the repreſentation of the Abbe de Terray, Comptroller General of his finances, he ſigned an edict for laying an additional duty upon wine conſumed within the city and environs of Paris.

The Pruſſian Monarch, we hear, has greatly lowered in his demands and altered his tone ſince the demiſe of Louis XV. He now begins to fear that Great-Britain will be at leaſt neutral, while France and the Emperor join to confine him within the limits he poſſeſſed at the breaking out of the general war in 1741.

The North-American ſhips which cannot procure a freight home, propoſe taking in emigrants from a ſiſter kingdom.

June 20. On Saturday afternoon his ſerene Highneſs Prince Erneſt of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, ſecond brother to her Majeſty, arrived at Kew from Hanover, on a viſit to their Majeſties.

It is ſaid the French King has recalled the Duc de Choiſeul; and has made known to all France the reſtoration of this Miniſter to his liberty, by an arret, ſpecially iſſued for that purpoſe.

By the moſt authentic accounts from Boſton we learn, that the method the Boſtonians mean to defeat the late acts paſſed by the Britiſh legiſlature, is not by abſolute reſiſtance, but by a deep-laid ſyſtem of combination with the other colonies, to break off all commercial intercourſe with their mother country.

Orders were ſent off to Ireland in the courſe of the laſt week for four regiments more to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for Boſton upon a ſhort notice.

June 21. Capt. Chubb, in the Sally, arrived at Briſtol on Saturday from Jamaica, on the 11th of May, ſeven leagues S. W. of Cape Maize, took up a boat with ſix people in her.—They were the crew of the ſloop Jenny, Andrew Grove, maſter, belonging to Falmouth in New-England, and were bound from Tobago to Tortuga, which they miſſed, and in their paſſage to America were, on the 22d of April, caſt away on a little iſland.

An univerſal *Te Deum* was yeſterday, we are told, ſung in all the Romiſh churches in and about this metropolis, on the fair proſpects of eſtabliſhing that true and holy religion both in America and Great-Britain.

The diſtinction attempted to be eſtabliſhed by Lord North between criminal proſecutions and civil proceſs in a late debate, and his opinion that the crown can have no intereſt whatever but in the former, muſt be received with equal ſurprize and ſuſpicion. In actions of damage on libels, in queſtions concerning general warrants, and ſeizure of papers, eſpecially when the benefit of the habeas corpus act is taken away, government unhappily has as much of what is eſteemed intereſt as in the ſevereſt ſentence of criminal law.

A correſpondent recommends to the conſideration of every member of either Houſe of Parliament who voted for the Quebec bill, a ſerious reflection on the oath of ſupremacy taken by him, and which concludes thus: "And I do declare, that no foreign Prince, perſon, prelate, ſtate, or potentate, hath, or *ought to have*, any juriſdiction, power, ſuperiority, pre-eminence, or authority, eccleſiaſtical or ſpiritual, *within this realm*; *ſo help me God.*"

It is thought by many of our politicians that the Quebec act, ſo favourable to our enemies and ſo prejudicial to the ſubjects of Great Britain, is in conſequence of a private article of the treaty of Verſailles.

The Quebec act is the only ſtatute which has been paſſed theſe two hundred years to eſtabliſh Popery and arbitrary power in the Britiſh dominions.

The Biſhop of London was ſo thoroughly convinced by the Earl of Chatham's arguments againſt giving Popery and arbitrary power a legal eſtabliſhment in any of the Britiſh dominions, that he retired, and would not vote in ſupport of the bill.

The Quebec government bill appears to be an act paſſed in favour of the abdicated family; and we are ſorry to ſay it, but it is neceſſary to be ſaid, that his Majeſty muſt certainly have very unfaithful ſervants about him, as this act does manifeſtly eſpouſe principles of the moſt treaſonable nature. Indeed we cannot but call it treaſon againſt both *Prince* and *People*: it is treaſon againſt the *King*, becauſe that which eſtabliſhes Popery and tyranny in any part of the Britiſh dominions, does certainly tend to diſeſtabliſh his Majeſty's right to the Crown: and it is treaſon againſt the *People*, as the eſtabliſhment of Popery and arbitrary power deſtroys the very principles of their free conſtitution, and tears up by the roots all their rights and liberties.

June 22. However diſtant in the Britiſh dominions Popery may be eſtabliſhed, it can be no argument but that in time the infection may ſpread hither, even to the ſeat of the Britiſh empire, and he muſt be a mere empirick indeed who ſhould venture to aſſert, that becauſe a man has only the gout in his toe, it will never remove to the nobler parts.

It may be depended upon that our Ambaſſador at the court of Portugal has for ſome time paſt ſolicited letters of recall, which have at length been granted him.

Extract of a letter from Dantzick, May 31.

"Our Magiſtracy determined yeſterday on the threats of the two allied powers, to acknowledge the territorial rights of Pruſſia over this port, provided Pruſſia would declare the conditions on which the uſe of the port is to be ſecured to the town. The Ruſſian miniſter, Count Goloſkin, ſaid that he had orders not to accept of that reſolution. The Pruſſian Privy Counſellor M. Reichard, inſiſted upon the anſwer being plain yes or no. This afternoon the States held their aſſemblies again, to chuſe which anſwer they ſhould give, but broke up without concluding on either.

"The third aſſembly gave the council to underſtand, that without treachery they could not give up the territorial right of the town. The citizens ſeemed determined to ſee the worſt."

June 23. The plauſible pretext for the Quebec bill is, that at the time of the peace the inhabitants of Canada were aſſured that they ſhould enjoy their religion and their ancient laws; they have reſted ſatisfied under theſe aſſurances ever ſince to the preſent time; and whence, ſays a correſpondent, the forwardneſs of the preſent Miniſtry to eſtabliſh Popery by act of Parliament in the dominions of a Proteſtant Prince? The people of Canada took the King's word, and were ſatisfied with the toleration, and what but Toryiſm would gratify the Canadians with the Romiſh religion and the French laws? Where were my Lords the Biſhops? Where were all thoſe who have denied upon oath the many damnable doctrines and poſitions of the See of Rome, when the conſciences of the Canadians were aſſigned over to the dominions of the Pope?

From the unpopularity of a certain great perſonage, no ſtate taſk is ſaid to be more grievous than his occaſional viſitations to a certain great houſe at the weſt end of the town.

A very handſome penſion on the Britiſh eſtabliſhment, we hear, is to be ſettled on a certain Governor in America, as a reward for his faithful ſervices.

They write from Amſterdam, that the Dutch merchants have been given to underſtand that ſuch of their ſhips and cargoes as ſhall hereafter be found in any of the ports of Corſica, without French paſſports, will be ſeized as lawful prizes.

Great numbers of artificers have been lately diſcharged at Sheffield and Birmingham, on account of the ſtop put to the orders for America.

The Union, and three more capital ſhips, have received orders to be fitted for ſea, and to have their full compliment of men.

June 25. A noble Lord, in conſequence of a late excurſion, is ſaid to have advertiſed a certain Great Board of the neceſſity of repairing the fortifications in ſeveral of our ſea ports, that they may be provided againſt accidents.

Certain advice is received, that the Spaniards have erected four different forts and ſettlements in the Eaſt-Indies, in open defiance of the treaties ſubſiſting between them and our Court.

A correſpondent remarks that public credit has met with ſeveral ſhocks under the preſent adminiſtration; and when the Quebec bill is conſidered in all its conſequences, the national faith appears in no better plight than our public credit.

And why eſtabliſh the Catholic Religion in Canada, ſays a gentleman of the horſe guards to a celebrated Courtier. Becauſe, replied the latter, Canada commands the whole American continent. Still I cannot ſee the uſe of the Catholic Religion's taking place in that province, returned the former. Poh! poh! my worthy friend, ſaid the Courtier, though an excellent ſoldier, you are a very miſerable politician: What think you of a ſtanding army of Catholics on that convenient ſpot? Say you ſo! replied the officer; I begin to comprehend you; it would indeed be an admirable rod for diſobedient children.

June 27. They write from Paris that a ſtop is put to the treaty which was negociating in the late reign for ſurrendering the iſland of Corſica to the Court of Turin; and that the Sardinian Ambaſſador had received inſtructions to acquaint his maſter that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty intended annexing it to his own dominions.

June 28. The Quebec bill, ſays a correſpondent, is only a well concerted ſcheme to give a check to the reſt of our colonies, and to keep them in awe—A difference in religion, laws, and dependency, will keep up a ſtrong animoſity; and there is no doubt but every encouragement that can poſſibly be afforded to theſe licenſed ſlaves, theſe children of Popery, ſupported by a Proteſtant Court, will be given, in order to ſubdue thoſe head-ſtrong Coloniſts who pretend to be governed by Engliſh laws.

It is ſaid, upon a certain bill having paſſed both Houſes, the Chevalier de St. George quitted Paris in high ſpirits, and is gone to carry the news in perſon to his Holineſs the Pope.

A plan is under conſideration for carrying on the Herring and Cod fiſhery, on the coaſt of Shetland, in a more extenſive manner than has been yet attempted in this kingdom.

The Lord Dunlace, Sheeter, from Maryland; and the Nordeſka, Lumberg, from Gottenburgh, which laſt was deemed a miſſing ſhip, are both ſafe arrived at Cork.

June 29. We are aſſured that the naval preparations at the different ſea ports have been ordered to be expedited ever ſince the arrival of the intelligence from Boſton.

A gentleman at Cadiz writing to his friend in London, ſays, "There are above 200 ſhipwrights employed in the dock-yard; and at Ferrol there are the ſame number, who are all very buſily employed.

They write from Gibraltar, that the Spaniards have augmented all their garriſons in the Streights, and that at Barcelona they have raiſed an entire new battery of 24 braſs guns facing the road.

Orders are ſent over to Hanover to keep the troops under conſtant diſcipline, and to complete every regiment in the electorate with all poſſible expedition.

His Sardinian Majeſty has taken into his pay all the Swiſs ſoldiers which have been lately diſcharged out of the French ſervice, and alſo two regiments of the Walloons, which were diſmiſſed at the ſame time.

Extract of a letter from Derry, in Ireland, June 14.

"You cannot conceive the ferment the Preſbyterians are in on account of the late act. Multitudes are daily arriving here to go to America. There are five large ſhips in this port ready to ſail, each of which will take at leaſt 500 paſſengers which will amount to 2500 ſouls of the moſt induſtrious people in the kingdom."

June 30. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Lieut. Edward Abbott, of the Royal regiment of artillery, to be Lieutenant Governor of Fort Detroit in North-America.

The poor in many parts are beginning to riſe on account of the exceſſive high price of Corn; and if it is not lowered before winter approaches, we may expect to hear of dreadful conſequences.

A correſpondent informs us, that a bill is preparing to be preſented to Parliament for eſtabliſhing the Gentoo religion among his Majeſty's ſubjects in the kingdom of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa.

A ſcheme is in agitation for building a military houſe on Portſmouth Downs, capable of holding 1500 men, in the ſame manner as thoſe at Breſt and Toulon.

July 2. Yeſterday Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; late Governor of Maſſachuſetts Bay, attended the levee at St. James's, was graciouſly received, and had the honour of a conference with his Majeſty.

The French King we hear is reſolved to augment the pay of the officers who were reformed in the year 1764, and to fill up the vacancies which may happen in the ſtanding regiments with ſuch of them as are fit for actual ſervice.

It is ſaid that the names of thoſe who voted for the Quebec bill are circulated in almoſt every city and borough in England and Scotland; and the next general election will determine whether the Pope or the voice of the people is to chooſe a Britiſh Parliament.

The Phœbe, Barten, from Dominica; with the Lydia, Dean, from Philadelphia; and the Elizabeth, from Cape Fear, are arrived at Liverpool.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 17.

"The King having cauſed a liſt of the priſoners confined in the Baſtile to be laid before him, took notice of one who had been ſhut up there 40 years. His Majeſty would know the cauſe of ſo long a confinement, and was told that the unhappy man had ſpoken ill of the late King. "He has been ſufficiently puniſhed, replied his Majeſty; this man muſt be old; let him be immediately diſcharged; but let this be done with caution, leſt it ſhould produce a dangerous revolution in him." The priſoner was accordingly brought out of the Baſtile, and carried out of town for an airing; and the firſt word he uttered, when he found himſelf free, was to ſay, "Ah, undoubtedly Louis the XVth is dead!"

July 5. It is ſuppoſed there will be as great a clamour raiſed at the enſuing General Election againſt the Quebec as there was at that in 1754 againſt the Jew naturalization bill.

We are aſſured, that a certain viſiting Prince has ſo far happily ſucceeded in the execution of one of his commiſſions, as to have gained permiſſion for a great and diſgraced Lady at Zell to return to her native kingdom, but incog.

July 6. It is remarkable that the two articles of beer and Britiſh ſpirits, the duties on which are paid chiefly by the lower orders of the people, raiſe a greater revenue than all the taxes of real luxury put together, and exceed in the proportion of at leaſt ſix to one; the duty upon wine, which is chiefly the beverage of the great beer, including the tax on malt, producing a revenue of 1,500,000l. and geneva 500,000l. in the whole 2,000,000l. while that raiſed on wine ſeldom exceeds 300,000l. per annum.

A letter from Paris of the 25th ult. ſays, "his Highneſs the Prince of Monaco is juſt arrived here to ratify the treaty between his Highneſs and our Court, as is cuſtomary on the demiſe of the Kings of France.

The King of Pruſſia, notwithſtanding the ſeveral repreſentations made by the Britiſh Court, is ultimately determined not to relax in the moſt minute particular in his demands on the city of Dantzic. The Britiſh Cabinet ſeems to be equally inflexible on the other hand.

Two couriers were diſpatched to the continent in the courſe of the laſt week; one, it is ſaid, to Berlin, and the other to the regency at Hanover.

They write from Gibraltar, that a Mooriſh Admiral has juſt entered the Mediterranean with eleven ſail of ſtout Corſairs, fitted out from Larache to cruize againſt the powers with whom the Emperor is at war.

Some ſpirited meaſures reſpecting the payment of the Manilla ranſom are, we are aſſured, now under conſideration.

It may be depended upon that a great number of new braſs cannon is ordered to be caſt immediately by the Board of Ordnance.

Orders are ſent to Portſmouth for all the volunteer ſeamen who enter there, to be immediately put on board the ſhips which are fitting out for the Mediterranean and the Weſt-Indies.

July 7. In all probability by this time the inhabitants of Dantzick have been obliged to give up all the privileges of their city, all their liberties and infranchiſements to the King of Pruſſia: They have no alternative, except having their city laid in aſhes, which is a fate it is not impoſſible they may have undergone from their inviolable attachment to their lawful Prince the King of Poland.

Yeſterday 400 ſtands of muſkets and a quantity of powder and ball were ſhipped off at the Tower, on board the Induſtry tranſport, for his Majeſty's garriſon at Fort Louis, on the coaſt of Africa.

From the LONDON EVENING POST.

OCCASIONAL REFLECTIONS.

A KING of England is the head magiſtrate of a free people, and is bound to obey the laws equally with his ſubjects.

The people of England are as free as their Kings, as the actions of both of them are limited by thoſe laws only, to which both of them have given their conſents.

A King of England, though limited by the laws, is the greateſt, as well as happieſt of earthly Princes, as they give him all the powers imaginable of doing good, and reſtrain him only from doing evil.

The grandeur of a King of England is now ſupported at the expence of his people, who, for their own honour, maintain him in the greateſt ſplendor.

A King of England as well as the army of it, may be truly ſaid, to eat the people's bread; for they give both of them the money to buy it.

Kings as well as armies, have ſometimes been very ungrateful to their real benefactors, as both of them have been too apt to think themſelves obliged to thoſe only, who have been entruſted with the diſtribution of the public money, and to deſpiſe and ill-treat thoſe who actually gave it. The army thanks the King, and the King thanks his Parliament; but the people at large, who are the real givers of the money to ſupport them both, have often been not only unthanked, but grievouſly miſuſed by them. So dogs fawn upon and lick the hands of the ſervants who feed them, and ſnarl and ſnap at their maſters who pay for their food.

The ſin of ingratitude hath been ever eſteemed by all mankind as a crime of the blackeſt nature. There are many degrees of it, but the greater the benefits conferred are, the greater is the ingratitude of him who repays them with injuries. Of all the degrees of ingratitude which man can conceive the higheſt is, when a people ſhall have given to a Prince a moſt glorious crown, and he in return ſhall attempt to take away their rights and liberties; for ſuch a Prince would then repay the greateſt of all benefits by the greateſt of all injuries. Inſtances of ſuch high ingratitude, it is to be hoped, for the honour of human nature, are but very rare; but in whatever country ſuch an inſtance ſhall happen, the folly of the people would be equal to the ingratitude of the Prince, if they did not take away *their* crown again. Juſtice as well as their own well-being, would demand it. In this free country, ſuch an inſtance of ingratitude can never happen, becauſe the power of our Kings is bounded by the laws which limit our obedience to them. They cannot extend their power beyond the laws, without diſſolving the allegiance of their ſubjects. The laws are the boundaries of our obedience. We are obliged to obey our Kings ſo long as they maintain the laws, and *no longer.*

From the ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE.

A NEW SONG.

Suppoſed to have been ſung by Goody N——h, *by way of lullaby to the foundling brat, the Popiſh Quebec bill.*

To the tune of "O my Kitten, my Kitten."

O MY baby, my baby,
And O my baby, my deary,
And was its papa aſham'd
To own his bantling here-e?
My dear little Popiſh puppet,
So like its dad, Lord B—te-e!
O naughty papa, to drop it,
And the B——ps all ſit mute-e!
Then up with the Papiſts, up, up,
And down with the Proteſtants, down-e;
Here we go backwards and forwards,
And all for the good of the Crown-e.

And we will have goſſips in ſtore,
And reverend B—— ps to bleſs it;
Lord Chatham ſhall teaze it no more,
But let my Majority dreſs it:
That thou ſhalt have plenty of clouts,
The B——ps will tear up lawn ſleeves-e;
Then be no more, child, in the pouts;
Huſh, huſhy, my baby—what grieves-e?
Then up with the Papiſts, &c.

Then down with the fam'd reformation,
Each church, each chapel, and meeting;
While I'm overſeer of the nation
I'll cheriſh and foſter my ſweeting.
Then heigh for the fine wooden ſhoes;
And heigh for a cock-horſe to ride-e
And heigh for proceſſions and ſhews;
And heigh for a Smithfield fireſide-e.
Then up with the Papiſts, &c.

Then high for the penance and pardons,
And heigh for the faggots and fires;
And heigh for the Popiſh Churchwardens,
And heigh for the Prieſts and the Friars;
And heigh for the rareeſhew relics
To follow my Canada Bill-e,
With all the Pope's mountebank tricks:
So prithee, my baby, lie ſtill-e.
Then up with the Papiſts, &c.

From the SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

To the LADIES *of* SOUTH-CAROLINA.

My Siſters and Country-women,

AT a time when the ſcourge is held up, not over this country only, but all America, and one of our ſiſter colonies now ſuffering under the iron hand of power, in the general cauſe of American liberty; and that too, for a matter which chiefly reſpects our ſex. Surely, my Siſters, we cannot be tame ſpectators, when ſo much remains with us to do, and may be reaſonably expected of us.—By our perſiſting hitherto, in the uſe of the Eaſt India TEA, we have oppoſed our friends, and aſſiſted the enemies of America, to enſlave ourſelves and poſterity.—Let us now make it evident to the world, that we have ſome regard for our country, and our offspring, by joining chearfully under the faith of a promiſe to each other. to forego the uſe of all foreign tea, as alſo, every kind of Eaſt-India goods; we ſhall thereby diſappoint our enemies, (who no doubt build much on our weakneſs in this reſpect) and greatly aſſiſt our huſbands, brethren, and countrymen, in this their arduous ſtruggle. I am credibly informed, that many reſpectable families in this town, have already ſet the laudable example.—Every miſtreſs of a family, may prohibit the uſe of tea and Eaſt-India goods in her family, and among her children: under the preſent circumſtances, every article from thence, is replete with poiſon, and ſhould be rejected with ſcorn. No longer let our vanity, ambition, and pride, work in oppoſition to our countrymen, now labouring to procure us the free enjoyment of the fruits of their induſtry;—but let us rather ſtrengthen their hands by a hearty concurrence with them. Beſides, it will probably induce them to forego the uſe of WINES, which are equally pernicious;—they will not refuſe to pay this compliment to our ſelf-denial, and public virtue. Our children yet unborn, call upon us to join with our brethren and countrymen, in ſaving this devoted land.—On Heaven alone, and our general unanimity, the ſalvation of America depends. We have no longer any confidence in the Britiſh Parliament: We have nothing now to hope from that unholy INQUISITION, but cruelty and injuſtice.—By one act they rob us of our property, and by another of our lives. We bluſh for ſuch pitileſs wretches, who after ſuffering themſelves to be trampled on, and plundered at home, now join the unfeeling herd of Court Sycophants, to rob and murder millions of brave and loyal Americans, whom they have baſely ſold. How fallen from their national character! How loſt to humanity! The conſtitution muſt indeed be at the laſt gaſp, when thoſe who ſhould be the guardians and protectors of the rights and liberties of the people throughout the wide extended dominions of Great-Britain, ſo ſhamefully betray their truſt, and barter the lives and fortunes of their fellow-ſubjects, for places of profit.—But 'tis well if matters reſt here; theſe late acts reſpecting America, ſeem only a prelude to what they may ſhortly find will be attempted at home. All their ſchemes for ſome time paſt ſmells ſtrong of Popery; it therefore behoves us to do all we can, to avert the impending evil.—Should matters come to extremity, (as 'tis too likely they may, from the inſolence of a licenced ſoldiery) I tremble for the conſequence. Thoſe who have fathers or brethren, huſbands or children, have much to fear; but let not a ſingle wiſh eſcape us, that they ſhould ever give up the cauſe, but with their lives; rather let us periſh with them, and be buried together in the ruins of our country.—And let our enemies remember, that liberty as well as religion, will always flouriſh under perſecution.

A PLANTER's WIFE.

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 15.

We hear that his Excellency Governor Gage deſired the attendance of the Selectmen of this town at the Province-Houſe on Saturday laſt, when he informed them of that clauſe in the late act of Parliament forbidding town-meetings without ſpecial leave of the Governor, and gave the ſame to them to read, which being done, his Excellency told them he was ready on application to give liberty for a town's-meeting if he ſhould judge it expedient; and being told that the province law had been the rule of their conduct in thoſe matters, he ſaid he was determined to carry the acts of Parliament into execution, and they muſt be anſwerable for any bad conſequences.

Auguſt 18. We hear that Governor Gage has thought fit to deprive the Hon. John Hancock, Eſq; of his commiſſion as Colonel of his Excellency's company of cadets. In conſequence of which the company have had a meeting, the reſult of which was, to return his Excellency the ſtandard, (with his arms) which he preſented to them on his arrival here, a committee was accordingly choſen for that purpoſe, who waited on his Excellency, at Danvers, and delivered him the ſtandard, which was accompanied with an addreſs from the company, wherein they informed his Excellency, that they looked upon themſelves no longer as the Governor's independant company.

NEW-YORK, *Aug.* 25.

On the 17th inſt. a boy about 14 years of age, an apprentice to Mr. Benjamin Knap, of Danbury, having occaſion to go down into a well, only 12 feet in depth, was ſo affected by the damp, that he immediately became motionleſs, and lay at the bottom of the well; Mr. Knap, ſeeing the boy in this ſituation, attempted to go to his relief, but was ſeized immediately in the ſame manner, as were alſo a third and fourth perſon who went to his aſſiſtance, a fifth perſon, who had a rope tied round him, after being let down only four feet from the ſurface, fainted away and was obliged to be drawn up immediately; the people aſſembled then procured large hooks, and dragged them up to appearance quite dead; but by rubbing, adminiſtring volatiles, and bleeding freely, the two firſt that were drawn out, came to themſelves ſo far as to be able to ſpeak in about ten minutes; but Mr. Knap continued lifeleſs for about half an hour, but by conſtant friction with ſalt and brandy, he alſo recovered in about two hours: The boy, notwithſtanding every poſſible means, could never be reſtored to the leaſt appearance of life or motion; the others are like to do well, although they yet complain of feeling very great preſſure at their breaſts.

On the 16th inſtant there was a meeting of the ſeveral committees of the county of Orange, when Henry Wiſner, and John Haring, Eſquires, were choſen delegates for that county, to meet at the congreſs at Philadelphia, on or about the firſt day of September next.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 29.

On Sunday evening the 21ſt inſt. after five days illneſs, died, in her prime of life, Miſs POLLY FRANKS, ſecond daughter of DAVID FRANKS, Eſq; of this city—a young lady whoſe ſweetneſs of temper, elegance of manners, cheerful converſation and unblemiſhed virtue, endeared her to all her connexions, and eſpecially to her now mournful parents, who found her in every part of life a ſhining example of *filial* duty and affection.—Her remains were interred, on Monday forenoon, in Chriſt Church burying ground, amid the tears of her numerous acquaintance and relatives.

Laſt Monday the brig Sea Nymph, Captain Moore, arrived here from Charleſtown, South-Carolina; with whom came paſſengers Chriſtopher Gadſden, and Thomas Lynch, Eſquires, two more of the Delegates nominated to repreſent that colony at the enſuing Congreſs.—The lady and daughter of Mr. Lynch, Thomas Parſons, Eſq; and a number of other gentlemen, came paſſengers in the ſame veſſel.

John Rutledge, Eſq; another of the Delegates, with his family, is coming by way of New-York.

The Hon. Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; Mr. Samuel Adams, John Adams, and Robert Treat Paine, Eſquires, Delegates from Boſton, are expected in town this evening.

Col. Nathaniel Fulſon, and Major John Sullivan Delegates from New-Hampſhire are arrived here.

DIED. MRS. PASCO, daughter of Mr. SAMUEL HOWELL, of this city, Merchant, and wife of GEORGE PASCO, Eſq; of Jamaica, from whence ſhe lately came for the recovery of her health, aged 18 years.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Speedwell, J. Cox, Grenadoes.
Brig Nancy, J. Hanſe, Jamaica.
Sch. Nelly, J. Scott, Hiſpaniola.
Brig Cornelia, J. Forſter, Ditto.
Sloop Sally Third, T. Wilſon, St. Croix.
Sloop Peggy, A. Moore, Ditto.
Sloop Polly, M. Gilbert, St. Euſtatia and Tobago.
Sloop Ranger, W. Wood, St. Kitts and Anguilla.
Sloop Polly, J. Davidſon, Jamaica.
Brig Three Brothers, J. Davis, Antigua.
Brig Ranger, C. Biddle, Hiſpaniola.
Ship Nancy and Polly, W. Sutton, Cadiz.
Ship Morris, T. Bell, Madeira.
Brig Harriot, J. Clubb, Alicant.
Brig James, J. Smith, Cadiz.
Sch. Lively, J. Leech, North-Carolina.
Sch. Happy Return, B. Chadfield, Georgia.
Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, South-Carolina.
Sloop Betſy, W. Undrill, Virginia.
Sloop Two Brothers, J. Havens, North-Carolina.
Ship Betſy, S. Kyle, Newcaſtle on Delaware.
Sloop Polly, G. Walton, North-Carolina.
Sch. Betſy, J. Richards, Ditto.
Sch. Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Thomas, J. Baxter, St. Kitts.
Brig Peggy, J. Garrigues, Cadiz.
Brig Lucy, J. Pyner, Hiſpaniola.
Brig Prince of Wales, J. Woods, St. Euſtatia.
Snow Goodwill, H. Richardſon, Liverpool.
Sloop Betſy, P. Lacey, Virginia.
Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, Jamaica.
Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, South-Carolina.
Ship Butcombe, W. Phillips, Jamaica,
Brig Induſtry, P. Hodgkinſon, Nevis.
Brig Harriot, J. Clubb, London.
Sloop Peggy and Betſy, D. Ferguſon, New-York.
Sch. Happy Return, ——— ——— New-London.

CLEARED.

Sl. Peace & Plenty, R. Mumford, Rhode-Iſland.
Snow Nancy, P. Robinſon, New-York.
Sch. Polly, W. Wyer, Dominica.
Sch. Fame, J. Hilton, Virginia.
Sch. Betſy, F. Savage, Ditto.
Ship Britannia, J. Souder, Liſbon.
Sloop Bentham, J. Rivers, New-York.
Brig Broker, G. Giffin, Jamaica.
Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, Barbados.
Sloop Hope, R. Winter, North-Carolina.
Sloop Peggy, A. Moore, Salem, New-England.
Sch. Tryall, J. Bradford, St. Euſtatia.
Brig Kitty, G. Lochtie, Jamaica.
Brig Charlotte, P. Parker, Ditto.
Sloop Charlotte, J. Erwin, Virginia.
Brig Jenny, J. Lockton, London.
Sch. Kitty, J. Robinſon, Dominica.
Ship Minerva, D. Gregory, St. Kitts.

To the LADIES *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

DEAR LADIES,

UNITED as we are by intereſt and affection, we flatter ourſelves we need make no apologies for addreſſing you on this occaſion; ſo far from thinking them neceſſary, we doubt not you will receive, as a ſiſterly freedom, the liberty we take in communicating our ſentiments to you. Give us leave, in the firſt place, to condole with you on the unhappy change that a few paſt years have produced on this extenſive continent; our political hemiſphere, which, 'till of late, we have always beheld ſerenely bright, is now full of clouds that we much fear will burſt in tempeſts o'er our heads. We propoſe not, Ladies, to enter into the much agitated ſubject of American grievances; of this, alas! you will undoubtedly hear too much for your peace of mind; your huſbands, your fathers, and all your deareſt friends of the other ſex, have, no doubt, frequently diſcuſſed, in your preſence, this momentous point; on the determinations of ſuch friends, we may all ſafely rely; let us then, dear Ladies, co-operate with them in their honeſt endeavours to extricate America from the evils that threaten her: Much, very much, depends on the public virtue the Ladies will exert at this critical juncture; permit us, therefore, to exhort you, to be firm in withſtanding luxuries of every kind, but above all, as the moſt pernicious of all, that you will (as we have univerſally done) baniſh *India Tea* from your tables, and in its ſtead ſubſtitute ſome of thoſe aromatic herbs with which our fruitful ſoil abounds. We mean not to boaſt of the conduct of the Virginians in this arduous trial; they know they do nothing more than their indiſpenſable duty, in the ſacrifices they have made, and are farther willing to make; neither do we doubt, but the good Ladies of Pennſylvania will go as far, in promoting the general happineſs, as our country women, or, even the ſteady matrons of Rome ever went, for the public good; in ſhort, we have the fulleſt dependance that the fair-ſex of Pennſylvania, Virginia, and of all America, will be ſo far inſtrumental in bringing about a redreſs of the evils complained of, that hiſtory may be, hereafter, filled with their praiſes, and teach poſterity to venerate their virtues.

We have the honor to ſubſcribe ourſelves,
your affectionate
Country-Women of Virginia.

Williamſburgh, Auguſt 7, 1774.

TO BE SOLD BY
GEORGE MEADE and Co.

A FEW quarter caſks and dozens of excellent Port; choice muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads, tierces and barrels; a few pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks of old Madeira wine; red Port wine, Weſt-India rum, &c. &c.

WANTED,
To ATTEND in a SHOP,

A YOUNG MAN, well acquainted with dry goods, and who can be unexceptionably recommended; none other need apply. Enquire of the Printer.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, on the 8th inſt. (Auguſt) an apprentice lad named JOHN CROCKER, by trade a houſe carpenter, about 17 years of age: Had on when he went away, a half worn ſlaſh-ſleeved red everlaſting jacket, a pair of oznabrigs trowſers, check ſhirt, good ſhoes with braſs buckles, and an old beaver hat much too large for him in the crown: Said lad is about five feet three inches high, fair complexion, wears his own dark brown curled hair, and ſtoops in his walk: He came from Briſtol laſt April with Capt. Seymour Hood. Whoever takes up ſaid lad and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ISAAC COOPER.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are hereby warned not to carry him off at their peril.

Carliſle, Auguſt 16, 1774.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, on the fifteenth day of Auguſt inſtant, did give unto JAMES DAVIS, of the town of Carliſle, two bonds, one for the payment of thirty-four pounds, the other for the payment of twenty-eight pounds; and as I have not received a valuable conſideration for the ſame, this is to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay them unleſs compelled by law.

WILLIAM HOLMES.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Weſt Pennſborough townſhip, Cumberland county, a dark cheſnut coloured MARE, about ſix years old, with a blaze, branded on the near ſhoulder D. N. and on the off ſhoulder A. B. as alſo on the near buttock. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

ALEXANDER M'BRIDE.

Auguſt 25, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, from the ſubſcriber, living in the borough of Wilmington, New-Caſtle County, on Sunday the 21ſt inſt. an Iriſh ſervant lad, named CHARLES WALL, by trade a Tanner, about five feet four inches high, about nineteen years old, is a ſtrong well-ſet artful fellow, with remarkable thick ancles, has lightiſh brown hair, lately cut, a ſcar under his chin, pretty ſubtle, but not talkative unleſs when in liquor; he can read a little, but not write: Had on and took with him when he went away, a turkey ſtriped jacket with ſleeves, and an under jacket of white coating, lined with flannel, one fine ſhirt, a pair of ſtriped blue and white trowſers, a pair of new ſhoes with yellow metal buckles in them, a half worn caſtor hat, bound round with black ribbon, and one round the crown for a band, and a ſtriped blue and white ſilk handkerchief. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, and if brought home, the above reward, paid by

CHARLES WHITELOCK.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 24, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber is now wanting a number of NEGROES; men, women, boys or girls; farmers, houſe negroes or tradeſmen, that are real ſlaves and good titles: Any perſons that have ſuch to diſpoſe of, pleaſe to apply to me, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on Market days, from eleven o'clock to one, and at other times at my houſe, the north end of Second-ſtreet, oppoſite to the Bath; and ſhould I be in the country, pleaſe to leave the deſcriptions of the Negroes, and where to be found, with Mr. John Young, jun. ſaddler, in Market-ſtreet.

To be rented, for the term of five years, a good Merchant Mill, within a little diſtance of Baltimore, in Maryland, which is always employed, on a never failing ſtream, ſituated in a fine wheat country, with three pair of ſtones, and every thing in the compleateſt order, equal to any I have ſeen in this province. The advantages from hogs, owing to the valuable range about the mill, will amount to near 200l. per annum.

There is alſo to be ſold, on the premiſes, on the third Thurſday in October, a very profitable Ordinary, at King William Court-houſe in Virginia, with 600 acres of valuable land adjoining it: The Ordinary and the ſeveral good tenements have rented for 170l. per ann. and are now well worth 200l. One of the houſes is 72 by 20 feet, with a piazza the whole length of the houſe; the ſecond is 40 by 18 feet, and the third 32 by 16 feet, with two large ſtables and all other convenient out-houſes; alſo a long accuſtomed ſtore; the whole within two miles of navigation. The purchaſer may have poſſeſſion on the firſt day of November, on paying one fifth of the purchaſe money, and giving bond and ſecurity for the payment of one fifth yearly until the whole is paid. For further particulars apply to

BENJAMIN BANNERMAN.

Lately Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

THE JUDGMENT of whole KINGDOMS and NATIONS, concerning the RIGHTS, POWER and PREROGATIVE of KINGS, and the RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES and PROPERTIES of the PEOPLE.

BY LORD SOMMERS.

From the ST. JAMES's CHRONICLE *of June* 11.

WHILE we are preparing to punish the Bostonians for crimes which they glory in, the maintenance of their supposed rights and privileges; while we are forming laws to subject the Protestant subjects of England to the power of French Papists; while we are forging chains for the freeborn people of this country, what a despicable figure do we make in a dispute with a nest of thieves and robbers, the common plunderers and licensed pirates of Africa?

A squadron of our ships under Admiral Dennis arrives in the road before Algiers. A letter from the King of England is delivered to the Dey, in which his Majesty insists upon Mr. Frazer being received as Consul, and that neither the Consul nor any English subject be obliged to kiss the Dey's hand; that the Consul and his Chancellor may wear swords; and that all Christian slaves who shall take refuge in any cutter or boat belonging to any English man of war or frigate, shall be free and not liable to be reclaimed. But what is the Dey's answer? Why, truly, that Mr. Frazer shall not be received as Consul, nor permitted to come on shore; and, in short, that all the articles are absolutely rejected. To which was added, that if these conditions did not please the English commander he might set sail again.

Was there ever such a gross affront offered by a little paltry State to a great King before? Is this among the glories of the present reign? But, Sir, I beg pardon, perhaps orders are already issued to bombard this sanctuary of sea-robbers and level it to the very ground. This I am sure of, that such a resolution would give much more satisfaction to the good people of England than to see the sword drawn against their own countrymen, or to find laws established to deprive English subjects of trials by Juries, and to subject them to our natural enemies the French.

B.

A short extract from an excellent essay on the *English constitution*, written by the late Earl of Bath, when he was the *great Commoner, Mr. Pulteney*, well worthy the consideration of all Englishmen at this political crisis.

"*THE collective body of the people of Great-Britain* delegate, but do not give up; trust, but do not alienate their rights and their power; and cannot be undone, by having beggery or slavery brought upon them, unless they co-operate to their own undoing, and, in a word, betray themselves! We cannot, therefore, subscribe to those two sayings of my Lord Bacon, *that England can never be undone unless by Parliament*; and *that there is nothing which a Parliament cannot do*. Great-Britain according to *our present constitution*, cannot be undone even by *Parliament*; for there is *something which a Parliament cannot do*. A *Parliament* cannot annul the *constitution*; and while that is preserved, though our condition may be bad, it cannot be irretrievably so. The *legislature* is a *supreme*, and may be called, in one sense, *an absolute*, but in none, an *arbitrary power*. It *is limited to the public good of the society*. It is a *power*, that hath no other end but *preservation*; *and therefore can never have a right to destroy, enslave, or designedly to impoverish the subjects*; *for the obligations of the law of nature cease not in society*. Should you therefore put so extravagant a case as to suppose *the two Houses of Parliament* concurring to make at once a formal cession *of their own rights and privileges, and of those of the whole nation to the crown*, and ask, who hath the *right*, and the *means*, to resist *the supreme legislative power?* I answer, the *whole nation* hath the *right*; and a *people* who deserve to enjoy *liberty*, will find the *means*. An attempt of this kind would break the bargain between the *King* and the *nation*; between *the representative and collective body of the people*; and would dissolve the *constitution*. From hence it follows, that the *nation*, which hath a *right* to preserve *this constitution*, has a *right* to resist an *attempt* that leaves no other means of preserving it, but *those of resistance*. And from hence it follows, that if the *constitution* was actually dissolved, as it would be by such an attempt of the *three estates*, *the people* would return to their original, their natural right, the right of restoring the *same constitution*, or of making *a new one*. No power on earth could claim any right of imposing a *constitution* upon them; and less than any, that *King*, *those Lords*, and *those Commons*, who, having been entrusted to preserve, had destroyed the *former*."

Extract of a letter from Norwich, in England, June 13.

"What a scene of misery and distress are the pernicious measures of the Administration disclosing in this city! The cries of thousands of poor journeymen weavers, and the clamour of their unemployed masters, with all their numerous dependents of combers, diers, hot-pressers, &c. will 'ere long reach the ears of the weak, tyrannick Lord that occasioned them, and make his name and memory as odious in Europe as in America. Every manufacturer in the home-trade, who, at this time of the year used to receive prodigious orders for coarse camblets, callimancoes, and black and white crapes from the warehouses in London for the colonies, are now entirely at a stand, and when business in the foreign houses decline our work-houses will be crouded with paupers, the poor rates become insupportably high, and numberless families be destitute of bread. It is not many months since a petition was presented to Parliament by our worthy Members Sir Harbord Harbord and Edward Bacon, Esq. setting forth the decay of trade and the hardships we labour under; but, alass! how little does a Prime Minister regard the misfortunes he heaps upon others, instead of protecting and encouraging our commerce, he has taken the most direct means to diminish and destroy it: And for what? To execute his avowed and secret designs, and to gratify his pride, his folly, and his resentment. Because a licentious rabble in Boston destroyed a dutied article which one of the wisest men in this nation has proved ought not to have been taxed, and which would not have been destroyed, if the ships that carried it had not obstinately persisted in landing it; for that reason, I say, a whole city, a whole province, must suffer all the direful effects of ministerial vengeance. The worthy Magistrate, the innocent merchant, the honest tradesman, the well-disposed poor, all, all, must be treated with the most unexampled, the most diabolical rigor for the outrage of a few, have, like the city of London, their humble petitions and just remonstrances ridiculed and disregaded, their charter violated, their ports blocked up, their trade removed, their inhabitants dragged 3000 miles for trial, and to complete the tragedy, and their slavery, a military Governor and troops sent over to inforce the ministerial mandate. Excellent measures these to stir up a civil war at home, compel the exasperated Americans to take up arms and to ruin the trade of the Mother country. But whatever gratification such measures may afford to a wrong-headed deluded minister, they are highly offensive to unemployed and impoverished manufacturers, whose business is their dependance and support, and who are too sensible of the loss, not to curse those who would deprive them and their posterity of it. Happy is it for Lord North that he is not a tradesman, lamenting for orders, and distressed for remittances. Unhappy for him that the kingdom at large condemn his American measures, and are ashamed of his conduct. In a word, pensioners may flatter, and levees may applaud, but it is too clear, that unless he conciliate the esteem of the colonies by a repeal of the cruel destructive laws he has framed, and restores the trade he has taken away, that he will kindle a flame he will find himself unable to quench, and load himself with the execrations not only of innumerable poor that may be deprived of employment in the manufactory of this city, Birmingham, Sheffield and Yorkshire, but those of every sensible and spirited person in the kingdom."

TO BE LET,

For a term of years, and immediately entered upon,

THE WESTER OGLE MILLS, situated on GWIN'S FALLS, a never failing stream in Baltimore county, Maryland, within 11 miles to the westward of Baltimore town, in the neighbourhood of an extensive farming country, on the Frederick road, and very convenient to the great road to Cumberland and York counties in Pennsylvania, from whence the greatest quantities of wheat are brought to the Baltimore market. The mill-house is built of stone 95 by 35, three stories high. Two merchant mills with French burr stones, and a grist mill with Cologne and overshot wheels to each pair of stones, the merchant mills were rebuilt this last winter, the running gears all new, and in the best order, hoisting gears that go by water, with a new rolling screen, wind-mill and boulting chests, constructed after the newest and best manner. There is joining a convenient little lodging room, built of stone, with a fire place for the accommodation of the miller. The grist mill built new this spring, under the same roof, in a separate apartment, and quite independent of the other works; where if required may be finished a convenient room, with a fire place for a family. There is stables for twelve horses, six or eight acres of land, capable of being made grass ground, with a dwelling-house and shop, now occupied by a cooper, who is providing barrel timber for the ensuing season. Any person inclinable to rent may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or of JOHN BROWN merchant in Philadelphia, WILLIAM LYON.

Marcus Hook, Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 15th, 1774.

THE subscriber purposing to travel this fall, intends selling by public vendue, at his house near Marcus Hook, on Saturday the tenth day of September next, chiefly all his stock of high bred and country HORSES, amongst which is the great and much admired covering horse called GIANT; several of the best high bred breeding MARES, one of which is the celebrated NANCY DAWSON, bred by Col. William Armstrong; she won the purse at Bridgetown, Charlestown and three other different places the same season; a variety of fine COLTS of the very best blood, some got by Dove, some by Figure, and others by the great beauty Pennsylvania Farmer; also several genteel HACK and CARRIAGE HORSES. The above horse Giant is a genuine DRAY HORSE, imported from England; he is near 18 hands high, 17 inches round the knee joint, and is allowed to exceed any horse on this continent for size, strength and abilities in drawing; his breed therefore from half bred or country mares are vastly approved of for the draught or carriage. The purchasers on paying one half of the money down will be allowed six months credit for the remainder, giving security if required. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, when attendance will be given.

ARCHIBALD DICK.

New-York, July 5, 1774.

RAN AWAY from his security, a certain JAMES HUNT, a New-England young man, by trade a hatter, wore his own hair, smooth faced, and slender, is supposed to have gone to Philadelphia or Carolina to work at his trade. Whoever shall apprehend and take him up, and lodge him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that his security may get him again, shall have FOUR POUNDS, New-York currency, Reward, and all reasonable charges paid, by applying to the Printer hereof, or to the subscriber living in New-York.

NESBITT DEANE.

LOST,

On Wednesday the 3d inst. August on the road from Bristol to Philadelphia.

A GREEN morocco POCKET BOOK, with silver clasps, which contained about twelve shillings in money, a pair of stone knee buckles and sundry papers of no use but to the real owner. Whoever has found the same and delivers it with its contents to the Printer, shall receive ONE GUINEA for their trouble.

WANTS A PLACE,

A WET NURSE with a good breast of milk, who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

MOSES HART,

PENCIL and PICTURE FRAME MAKER, from London,

TAKES this method to acquaint the Public, that he is settled in Second-street, near Almond-street, Philadelphia, where he sells all sorts of pictures and frames, plain and gilt, in the newest and neatest fashion, wholesale and retail, much cheaper than imported.

He likewise makes all sorts of Porto Crayons of different colours for drawing.

JAMES BUTLAND,

FRINGE and LACE MAKER, from Bristol,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he makes and sells the following articles, in Front-street, between Race and Vine-streets, viz. fringe and lace of all sorts, for beds and other furniture, with lines and tossels of all kinds, either in gold, silver, silk, worsted or thread; coach-makers laces, and other trimmings for ditto; saddlers orriss, fringe, bridle reins, &c. gold, silver or silk jacks or frogs for ladies riding dresses; ditto for gentlemens cloaths; gentlemens coats of arms or footmens liveries made to any pattern; silk knee garters; ladies trimmings in gold, silver or silk, in the English and French fashions, with turbands, sheneals and gimps, &c. fringe, gimp and sheneal trimmings for silk and cloth cloaks; all kinds of velvet trimmings, with a number of other articles.

N. B. The above articles of silk and worsted are made of the produce of America; and any persons having silk of their own may have it manufactured into any of the above articles, or made proper for making silk stockings, sewing silk, ribbons, &c.—Either men or women that have been used to any of the above branches in other countries, or any that are willing to learn, from ten years old and upwards, may have employment either by the month or as apprentices, by applying as above.

WAS FOUND, on the 28th of June last, at the upper end of Front-street, Philadelphia, a leather POCKET BOOK, with a small sum of money in it. The owner proving his property and paying the charge of this advertisement, may have it again, by applying to BENJAMIN GORGAS, near the place above mentioned, and opposite to Mr. George Leib, tanner.

MADE AND SOLD BY

ROBERT PARRISH,

At his house in Third-street, a few doors above Arch-street, and nearly opposite the Golden Swan tavern, Philadelphia.

ROLLING SCREENS, for cleaning wheat and flaxseed, consisting of four different sorts of wire each, calculated to great exactness, and found by experience to answer well; small bolts for Indian meal in mills, standing screens, shoe and shoot ditto; wire reding sieves of different sorts, suitable for Indian meal, wheat, or other grain, also for iron ore, sugar, ground bark, &c. short cloths for millers, found by experience to exceed any other kind, and a variety of wire work, suitable for cellar windows, spring houses, and many other uses; DUTCH FANS of different sorts with good improvements, suitable for most kinds of grain; several sorts of boxes with knives for cutting straw, and curriers beam boards of lignum vitæ.

Also at the same place are made all sorts of planes, suitable for carpenters, cabinet-makers, coach-makers, coopers and others, and are allowed (by the best judges) to be as compleat and good as those made in London; any person applying as above may depend on being served with all reasonable dispatch. All orders from town or country shall be carefully attended to.

N. B. Boxes or chests, with an assortment of various kinds of tools (very convenient for farmers, masters of vessels, and others) will be sorted and put up upon a short notice.

SARAH HUSSEY,

TAMBOUR AND EMBROIDERER,

at Mrs. EASTWICK's in Walnut-street, between Front and Second-streets,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that she teaches the tambour and embroidery, the open work, the elegance of shading, and to spangle and purl: To certify the propriety of her work, she has just finished a variety of elegant pieces, which, she flatters herself, will be approved of. Ladies will be waited on at their own houses one hour in the day, for 9l. currency each; and any Lady that will please to do her that honour, may depend on being compleatly taught.

N. B. Ladies gowns, ruffles, aprons, shades, and work bags, neatly wrought; also Gentlemens waistcoats, knee garters, sword knots, &c.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE TIME of a Dutch servant Man, that has about three years to serve, fit for town or country: He has been used to work about a brewery, and understands something of coopering; aged about twenty-four years, and of a hearty hale constitution. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS LOST on Tuesday the 19th of July, a PUP of the Pointer breed, about four months old, well grown of his age, remarkably well hung and high bred, both his ears brown liver colour, his back and rump of the same colour in spots, and his tail docked long; he was seen to follow a Gentleman the next day, who is requested to return him to the subscriber if in his possession. Any person who will bring said dog to me, shall receive the above Reward, with thanks.

JOHN HALES.

N. B. The pup can be proved by his sire, being exactly like him.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO LAD, strong, healthy and well-made; he has had the small-pox and measles, is good tempered, sober, honest, and handy at any kind of house work, and with proper care would make a good plantation negro. Enquire of the Printer.

WATCHES,

SILVER and PINCHBECK, of various prices, just imported and to be sold by

JOHN WOOD,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER in Front-street, at the corner of Chesnut-street.

Philadelphia, July 27, 1774.

THIS is to forwarn all persons from trusting ELIZABETH my wife, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

HENRY CARY.

LUCY AND CHARITY LEONARD,

In Second-street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets, and directly opposite the Golden Fleece tavern,

HAVE just imported in the Sophia, Captain Williams, from London, a variety of European and East-Indian GOODS, amongst which are, brown and white Russia sheetings, low priced 7-8 and yard wide Irish linens, Irish sheetings, callicoes, cottons and chintzes, peelongs, Persians, taffaties, sattins, Mantuas, sarsanets, muslins, a variety of silk and thread gauzes, silk, thread and cotton hose, and a neat assortment of Millenary, &c. &c. which they will dispose of by wholesale or retail on very reasonable terms for cash.

Just imported in the last vessels from Europe, and to be sold on the lowest terms, by

JONATHAN ZANE,

At his Ware-house in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, at the sign of the Hand-saw,

A LARGE and general assortment of iron-mongery, sadlery, brass ware, dye stuffs and painters colours; also seine, sewing and ball twine; fullers press paper; cotton, wool, stock and jack cards; wool combs, flax and hemp hatchells, riddles and sieves, hair cloth of a good pattern for chair bottoms, oil and other flints, shot, bar lead, sundry sorts of whet-stones, bed cords and laces, plow and jack lines, plushes and saddle cloths, horse brushes and mane combs, plated and other spurs, hand bellows, English and American glue, surveyors chains, with sundry other goods too tedious for an advertisement.

Ready money and the best market price will be given for red and white clover and Timothy grass feeds, at the aforesaid Ware-house.

ALEXANDER BARTRAM,

Has just received from the manufacturers, by Capt. Ashmead,

A LARGE assortment of HOSIERY, among which are some superfine white and brown thread hose both ribbed and plain, double and single silk capes, large silk mitts of the first quality, patent net ditto, thread and cotton ditto, mens thread gloves, maccaroni jacket patterns, &c. all remarkably cheap.

Just imported in the John, Captain Ashmead, from London, and to be sold by

RICHARD VAUX,

At his store the corner of Chesnut and Water-streets, being the store lately occupied by Pemberton and Edwards,—

PRINTED callicoes, cottons and linens; blue and black China taffaties; a neat assortment of crimson, blue, green and yellow bed damasks; sagathies, durants and callimancoes; Russia Raven duck, thread and cotton hose, Irish linens, sewing silk in 1-4 lb. cambricks and lawns, together with a variety of other DRY GOODS, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 21st of July last, from the subscriber, in Cecil county, Maryland, an indented servant man, named BENJAMIN WARRINGTON, about 5 feet 8 inches high, a thick chunky fellow, of a dark complexion, and wears his own brown hair tied behind; had on when he went away, a brown coat, waistcoat and breeches. He is a West-countryman, and may have his old indentures with him. Whoever takes up said fellow and brings him home to the subscriber, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM CROKER.

Burlington, 8th Mo. (August) 13, 1774.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING *by* SUBSCRIPTION *(under the appointment of the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY*)*

A NEW EDITION of the

LAWS

Of the COLONY *of* NEW-JERSEY.

To which will be added,

The ORDINANCE establishing the FEES *of the Court of* CHANCERY, *and a well digested INDEX.*

CONDITIONS.

I. *THIS work, to be comprised in one volume, folio, of about* 600 *pages, including the preface and index, to be printed on a beautiful new type, and good paper.*

II. *The price to subscribers not to exceed Thirty-five Shillings, neatly bound in calf, and lettered.*

III. *Two Dollars to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on the delivery of the book.*

IV. *If more than one thousand should be subscribed for, a proportionable abatement to be made in the price.*

V. *Great care and pains will be taken to render this edition as complete as possible.*

*** *The price to other purchasers will be considerably higher than to subscribers.*

This volume it is expected will include the laws of the next session of Assembly, but as they will naturally be placed at the end of the book, its publication will not be thereby retarded after the number of subscribers is known. And as the work will be attended with great expence, is much wanted by the public, and almost ready for the press, the Editor requests those who are desirous of becoming subscribers to be speedy in their applications, that he may be able the sooner to ascertain the number necessary to be struck off.

SUBSCRIPTIONS *to be taken in by* Cortland Skinner, John Combs *and* John Smith, *Esquires, of the city of Perth-Amboy*; John Wetherill *and* John Moores, *Esquires, of Middlesex*; Edward Taylor *and* Richard Lawrence, *Esquires, and* Edmund Williams, *merchant, of Monmouth*; Stephen Crane, Henry Garritse *and* Elias Boudinot, *Esquires, of Essex*; Hendrick Fisher, John Roy *and* Jonathan D. Sergeant, *Esquires, of Somerset*; Theunis Dey *and* John Demarest, *Esquires, of Bergen*; James Kinsey, Thomas Polgreen Hewlings, John Lawrence *and* Samuel Allinson, *Esquires, and* Isaac Collins, *printer, of the city of Burlington*; Henry Paxson *and* Anthony Sykes, *Esquires, of the county of Burlington*; John Hinchman *and* Robert F. Price, *Esquires, and* Samuel Shaw, *attorney at law, of Gloucester*; Grant Gibbon *and* Benjamin Holme, *Esquires, of Salem*; John Sheppard *and* Theophilus Elmer, *Esquires, of Cumberland*; Jonathan Hand *and* Eli Eldridge, *Esquires, of Cape-May*; Samuel Tucker, John Mehelm *and* Isaac Allen, *Esquires, of Hunterdon*; Jacob Ford *and* William Winds, *Esquires, of Morris*; Nathaniel Pettit *and* Thomas Anderson, *Esquires, of Sussex*; Joseph Reed *and* Miers Fisher, *Esquires, in Philadelphia*; *and* James Duane, *Esquire, and* George Bowne, *merchant, in New-York.*

N. B. The Editor, SAMUEL ALLINSON, *begs the favour of the above-named Gentlemen, to forward to him their respective lists of subscribers, so that he may receive them by the first day of the* 11*th month (November) next.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Newest Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subscriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennsylvania Packet*. No. 149.

From the St. James's Chronicle *of June* 21.

THE important, the long expected crisis is at length arrived. America must submit to receive the galling chains of slavery, or have recourse to the *last expedient*. The late very impolitic acts seem framed by those who really wish for an open rupture, not with the Bostonians only, but with the inhabitants of all the English colonies: They are *all* equally concerned, *all* must be enslaved, or join in this common cause.—The three bills lately passed have been sufficiently exposed.

It is not easy to determine by what motives the *cabal* were influenced on this occasion: If they were only desirous of bringing the Bostonians to a proper sense of their duty (as Lord Iago terms it) could not this be effected by means that would not have alienated the affections of every other colony from the mother country? or, at least, that would not have obliged the other colonies to join with them in their own defence? But I am apt to think that those measures flow from another spring; I believe the real motive has not been fathomed by the public at large, nor perhaps by many who appear to be very active instruments in this business. The present *real* Minister is the sole contriver of every part of it. It is well remembered, that at the last peace he frequently declared we had over-conquered ourselves, that we had too many colonies, and therefore it would not be any injury to this nation to give up some of them to the French: Now, perhaps, out of his very great kindness to us, his Lordship has adopted these extraordinary measures to get rid of the remainder of our colonies; and really he could not have hit on more effectual ones. The *nominal* Minister is much too *short-sighted* to discover the real sentiments of his domineering master; nor perhaps does he much desire it, his only aim being to *fill his pockets*.

Every good Englishman must tremble to think of what may be the probable consequence of these measures. Suppose, for a moment, the ministry have their hearts desire; suppose the colonists take up arms, and are entirely defeated, the greatest part of them slain, and the rest brought in chains to England, shall we receive any benefit from this? Surely no! Where shall we then find vent for our manufactures? How are our tradesmen and artificers to be employed!—These are thoughts that seldom occupy any part of the attention of our *wise* Ministers; but even they may probably repent of their rash proceedings, if the greater part of the inhabitants of this kingdom, unable to procure bread for themselves and families, should be reduced to the miserable alternative of starving in the midst of plenty, or having recourse to the first law of nature, self-preservation.—May that time never come!—A time in which the innocent must suffer in common with the guilty! in which none can be exempted from the general confusion!—Were the authors of the general misery the only sufferers, it would be well; but at such a time the innocent suffer almost equally with the guilty.

Such then may probably be the *happy* issue of these *well concerted* measures, should a lucky turn put our American fellow subjects into the power of our excellent rulers; but let us remember, that "The race is not always to the swift, nor the *battle* to the *strong*." Spirit, constancy, and courage, have often been too hard for superior numbers; and perhaps, when circumstances are rightly considered, and properly compared, we shall not appear to be much superior to the brave Colonists; *we* are divided, *they* are firmly united; *we* have a long distance to send our troops, and proper necessaries; *they* are at home, and perhaps as well provided with all necessary accoutrements as their adversaries; their troops will always engage with alacrity, and fight with resolution, inspired with courage by the goodness of their cause, and convinced by experience that no mercy can be expected from us; and, above all, animated by a sincere regard for their civil and religious rights, spring from a truly conscientious principle, they will be strangers to fear, and resolve (as Britons ought) to *conquer or die!* while, on the other hand, our men, strangers to the place, sickened by a long, perhaps dangerous voyage, and a climate to which most of them are strangers; fighting only for pay, not actuated by principle; and (if Englishmen) conscious that they are employed only to deprive a part of their fellow subjects of freeodm, and not against a rival nation; this difference, I say, appears very obvious, and brings the Colonists on much nearer equality with ourselves than we may at first view imagine.—Besides this, if we consider that Ireland may probably take the alarm (for it is probable that administration have resolved, if their plot against America succeeds, to fall next on Ireland) and, influenced by indignity and revenge for the many injuries she has lately received, take this opportunity of paying us in our own coin, the consequence may be fatal, and we too late repent of having thrown off the *Parent*, and asserting the *Master*: then we shall too late reproach ourselves for not being warned by the example before our eyes, of *Holland throwing off the tyranny of Spain*.

Thus, whether we look to *Victory* or *Defeat*, in this unjust struggle, no pleasing prospect appears; nothing but destruction to our trade, and ruin to our manufacturers.

The time, perhaps, is not far distant, when it may be dangerous to speak or write our real sentiments; when we may be commanded to look on the Americans as *Rebels* and *Traitors*.—For my own part, I readily acknowledge, I cannot wish even my native country success in an unjust cause; though Englishmen, and standing on English ground, ought we not to consider how far our cause is just? Suppose Providence had cast our lot in Prussia, could we then have wished our King, or rather tyrant, success in his unjust attack on Poland, to which country he had no legal claim, and from whose unfortunate Prince he had not received any real cause of complaint? Honour, Justice, and Religion, equally forbid it: And can *we*, who glory in the name of Englishmen, who think *freedom* the greatest blessing we can enjoy on earth; can *we* condemn our injured, oppressed fellow subjects for asserting the natural rights of Englishmen? Far be such a thought from us!—Whatever be the consequence of these oppressive measures, let us always keep in mind the *primary* cause, and not, by an over-fondness for our native country, condemn in our fellow subjects what (were we in their circumstances) we certainly *ought*, and I hope *should*, do ourselves. For my own part, I freely declare, I shall ever wish them all the success *the justice of their cause deserves*; and if virtue, constancy, and courage, can ensure success, I doubt not but they will obtain it.

A plain Citizen.

To the Printer of the St. James's Chronicle.

SIR,

THERE surely was never such a barefaced attempt against the success of the Protestant religion, since the time of James the second, as the present Quebec bill; none, I am certain, which could have the same pernicious tendency. I shall instance one which you may depend on as a fact. The Society for the propagation of Christian knowledge established here, had resolved to send missionaries, wth a sufficient number of catechists, to Canada; but it is feared they must now lay aside that truly laudable design, as it would be flying in the face of an act of Parliament of the 14th year of George the third. They are likewise afraid this act may be extended to our other Colonies, in which event our missionaries already there, will be obliged to return home. It is supposed that Lord Boreas' next step (since he has secured the consent of a British Parliament for the encouragement of Popery) will be to establish an inquisition, and the payment of Peter-pence to the See of Rome here at home.—Well done, *Guile-ford*'s son—O! where are ye? How small your crimes, ye detested race of Stuarts!

Edinburgh, June 9. A PROTESTANT.

LONDON, *June* 18.

THE order of the day was read for the amendments made to the Quebec bill to be taken into consideration; the same were accordingly read by the clerk, and the question being put for the House to agree to the amendments, Lord Chatham rose up and entered fully upon the subject of the bill; said it would involve a great country in a thousand difficulties, and in the worst of despotism, and put the whole people under arbitrary power; that it was a most cruel, oppressive, and odious measure, tearing up justice and every good principle by the roots; that by abolishing the trial by jury, he supposed the framers of the bill thought that mode of proceeding, together with the habeas corpus, meer moon-shine, whilst every true Englishman was ready to lay down his life sooner than lose these two bulwarks of his personal security and property. The merely supposing that the Canadians would not be able to feel the good effects of law and freedom, because they had been used to arbitrary power, was an idea as ridiculous as false. He said the bill established a despotic government in that country, to which the royal proclamation of 1763 promised the protection of the English laws: Here the noble Lord read part of the proclamation, and then entered fully on the council and power vested in the Governors, the whole mode of which, he said, was tyrannical and despotic: He was likewise very particular on the bad consequences that would attend the great extension of that province, that the whole of the bill appeared to him to be destructive of that liberty which ought to be the ground work of every constitution: Ten thousand objections, he was confident, might be made to the bill, but the extinction of the mode of trial above-mentioned, was a very alarming circumstance, and he would pronounce him a bold man who proposed such a plan. When his Lordship came to the religious part of the bill, he directed his discourse to the Bench of Bishops, telling them that as by the bill the Catholic religion was made the established religion of that vast continent, it was impossible they could be silent on the occasion. He called the bill a child of inordinate power, and desired and asked if any of that Bench would hold it out for baptism; he touched again upon the unlimited power of the Governor, in appointing all the members, and who might be made up of Roman Catholics only. His Lordship then said, that for those and other reasons, he gave his hearty negative to the bill. Lord Dartmouth then spoke a short time by way of answer, as did Lord Lyttleton. The question was again put, and the House divided, contents 25, not contents 7.

It is said, that the part which occasioned the strongest debate, was a new clause inserted in the Lower House, which repeals so much of the famous reformation statute of the first of Elizabeth, as relates to the oaths of supremacy, and substituting a mere common oath of allegiance in its place.

Additional particulars of Lord Chatham's speech in the House of Peers:

"His Lordship stated, with great force, many objections to the clause giving to the French Canadians so advantageous a part of the fisheries of cod on the Labradore coast, to the great prejudice of the English fishermen on the banks of Newfoudland; considering the said fisheries of Labradore as a nursery of French Canadian seamen, to man, in case of a French war, any squadrons of France in those seas. This experienced and truly Protestant statesman exposed, with unanswerable force, the train of fatal mischiefs attending the establishment of Popery and arbitrary power in that vast and fertile region now annexed to the government of Quebec, and capable of containing (if fully peopled) not less than thirty millions of souls. His whole speech breathed nothing but the love of his country, the true principles of the reformation, and of the glorious revolution; deducing the whole series of laws from the supremacy first revindicated under Henry the Eighth down to this day, as fundamentals constituting a clear compact that all establishments by law are to be protestant; which compact ought not to be altered, but by the consent of the collective body of the people. He further maintained unanswered, that the dangerous innovations of this bill were at variance with all the safe-guards and barriers against the return of Popery and of Popish influence, so wisely provided against by all the oaths of office and of trust from the constable up to the members of both Houses, and even to the Sovereign in his coronation oath. He pathetically expressed his fears that it might shake the affections and confidence of his Majesty's Protestant subjects in England and Ireland; and finally lose the hearts of all his Majesty's American subjects."

June 23. Yesterday the Lord Mayor, Aldermen Crosby, Lewes, and Plomer, the Recorder, upwards of 150 of the Common Council, and City Officers, went from Guildhall to St. James's (Alderman Sawbridge joined them in the way) in order to present an address and petition to his Majesty, previous to his going to the House, relative to the bill for the government of Quebec. They arrived at St. James's a quarter before one. A little before two the Lord Chamberlain waited on the Lord Mayor with a message from the King, which he had committed to writing, to prevent any mistake, and he read the following paper:

"As your petition relates to a bill agreed on by the two Houses of Parliament, of which his Majesty cannot take public notice, until it is presented for his Royal assent in Parliament, I am commanded by the King to inform you, that you are not to expect an answer."

The Lord Mayor immediately sent the Remembrancer to present his duty to the King, and inform his Majesty, that they waited to present an address, agreeable to his Majesty's order, which in a little time was complied with; when no other answer was given.

The following is a copy of the City Address:

"To the KING's most Excellent Majesty.

"The humble address and petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled.

"*Most Gracious Sovereign*,

"WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, are exceedingly alarmed that a bill has passed your two Houses of Parliament, intituled, "An act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec, in North America," which we apprehend to be entirely subversive of the great fundamental principles of the constitution of the British monarchy, as well as of the authority of various solemn acts of the legislature.

"We beg leave to observe that the English law, and that wonderful effort of human wisdom, the trial by Jury, are not admitted by this bill in any civil cases, and the French law of Canada is imposed on all the inhabitants of that extensive province, by which both the persons and properties of very many of your Majesty's subjects are rendered insecure and precarious.

"We humbly conceive that this bill, if passed into a law, will be contrary, not only to the compact entered into with the numerous settlers of the reformed religion, who were invited into the said province, under the sacred promise of enjoying the benefit of the laws of your realm of England, but likewise repugnant to your royal proclamation of the 7th of October, 1763, for the speedy settling the said new government.

"That consistent with the public faith, pledged by the said proclamation, your Majesty cannot erect and constitute Courts of Judicature and Public Justice, for the hearing and determining all cases, as well civil as criminal, within the said province, but as near as may be agreeable to the laws of England? nor can any laws, statutes, or ordinances, for the public peace, welfare, and good government of the said province, be made, constituted, or ordained, but according to the laws of this realm.

"That the Roman Catholic religion, which is known to be idolatrous and bloody, is established by this bill, and no legal provision is made for the free exercise of our reformed faith, nor the security of our Protestant fellow-subjects of the Church of England in the true worship of Almighty God, according to their consciences.

"That your Majesty's illustrious family was called to the throne of these kingdoms, in consequence of the exclusion of the Roman Catholic ancient branch of the Stuart Line, under the express stipulation, that they should profess the Protestant religion, and according to the oath, established by the sanction of Parliament in the first year of the reign of our great deliverer King William the Third, your Majesty, at your coronation, solemnly swore that you would, to the utmost of your power, maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant reformed religion, established by law.

"That, although the term of imprisonment of the subject is limited to three months, the power of fining is left indefinite and unrestrained, by which the total ruin of the party may be effected by an enormous and excessive fine.

"That the whole Legislative power of the province is vested in persons to be solely appointed by your Majesty, and removable at your pleasure, which we apprehend to be repugnant to the leading principles of this free constitution, by which alone your Majesty now holds, or legally can hold, the imperial crown of these realms.

"That the said bill was brought into Parliament very late in the present session, and after the greater number of the members of the two Houses were retired into the country, so that it cannot fairly be presumed to be the sense of those parts of the Legislature.

"Your petitioners therefore most humbly supplicate your Majesty, as the guardian of the laws, liberties, and religion of your people, and the great bulwark of the Protestant faith, that you will not give your royal assent to the said bill. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

Some of the populace behaved very rudely, when his Majesty was passing from St. James's to the House of Peers, by hissing, and crying out, "No Popery,—no French government,—&c."

Yesterday his Majesty, attended by the Duke of Ancaster and Lord Bruce, went to the House of Peers, in the usual state, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz. the sinking fund bill; the lottery bill; the bill for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec; the bill for laying several additional duties on liquors imported into the province of Quebec; the bill for regulating and ascertaining the weights to be made use of in the weighing gold and silver coin; the bill for applying a sum of money for re-coining the deficient gold coin; the expiring law bill; the insolvent debtors bill; and two private bills. After which his Majesty made the following most gracious speech to both Houses of Parliament:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HAVE observed, with the utmost satisfaction, the many eminent proofs you have given of your zealous and prudent attention to the public service, during the course of this very interesting session of Parliament.

The necessity of providing some effectual remedy for the great and manifold mischiefs, both public and private, arising from the impaired state of the gold coin, induced me, at the opening of the session, to recommend that important object to your consideration: In the several measures you have taken for the redress of those evils, you have sufficiently manifested, as well your regard to the general credit, and commercial interests of the kingdom, as to the immediate ease and accommodation of my people.

The very peculiar circumstances of embarrassment in which the province of Quebec was involved, had rendered the proper adjustment and regulation of the government thereof, a matter of no small difficulty. The bill which you prepared for that purpose, and to which I have now given my assent, is founded on the clearest principles of justice and humanity; and will, I doubt not, have the best effects in quieting the minds and promoting the happiness of my Canadian subjects.

I have long seen, with concern, a dangerous spirit of resistance to my government, and to the execution of the laws, prevailing in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England. It proceeded, at length, to such an extremity, as to render your immediate interposition indispensibly necessary; and you have, accordingly made provision as well for the suppression of the present disorders, as for the prevention of the like in future. The temper and firmness, with which you have conducted yourselves in this important business, and the general concurrence with which the resolution of maintaining the authority of the laws, in every part of my dominions, hath been adopted and supported, cannot fail of giving the greatest weight to the measures which have been the result of your deliberations. Nothing that depends on me shall be wanting to render them effectual. It is my most anxious desire to see my deluded subjects in that part of the world returning to a sense of their duty, acquiescing in that just subordination to the authority, and maintaining that due regard to the commercial interests of this country, which must ever be inseparably connected with their own real prosperity and advantage.

Nothing material has happened since your meeting, with respect to the war between Russia and the Porte; and it is with pleasure I can inform you, that the very friendly assurances which I continue to receive from the neighbouring powers, give me the strongest reason to believe, that they have the same good dispositions as myself, to preserve the tranquility of the rest of Europe.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the supplies, which you have so chearfully given; and I see with great satisfaction, that, notwithstanding the ample grants you have made for the several establishments, and the compensation which has been so properly provided for the holders of deficient gold coin, you have been able to make a further progress in the reduction of the national debt.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have nothing to recommend to you, but that you would carry into your respective counties, the same affectionate attachment to my person and government, and the same zeal for the maintenance of the public welfare, which have distinguished all your proceedings in this session of Parliament.

His Majesty's speech being ended: the Lord Chancellor, having received directions from his Majesty, said:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the fourth day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the fourth day of August next.

Doctor GEORGE WEED,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC, that the following MEDICINES have had ſo great ſucceſs, in relieving of thoſe diſorders they are preſcribed for, that people are continually applying for them, which gives him great ſatisfaction to think that he was made an inſtrument, under God, to adminiſter any relief to thoſe who were under painful diſorders.

1. A Syrup and Powder, which cures the bloody-flux, and alſo vomitings and purgings; the ſyrup gives immediate eaſe in the moſt racking pains, and is a moſt excellent medicine to quiet froward children, and make them healthy, and gives immediate eaſe in the hyſteric cholic.

2. Royal Balſam. This cures all kinds of wounds and bruiſes, either inward or out-ward, and helps pains in the back from cold, weakneſs, or being over ſtrained; it cures corns on the feet, and eaſes them when painful, and helps pains in the breaſt or ſide from pleuratic diſorders; ſtops mortifications, and helps the ſore threat diſorder that is about, which is attended with ſo much malignancy, and, joined with my vulnerary liniment, hath relieved many, and not failed in one inſtance to my knowledge.

3. Syrup of Balſam. This helps conſumptive coughs, if not too far gone, and coughs coming from cold; it relieves the hooping cough in children, and takes away thoſe pains in the breaſt and ſide, which are cauſed by the cough, and helps ſhortneſs of breath.

4. Tinctura Amara, or Bitter Tincture. This ſtrengthens the ſtomach, helps the digeſtion, expels wind from the ſtomach and bowels, helps ſickneſs at the ſtomach, ſtops vomiting, cures dizzineſs of the head, kills worms in children, helps the ſcurvy, and cures a ſtinking breath; it helps thoſe who are coſtive, and cures the bilious and flatulent cholic; likewiſe helps the jaundice.

5. Eſſence of Tar. Cures cachexies and ſcurvies, the chloroſis or green ſickneſs in virgins, hyſteric and hypochondriac diſorders, pleuriſies, weakneſs and lowneſs of ſpirit, all ſlow and lingering fevers, and nervous diſorders, it helps ſtrains and bruiſes, and cures the fever and ague.

Hand bills of their particular virtue, and directions how to uſe them, with certificates of cures, will be given with them gratis.

The above medicines are prepared and ſold by George Weed, *late Apothecary to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, but now lives in Market ſtreet, oppoſite the London Coffee houſe,*

N. B. He hath to ſell, at the ſame place, fine Crown Soap, for the waſhing of fine linens, muſlins, laces, ſilks, chints, calicoes, and for the uſe of Barbers. *The above Soap made and alſo ſold by* Benjamin Mecom, *of Burlington, in Weſt New Jerſey.—Some that have made uſe of the above Soap, think it the beſt they ever made uſe of for waſhing or ſhaving.*

JAMES CAPELLE,
FRENCH HAIR-DRESSER,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that he intends to carry on his buſineſs in all its branches, ſuch as dreſſing Ladies and Gentlemen, making Ladies falſe toupees and curls, and alſo Gentlemens wigs in the neateſt and neweſt faſhions. Thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies who will pleaſe to favour him with their commands, may be aſſured of his conſtant attendance and grateful acknowledgments. He is for the preſent to be found in Fifth-ſtreet, three doors from Market-ſtreet.

Deer Creek, Harford County, Aug. 15, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 5th inſt. a certain MICHAEL JORDAN, an Iriſhman, by trade a ſaddler, has been about one year in the country, is ſlim, ſtrait, and of a fair complexion, appears to be about 35 years of age, and 5 feet 10 inches high, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, and has a very remarkable ſcar on his left cheek, much in the ſhape of a horſe-ſhoe, the middle part of the ſcar extending to his mouth; he ſays it was occaſioned by the kick of a horſe: He took with him ſundry cloaths, though it is likely he may appear in a nankeen coat and breeches, and blue jacket, the fore parts ſilk; he wears a ſhort wig which ſeems to have been of one curl, and a beaver hat almoſt new: As he took ſundry cloaths with him it is likely he may change his dreſs, but the ſcar is ſo remarkable that he may be diſcovered in any dreſs. He is known to have gone towards Philadelphia. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Michael Jordan, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols on the continent, on giving information thereof to WILLIAM KENLEY, Deputy Collector of Exciſe, at the Exciſe-Office in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber living near Harford town, in Harford county, Maryland, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward, and reaſonable charges if brought to WILLIAM HOPKINS, Jun.

N. B. As it is ſuppoſed that he will attempt to get to ſome diſtant part of the continent by water, all maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril: And if any ſuch ſhould diſcover ſaid Jordan, and bring him either to Philadelphia or Baltimore Town, ſhall, on delivering him up, be entitled to the above Reward, beſides being paid for his paſſage.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN,

Next door to Mr. WILLIAM ADAMS, at the Race Horſes, in Baltimore,

GRATEFULLY acknowledges the favours of his friends and the public, and hopes for a continuance of their cuſtom, which he will always ſtudy to merit, by ſelling at the loweſt profit. He has now for ſale, Jamaica ſpirit, Weſt-India and continent rum, all kinds of wines, tea and ſugar of different kinds, coffee, cordials and patent medicines; a large collection of the beſt books, both antient and modern. He carries on the Book-binding and Stationary buſineſs in an extenſive manner. Any merchant, or others, may have accompt-books ruled or unruled, to any ſize as beſpoke. Any perſon who buys a quantity, to ſell again, ſhall have them on the eaſieſt terms.

TRENTON FERRY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, ever deſirous of obliging the Public, and to give the utmoſt ſatisfaction in their power, even by a ſacrifice of their own intereſt, and at a rate really not to be afforded, do hereby give this public notice and aſſurance, that from and after the firſt day of April, they will ferry all perſons, horſes, carriages, &c. upon the ſame terms, and at as low a rate and price, as any ferry within the diſtance of four miles on the river.—The ſuperior conveniences of the above ferry to any other on the river, both with reſpect to its direct ſituation on the great road between the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, nearer by a conſiderable diſtance than the ferry below, and narrower by upwards of one hundred yards, are all ſuch inducements for the Public, joined with the ſacrifice now made, as flatter the ſubſcribers to hope for every preference from the generoſity of the Public, which their readineſs and intentions to oblige give them ſome right to expect, in favour of an *old eſtabliſhed ferry.*

March 27, 1774. RENSELAER WILLIAMS.
PATRICK COLVIN.

Philadelphia, July 29, 1774.

WHEREAS there is a new POST eſtabliſhed by JOHN FOXCROFT, Eſq; Deputy Poſt-maſter General in America, from Philadelphia to Baltimore, once a week, to ſet out from Philadelphia on Saturday, get to Baltimore on Monday, ſet out again from Baltimore on Tueſday, and arrive at Philadelphia on the Thurſday morning following: And as the ſubſcriber has undertaken the ride, he takes this method of acquainting the Public, that he intends to carry parcels for any perſons who may pleaſe to employ him; alſo to take or bring horſes to or from any part of the road. Any Gentlemen who are pleaſed to favour him with their commands, may depend on the greateſt care, punctuality and diſpatch, by their humble ſervant,

JOHN PERKINS.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A YOUNG MAN, lately come from England, would be glad to engage with any Gentleman, as an overſeer over a plantation; he underſtands the farming buſineſs perfectly well, and can be well recommended. Any Gentleman wanting ſuch a perſon, may be waited on by applying to Mr. APPLEBY, Diſtiller, near the Stone Bridge in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY on the 11th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Brandywine Hundred, about a mile from Naman's Creek, two three years old STEERS, of a red colour; one of them has a large white ſpot in his face, almoſt like a heart, and the lower end of his tail is white; they are both marked with two half-penny bits in the right ear, and have other marks unknown. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſteers, and gives information to the owner, ſhall have the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

ISAAC DUTTON.

Auguſt 4, 1774.

FIFTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STOLEN laſt Thurſday morning, from the ſubſcriber, who lay aſleep on board his flat at Vine-ſtreet wharf, a ſilver Watch, with a China face, maker's name H. Sanderſon, London, No. 232; alſo a pair of ſquare plated Shoe Buckles.—Whoever apprehends the thief, ſo that he may be brought to conviction, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, and for the watch TWENTY SHILLINGS, paid by

JAMES ERWIN, near Hattonfield, N. Jerſey.

N. B. The thief had on a light blue coat, part of which the ſubſcriber tore from his back in the ſtruggle.

TO BE SOLD,

A YOUNG, healthy, ſtrong Negro Man, and his Wife: The man has been ſeveral years employed on a farm, and can cradle, mow and ditch well; the woman middle aged, is an excellent houſe wench, and a good waſher of cloaths. Enquire of the Printer.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED off the Commons, on the 25th of July laſt, a ſmall chunky brown milch COW, very poor, ſuppoſed to be about 6 or 7 ſeven years old, the tops of both her ears cut off, and the right ear a little ſlitted. Any perſon who will bring her to the ſubſcriber, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges; or any one who will give information where ſhe may be had, ſhall be paid for their trouble.

THOMAS IRWIN.

TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living near Mr. Samuel Worthington's, about ſixteen miles from Baltimore Town, three ſervant men, viz. HENRY BOSWELL, an half Eaſt-Indian, about 6 feet high, very well made, has high cheek-bones, a long ſharp noſe, a wide mouth, ſhort black hair and dark eyes, with a caſt in them, his arms and fingers are rather ſhorter than common, he hath had a ſcald between his ſhoulders near his neck, he chews tobacco, and talks in the weſt of England dialect: had on when he went away, an oznabrigs ſhirt, crocus trowſers, and an iron collar round his neck. TIMOTHY SHANE, a ſtone maſon and bricklayer, about 25 years of age, and an Iriſhman, he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a trunchey well ſet fellow, has a fair complexion, (but much ſun-burnt) ſhort light brown hair, and grey eyes, his arms hang in a particular manner, and he is thicker through the jole than common: had on and took with him a good felt hat, an old brown coat much tarr'd, a brown jacket with white yarn ſtocking ſleeves, two old white linen ſhirts, two check ditto, patched on the ſhoulders with coarſe white linen, two pair of new oznabrigs trowſers, one pair of Welſh cotton drawers, and ſundry other cloaths not known. WILLIAM EASUN, an Engliſhman, about 35 years of age, a houſe joiner by trade, is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark complexion with black eyes, and a large hanging under lip, he is left handed but works at the bench with his right hand: had on and took with him an old brown cloth coat tarr'd, two nankeen jackets, one of them with ſleeves, two pair of new oznabrigs trowſers, one pair of Welſh cotton drawers, one check ſhirt patched on the belly and in other places with white coarſe linen, one ſtriped linen ditto, patched in the ſame manner, with new ſtriped linen of a different kind, one pair of ſpeckled worſted ſtockings, with black leather ſhoes, and plain ſteel buckles, a pretty good caſtor hat, a ſhort dark bob wig, and blue ſtuds in his ſleeves, his breath ſmells very offenſive; hath taken with him ſome files, and it is ſuppoſed will get off HENRY BOSWELL's collar; he and the maſon can both write very good hands, and very probably will forge paſſes. Whoever ſhall ſecure the two ſervants, TIMOTHY SHANE, and WILLIAM EASUN, ſo that I may get them again, ſhall receive the reward of TEN POUNDS for each of them, and for the other, HENRY BOSWELL, the reward of FIVE POUNDS.

BENJAMIN NICHOLSON.

N. B. 'Tis judged they will make for Philadelphia, by the way of York town, and Lancaſter.

Fairfax County, Virginia, May 15, 1774.

IN the month of March laſt the ſubſcriber ſent out a number of carpenters and labourers, to build houſes and clear and incloſe fields on his patented lands on the Ohio, intending to divide the ſeveral tracts which he there holds, into convenient ſized tenements, and give leaſes thereof for lives, or a term of years, renewable forever, under certain conditions which may be known either of him, or Mr. VALENTINE CRAWFORD, who is now on the land.——The ſituation and quality of theſe lands having been thoroughly deſcribed in a former advertiſement, it is unneceſſary to enlarge upon them here. Suffice it generally to obſerve, that there are no better in that country, and that the whole of them lay upon the banks either of the Ohio, or Great Canhawa, and capable of receiving the higheſt improvement.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 5th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living near the Northampton Furnace, in Baltimore county, Maryland, an Iriſh ſervant man, named DAVID TOOL, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, is well made, has grey eyes, ſhort black hair, down look, ruddy complexion, his left thigh has been broke, which occaſions him to walk lame though ſcarcely perceivable; he is an artful fellow, has run away ſeveral times and been a great diſtance back; he is a noted thief and drunkard; he has been taken up ſince he ran away, and made his eſcape about a week ſince, near George Myer's, on the road to York, and its now thought he will go towards the Warm Springs, in Virginia: He had with him two white ſhirts, checkered cotton jacket, Ruſſia ſheeting breeches, country thread ſtockings, and old country made ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS if taken 20 miles from home, FORTY SHILLINGS if 30 miles, THREE POUNDS if 50 miles, FIVE POUNDS if 100 miles, SEVEN POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS if 150 miles, TEN POUNDS if 200 miles, and the above Reward if 300 miles, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOHN R. HOLLIDAY.

Northampton Quarter, Baltimore Co. July 26, 1774.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 15th of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, two convict ſervant men, viz. ROBERT HARDEY, an Engliſhman, 5 feet 9 inches high, round viſage, fair complexion, much pitted with the ſmall pox, fair hair, ſlim made, he has a ſcar on the left ſide of his upper lip, and one on the joint of his left wriſt, has hazel eyes and ſquints, ſubject to fits, and is a farmer; had on and took with him an oznabrigs ſhirt, old white thickſet coat much torn in the ſleeves, red jacket, a pair of crocus and a pair of old oznabrigs trowſers, old yarn ſtockings, a pair of country made ſhoes, and an old felt hat. JAMES LAMBERD, an Engliſhman, 5 feet 6 inches high, round viſage, fair complexion, black hair, has a film or ſpeck in his right eye, which makes him blind in that eye, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, thick and well-ſet, 31 years old, and is a farmer or baker; had on and took with him an oznabrigs ſhirt, a cotton jacket, crocus trowſers, a pair of old black yarn ſtockings, country made ſhoes, and old hat: They took two match-coat blankets, one of them ſtriped with red and the other with blue. Whoever takes up and brings home the ſaid ſervants, if 60 miles from home FOUR POUNDS for each, if 80 miles FIVE POUNDS for each, if 100 miles SIX POUNDS for each, if 120 miles SEVEN POUNDS for each, if 150 miles NINE POUNDS for each, if 200 miles ELEVEN POUNDS for each, if 250 miles THIRTEEN POUNDS for each, if 300 miles FIFTEEN POUNDS for each, and if 350 miles from home the above reward, paid by

CHARLES RIDGELY.

N. B. They talk the weſt of England dialect, and 'tis poſſible they may have a forged paſs.

Auguſt 3, 1774.

TWELVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Lebanon Town, Lancaſter County, the two following ſervants, viz. JOE, a Mulattoe man, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkable white, about 28 years of age, a ſtout well made fellow, with grey eyes; had on and took with him a green ſagathy coat, ſtriped ſilk jacket, a fine ruffled ſhirt, a dark coloured coat, a white jacket, three home-made flax ſhirts, a half worn beaver hat, two pair of ſtriped cotton trowſers, a ſtriped cotton jacket, one pair of good ſhoes, a good rifled gun, a pair of piſtols, and has a good ſum of money with him.

JOHN PLATFOOT, an Engliſhman, about 5 feet 5 inches high, brown hair, a thick ſet fellow, down look, and talks broad Engliſh; took with him two pair of tow trowſers, a flax ſhirt, and a jacket, the other cloaths unknown. They both went away laſt Sunday night, and it is ſuppoſed they will travel through the Jerſeys to New-England. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervants in any gaol, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall have TEN POUNDS Reward for JOE, and FORTY SHILLINGS for J. PLATFOOT, beſides reaſonable charges, paid by

THOMAS CLARK.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed they will both change their names and cloaths. All maſters of veſſels and others are hereby deſired not to harbour or conceal them, as they will anſwer the ſame at their peril.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber's late dwelling in Drumore townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the eighteenth of May laſt, a bright bay HORSE, about 14 years old, with a ſmall ratch down face, lame in the near ſhoulder or foot; alſo a black roan STALLION, about 15 hands high, and about 15 years old. The ſaid horſes are ſuppoſed to be taken off by one MATTHIAS TYSON, late of this place. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſes and him that took them away, ſo that the owner may have the horſes again, and the thief be legally convicted, ſhall have the above reward, and for the horſes only TEN SHILLINGS for each, paid by

JOHN NELSON.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A YOUNG MAN of a good moral character, who writes a tolerable good hand, and underſtands book-keeping; he is deſirous of employment either in a city or country ſtore, or to aſſiſt in the tranſaction thereof. Any perſon ſtanding in need of ſuch an one, is requeſted to enquire of the Printer hereof.

July 20, 1774.

CAME to the plantation of SAMUEL HOWELL, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, a dark brown STONE COLT, branded H. C. on the near ſhoulder, about two years old, and twelve hands high. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

DANIEL GLAN.

WAS taken up adrift, in the river Delaware, between the nineteenth and twentieth of this inſtant (June) a large YAWL. The owner proving his property, and paying chages, may have her again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſter.

MICHAEL KOYALL.

TRADESMEN and others, whoſe buſineſs will not permit them to keep their own books, and have not writing ſufficient to employ a clerk, by applying to JOHN LANG, oppoſite Iſrael Pemberton's in Cheſnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, may hear of one who is well acquainted with book-keeping, and will engage to regulate ſuch tradeſmens books either by the year or otherwiſe, and wait on them at their own houſes in any part of the town, or do it at his lodgings, according as it ſuits their conveniency.

Philadelphia, July 5th, 1774.

THIS is to give notice that JANE, the wife of SIMON MURRAY, of this city, tinman, hath eloped from her huſband, and left him in a moſt deplorable ſtate of health, and has taken up with others: He therefore cautions the public not to credit her on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

SIMON MURRAY.

Philadelphia, July 4, 1774.

WHEREAS RACHAEL, the wife of ENOCH JAMES, hath eloped from her huſband without any juſt cauſe; theſe are therefore to forwarn all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he is determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after the date hereof. And theſe are alſo to forwarn all perſons from harbouring her at their peril, as they ſhall anſwer as the law directs.

ENOCH JAMES.

N. B. She has kept company for ſome time paſt with a certain man who ſome call a cobler, lately come from Cuckold's Town, which I have reaſon to believe was one great cauſe of her eloping from me.

New Providence Townſhip, Philadelphia County, June 29th, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from his bail, on Sunday night laſt, a certain JOHN MANEARY, a well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 7 inches high, and about 27 years of age; had on when he went away, a light blue mixed broad cloath ſuit of cloaths, a new hat, and plated buckles; he alſo had with him ſome ſtockings, check ſhirts, ſtriped trowſers, &c. he has a thin face, fair hair, and a ſcar on his upper lip; he has loſt three of the fingers of his left hand from the middle joints, and he alſo wants the toes of his right foot; he is a weaver by trade, a great liar, is fond of ſtrong drink, and a great finger: It is ſuſpected he went over at Cooper's Ferry laſt Monday, to go to Amboy. Whoever takes up the ſaid Maneary, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his bail may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM CONNELY.

LOST,

On Wedneſday evening, in Second-ſtreet, between Spruce and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

A PLAIN green ſhagreen WATCH CASE. Whoever has found the ſame ſhall receive a DOLLAR reward, if brought to the Printer.

Philadelphia, July 16, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,
By the SUBSCRIBER,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of land, ſituate at the Mouth on the weſt ſide of Juniata River, containing 320 acres, with the uſual allowance for roads and highways: The land is equal if not ſuperior in quality to any on that river, as there are about a hundred acres of rich bottom which may be made into fine meadow at a ſmall expence. There is alſo an excellent fiſhery. For terms apply to

CHARLES LAWRENCE.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, in Newtown, Bucks County, on the 24th of April laſt, a little black COW, with ſome white about her bag, gives milk, and has a piece cut off her horns.—Whoever ſecures ſaid cow, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, by

ANDREW M'MINN.

N. B. The ſaid cow was bred in the Forks of Delaware, and is ſuppoſed to have gone that way.

A YOUNG MAN who can be well recommended, writes a good hand and underſtands book keeping, would be glad of employment in a retail or wholeſale ſtore, being ſomething acquainted with goods. Any one whom this may ſuit, by leaving a line at the Printers, will be waited on.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 20th of June, from the ſubſciber, barber, living below the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia, an Iriſh ſervant man, named RICHARD HARRISON, (but may change his name) by trade a barber, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, a ſtout well made fellow, about 21 or 22 years of age, has a down look, ſmooth face, pale complexion, wears his own ſtraight dark brown hair, but had on when he went off a falſe curl. Had on and took with him, a light thickſet coat about half worn, a ſtriped Holland jacket, a ſhort white linen jacket with ſleeves, a pair of half-worn black ſtocking breeches, two pair of brown thread ſtockings, a pair of good ſhoes, pinchbeck buckles, two ſhirts, one white and one check, a black handkerchief and white ſtock, and a half-worn caſtor hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE HARMAN.

N. B. He came over about ſeven weeks ago in the brig———, Captain Button, from Waterford.

Baltimore-Town, March 12, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon in a month, if required,

A LOT of GROUND ſituate in Frederick-ſtreet, near Meyer's tan-yard, and between the two lower bridges on Jones's Falls: There is 130 feet on the front, 180 feet deep, and 115 feet on the lower front: It is on leaſe for 99 years, renewable for ever, and ſubject to a ground-rent of only 40s. ſterling per annum; about 16 years of the leaſe are expired. On the front of the lot on Frederick-ſtreet is a large brick dwelling-houſe, wherein the ſubſcriber now lives, 50 feet front, 23 feet deep, two ſtories high, having two parlours, a paſſage and ſtair-caſe below, four good chambers, three whereof have fire-places, and two good garrets above, well finiſhed. There is alſo adjoining to the ſaid dwelling-houſe, a good brick kitchen and laundry, with proper chambers for ſervants; alſo a brick ware-houſe 32 feet by 25, two ſtories high, and a cellar. Nearly one half of the front of the lot is yet unimproved, there being only an old log building that ſerved as a gaol, and which may be removed at pleaſure: There is an exceeding good garden well incloſed. This lot would ſuit a diſtiller, brewer, or ſugar-baker, as there is room ſufficient for building, and a lane may be opened through the lot from one ſtreet to another. What buildings are on this lot, are faithfully executed; ſome of the brick walls are 18 inches thick, and none leſs than 14 inches to the ridge pole. The purchaſer need lay down but little caſh, if any; good ſecurity, with intereſt, will ſuffice, and one-fourth of the money will be only at four per cent per annum intereſt.—As I am determined at all events to leave this province, and deſirous of ſettling all my affairs, any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will find me very reaſonable in my demand for this lot.

DANIEL CHAMIER.